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ABSTRACT

This publication presents estimates of drug-related emergency department (ED) episodes from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) from 1994 through the first half of 2001. DAWN is an ongoing, national data system that collects information on drug-related visits to EDs from a national probability sample of hospitals. This publication marks a major change in the presentation of DAWN findings from ED data. The new title introduces a new design with major changes in format and content. These changes were designed to provide more detailed information, information about a larger number of drugs (both illicit and licit), more consistent information, and more information pertaining to the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. This publication has dual purposes: first, to release preliminary estimates for the first half of 2001, and second, to present revised full-year trends from 1994 to 2000 using the new format for the first time. This publication contains the following estimates of drug-related ED episodes and specific drug mentions: preliminary estimates for January-June 2001, with revised half-year estimates from July 1996 through December 2000 for comparison; and final, revised estimates for the full years 1994 through 2000. (Contains 306 tables.) (GCP)

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SAMHSA

Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-22

Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January–June 2002

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TABLES IN *ED TRENDS FROM DAWN*

Tables in *ED Trends from DAWN* follow a 3-part numbering scheme, with each of the 3 terms separated by periods (e.g., Table 2.2.0). The first (beginning) and third (ending) terms have specific meaning.

- **Table numbers *beginning* with:**

  1. contain information about the ED sample and the precision of the estimates.

  2. through **5.** contain estimates of ED episodes and ED drug mentions.

  12. through **14.** contain corresponding rates per 100,000 population.

  Each table of estimates has a corresponding table of rates per 100,000 population, designated by a **1** prefix added to the table number. For example, Table 2.3.0 contains estimates of ED mentions for major substances of abuse; Table 12.3.0 contains population-based rates of ED mentions for the same major substances of abuse.

- **Table numbers *ending* with:**

  .0 contain estimates for the coterminous U.S.

  .1 through **.21** contain estimates for the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN, where **.1** is Atlanta, **.2** is Baltimore, . . . **.21** is Washington, DC (see reverse).

  No third term (e.g., 3.1, 3.2, 13.1, 13.2, etc.): These tables contain summaries for all the metropolitan areas in DAWN. For example, Table 3.1 summarizes total ED episodes across the 21 metropolitan areas.

- **RSE** tables follow the same numbering scheme, with a prefix of **RSE** attached to the companion table number. For example, Table RSE-2.2.0 contains the RSEs for the estimates published in Table 2.2.0.

- Tables **2.3.x** through **2.12.x** enumerate the specific substances in 5 categories:

  2.3.x and **2.4.x** – Major substances of abuse (half year and full year estimates, respectively; e.g., for cocaine, heroin, marijuana, "club drugs")

  2.5.x and **2.6.x** – Psychotherapeutic agents (e.g., benzodiazepines)

  2.7.x and **2.8.x** – Central nervous system (CNS) agents (e.g., narcotic analgesics)

  2.9.x and **2.10.x** – Respiratory agents (e.g., antihistamines)

  2.11.x and **2.12.x** – Cardiovascular agents (e.g., beta-adrenergic blocking agents)

  Corresponding population-based rates are found in Tables **12.3.x** through **12.12.x**.

- Tables **3.x** (**13.x**) summarize ED estimates (rates) across the 21 metropolitan areas.

- Tables **4.1.x** (**14.1.x**) through **4.34.x** (**14.34.x**) summarize DAWN ED cases by patient demographics.

- Tables **5.1.x** through **5.34.x** summarize DAWN ED cases by episode characteristics. No population-based rates are produced for episode characteristics.

TABLES IN *ED TRENDS FROM DAWN*

Table numbers *ending* with	**Contain estimates for**
.0	coterminous U.S.
.1	Atlanta
.2	Baltimore
.3	Boston
.4	Buffalo
.5	Chicago
.6	Dallas
.7	Denver
.8	Detroit
.9	Los Angeles
.10	Miami
.11	Minneapolis
.12	New Orleans
.13	New York
.14	Newark
.15	Philadelphia
.16	Phoenix
.17	St. Louis
.18	San Diego
.19	San Francisco
.20	Seattle
.21	Washington, DC

Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January–June 2002

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Office of Applied Studies

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[1] Relative standard error (RSE) tables corresponding to all estimate tables are published on the Internet using the same table numbers and beginning with the prefix, "RSE."

* These tables are published only on the Internet at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net.

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HIGHLIGHTS

This issue of *Emergency Department Trends From DAWN* presents for the first time preliminary estimates for January to June of 2002, with comparisons to the same months of 2001.

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) relies on a sample of hospitals operating 24-hour emergency departments (EDs) to capture data on ED visits induced by or related to substance abuse. DAWN data do not measure prevalence of drug use in the population, but the probability sample of hospitals is designed to produce representative estimates of ED drug episodes and drug mentions for the coterminous United States and for 21 metropolitan areas. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the agency responsible for DAWN, is required under Section 505 of the Public Health Service Act to collect such data.

Drug Episodes vs. Drug Mentions

Drug Episode: **A drug-related ED episode is an ED visit that was induced by or related to the use of an illegal drug(s) or the nonmedical use of a legal drug for patients age 6 to 97 years.**

Drug Mention: **A drug mention refers to a substance that was recorded ("mentioned") during a drug-related ED episode. Because up to 4 drugs (and alcohol) can be reported for each drug abuse episode, there are more mentions than episodes cited in this report.**

Findings are statistically significant unless stated otherwise. Estimates for the first half of 2002 are preliminary, so there is no guarantee that statistically significant differences will remain once the data are complete and estimates for the full year are produced. Final estimates from 1994 to 2001 are provided for reference.

This publication (text and tables), additional tables grouped by metropolitan area, and tables of relative standard errors are available online at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net.

TOTAL DRUG-RELATED ED EPISODES

- From January through June 2002, DAWN estimates that there were 308,558 drug abuse-related ED episodes in the coterminous U.S. with 564,196 drug mentions (on average, 1.8 drugs per episode) (Table 2.1.0). There was no statistically significant difference between the first half of 2001 and the first half of 2002 in total drug-related ED episodes or ED drug mentions (Table 2.1.0).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, none of the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN had increases in drug abuse episodes, but there were significant decreases in drug episodes in 4 metropolitan areas (Table 3.1): Seattle (-54%, from 5,720 to 2,656 episodes), Dallas (-22%, from 3,369 to 2,638), Chicago (-16%, from 16,526 to 13,937), and San Diego (-12%, from 3,615 to 3,194).

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MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

- For illicit drugs, a comparison of the first half of 2001 and the first half of 2002 revealed that (Table 2.1.0):
    - There were no significant changes in ED mentions of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, amphetamines, methamphetamine, MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine, PCP, GHB, or inhalants.
    - LSD mentions decreased 78 percent (from 1,882 mentions in the first half of 2001 to 407 mentions in the first half of 2002).

Patient Demographics

- Total drug-related ED episodes and mentions of alcohol-in-combination, cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines, methamphetamine, MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine, PCP, and GHB were stable across demographic categories from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Tables 4.1.0 through 4.33.0).
- Mentions of heroin declined 18 percent (from 14,924 in the first half of 2001 to 12,260 in the first half of 2002) among patients who were black (Table 4.9.0), and mentions of LSD declined across most demographic subgroups: both genders, white and black patients, and patients age 20 and over (Table 4.21.0).

Characteristics of ED Episodes

- Characteristics of drug-related ED episodes overall were unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 5.1.0). During the first half of 2002:
    - More than half (55%) of drug-related ED episodes involved multiple drugs.
    - The motive for drug abuse was cited as dependence in more than one-third (37%), suicide in another 29 percent, and psychic effects in 20 percent of episodes. Motive was unrecorded in 13 percent of episodes.
    - The reason for the ED visit was overdose in 40 percent, unexpected reaction in 18 percent, and seeking detoxification in 17 percent of drug-related episodes. Reason for contact was unrecorded in 5 percent of episodes.
    - Patients were admitted to the hospital (49%) and treated and released (48%) in nearly equal proportions.

ALCOHOL-IN-COMBINATION

Alcohol is reportable to DAWN only when present in combination with another reportable drug.

- In the first half of 2002, alcohol-in-combination was mentioned in 32 percent of ED drug episodes (97,527 mentions). Overall, mentions of alcohol-in-combination were statistically unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0).

- Mentions of alcohol-in-combination increased 56 percent (from 804 to 1,252) in Buffalo from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. Significant decreases during this time period were found in Seattle (-46%, from 1,469 to 800 mentions), San Francisco (-29%, from 1,010 to 717), Dallas (-28%, from 934 to 670), and Phoenix (-23%, from 1,296 to 1,004) (Table 3.5).

COCAINE

- Nationwide, there were 91,687 ED mentions of cocaine in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Cocaine mentions remained stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002.

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in cocaine mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.7): Minneapolis (47%, from 462 to 681 mentions) and Denver (47%, from 631 to 926). Significant decreases in cocaine mentions were found in 7 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-67%, from 1,660 to 551), Dallas (-32%, from 964 to 654), Detroit (-32%, from 4,160 to 2,820), Washington, DC (-28%, from 1,440 to 1,032), San Francisco (-21%, from 1,220 to 964), Chicago (-20%, from 8,269 to 6,614), and San Diego (-11%, from 439 to 389).

HEROIN

- There were 42,571 ED mentions of heroin in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Nationwide, mentions of heroin were statistically unchanged from the first half of 2001.

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in heroin mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.9): Buffalo (71%, from 283 to 484 mentions) and Denver (37%, from 380 to 519). Significant decreases in heroin mentions were found in 7 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-47%, from 903 to 475 mentions), Washington, DC (-42%, from 1,024 to 591), Dallas (-41%, from 251 to 147), Detroit (-32%, from 2,102 to 1,440), Baltimore (-24%, from 2,593 to 1,977), San Diego (-21%, from 401 to 316), and Phoenix (-20%, from 372 to 298).

MARIJUANA

- There were 55,727 ED mentions of marijuana in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Nationwide, marijuana mentions remained statistically unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002.

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in marijuana mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.11): Miami (30%, from 920 to 1,195 mentions) and San Diego (20%, from 521 to 625). Significant decreases in marijuana mentions were found in 4 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.11): Seattle (-65%, from 858 to 298), Buffalo (-49%, from 374 to 192), San Francisco (-44%, from 387 to 217), and Dallas (-36%, from 570 to 364).

AMPHETAMINES AND METHAMPHETAMINE

- In the first half of 2002, DAWN estimates 10,079 ED mentions of amphetamines and 6,136 ED mentions of methamphetamine in the coterminous U.S. (Tables 2.1.0 and 12.1.0). From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, no significant change was evident for ED mentions of amphetamines or methamphetamine.

- From to the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Tables 3.13 and 3.15):

    - Significant increases in mentions of amphetamines were found in 2 metropolitan areas: Denver (57%, from 163 to 256 mentions) and San Diego (31%, from 432 to 566).

    - Mentions of amphetamines decreased in 4 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-70%, from 345 to 104), Philadelphia (-45%, from 228 to 126), San Francisco (-26%, from 376 to 279), and Dallas (-24%, from 187 to 143).

    - Of the metropolitan areas with at least 100 mentions of methamphetamine, there were significant decreases in Seattle (-31%, from 166 to 115 mentions) and San Diego (-25%, from 344 to 257), and there were no significant increases.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

Not all cases involving prescription or over-the-counter (OTC) drugs are reportable to DAWN. However, DAWN receives reports of ED episodes involving the nonmedical use of legal drugs. These can involve deliberate abuse of prescribed or legally obtained OTC medications or of pharmaceuticals diverted for abuse. Accidental overdoses or ingestions with no intent of abuse, or adverse reactions to OTC or prescription drugs taken as directed are not reportable to DAWN unless they were present in combination with an illicit drug. Only generic drug names are presented in DAWN publications. DAWN estimates should not be attributed to drugs marketed under particular brand (trade) names.

- DAWN estimates that other substances of abuse (251,015 mentions) accounted for 44 percent of total ED drug mentions in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Although the vast majority of these other substances are marketed legally by prescription or over the counter, it is impossible to know from DAWN the number of ED visits related to the abuse of prescription drugs by the person for whom the drug was prescribed for a therapeutic purpose.

- ED mentions of other substances of abuse in the first half of 2002 were most concentrated among psychotherapeutic agents (104,687 mentions) and central nervous system (CNS) agents (108,081) in nearly equal proportions (19% of total ED mentions each) (Table 2.1.0).

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, mentions of psychotherapeutic agents overall were stable, as were mentions for the subcategories of psychotherapeutic agents (antidepressants; antipsychotics; anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics; and CNS stimulants).

- ED mentions of CNS agents overall were stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. However, among the subcategories of CNS agents:

    - Mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations increased 16 percent (from 47,683 to 55,311 mentions),

    - Mentions of miscellaneous analgesics/combinations decreased 17 percent (from 21,447 to 17,849 mentions), and

    - Mentions of anorexiants increased 171 percent (from 383 to 1,038).

- Among the most frequently mentioned narcotic analgesics/combinations (Table 2.7.0):

    - Estimates for codeine/combinations (2,317 mentions in the first half of 2002), hydrocodone/combinations (12,033 mentions), morphine/combinations (1,122 mentions), and propoxyphene/combinations (2,486 mentions) were stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, as were mentions of unnamed narcotic analgesics (NOS, 18,970 mentions) and of methadone (5,190 mentions).

    - ED mentions for the category of oxycodone/combinations were not statistically changed from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. However, mentions of oxycodone specifically rose significantly from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (a 59% increase, from 4,940 to 7,828 mentions).

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents estimates of drug-related emergency department (ED) visits from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) from 1994 through the first half of 2002. Special attention is given to the preliminary estimates for the first half of 2002, which are being released for the first time. DAWN is an ongoing, national data system that collects information on drug-related visits to EDs from a national probability sample of hospitals. The Office of Applied Studies (OAS) of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has been responsible for DAWN operations since 1992.

ED Trends From DAWN is published twice each year. Once each year, *ED Trends* publishes a limited set of preliminary estimates developed from the first half-year of data (i.e., January through June). Each year, a second issue of *ED Trends* presents final estimates for the most recent full year and comparisons to previous years.[3] The revised estimates in the *ED Trends From DAWN* series replace those DAWN estimates published previously for 1994 through 2000.

This publication contains the following estimates of drug-related ED episodes and specific drug mentions:

- Preliminary estimates for January–June 2002, with half-year estimates from July 1997 through December 2001 for comparison.

  Estimates for January–June 2002 are considered preliminary because some hospitals can be expected to report late and the sampling weights used to derive national and metropolitan area estimates for this period are not final (see Appendix B).

- Final estimates for the full years 1994 through 2001, which were published previously and are provided here for reference.

DAWN relies on a detailed "drug vocabulary" to categorize the thousands of substances that are reported each year. The drug vocabulary is, literally, the language—the codes and terminology—that DAWN uses to record and classify drugs and other substances collected from EDs. In 2001, it was necessary to implement substantial changes to the existing vocabulary to ensure that reported substances are accurately and consistently classified. The overhaul and replacement of the DAWN drug vocabulary as well as the first publication of the revised trends are described in detail in *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network Preliminary Estimates, January–June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994–2000.*[4] In addition, a separate publication focusing exclusively on the drug vocabulary is forthcoming.

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[3] The publication series entitled *ED Trends From DAWN* replaced 2 semi-annual publications—*Mid-year Preliminary Emergency Department Data from DAWN* and *Year-end Emergency Department Data from DAWN*. It also replaced the trend tables (chapter 4) from the annual *Detailed ED Tables* prior to 2001, which are published exclusively on the Internet. (Prior to 1998, *Detailed ED Tables* were published under the title *DAWN Annual Emergency Department Data.*)

[4] The classification of drugs currently in use by DAWN is derived from the Multum *Lexicon*, Copyright © 2001, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2001). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the *Lexicon* is provided in Appendix E to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com/.

In the next section, we describe the sources and methods used to collect data for DAWN, and then highlight certain limitations of the data. Finally, we provide an overview of the layout of this publication, including a detailed description of each table and its proper interpretation.

OTHER DAWN PUBLICATIONS

The DAWN system also collects data on drug-related deaths from a nonrandom set of death investigation jurisdictions. Findings from DAWN mortality data are published annually in a separate publication series entitled *Mortality Data From the Drug Abuse Warning Network.*[5]

A relatively new series called *The DAWN Report* focuses on topics of special interest in a brief publication format.[6] The inaugural issue of *The DAWN Report* (12/2000) focused on club drugs, a topic chosen because of the large volume of requests for information on this emerging drug problem. This issue was recently updated with estimates through 2001 (10/2002). The second issue of *The DAWN Report* featured major drugs of abuse in ED visits, which displayed the geographic distribution of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine mentions on a U.S. map (7/2001). This was recently updated with estimates from 2001 as well (10/2002). Several new issues of *The DAWN Report* are scheduled for release in the near future.

OAS receives many requests for specific information from potential and actual consumers of information from DAWN. We view these requests as expressions of the need to improve the content of DAWN publications. Topics for *The DAWN Report* and modifications to other DAWN publications are often the result of consumer input.

OVERVIEW OF DAWN ED COMPONENT

The DAWN system provides information on some of the health consequences of drug abuse in the United States as manifested by drug-related visits to hospital EDs. Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay, general medical and surgical hospitals that operate 24-hour, 7-day EDs. Since 1988, DAWN ED data have been collected from a representative sample of eligible hospitals located throughout the coterminous U.S., with oversampling in 21 metropolitan areas and a National Panel of hospitals sampled from locations outside these areas.

In 2001, the DAWN sample consisted of 564 eligible hospitals.[7] Of these, 458 (81%) participated in DAWN. Response rates in the 21 metropolitan areas ranged from 58 percent to 100 percent, with only 2 metropolitan areas having response rates below 75 percent (Table 1.1). The 2001 sample of hospitals submitted data on 196,268 drug abuse episodes with an average of 1.8 drug mentions per episode (Table 1.3).

In the first half of 2002, 14 metropolitan areas had response rates lower than 70 percent, with the lowest at 49 percent. One of the reasons that estimates from the first half of 2002 are considered preliminary is that additional data from this period are expected and will be incorporated before 2002 estimates are finalized. Estimates for the first half (January–June) of 2002 will be updated upon the close of the 2002 data year.

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[5] For mortality data prior to 2000, the publication series was titled *Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data*.

[6] Issues of *The DAWN Report* are available on-line at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net.

[7] The DAWN sample is updated annually, so 2001 is the last full year for which the sample was drawn. The sample for 2002 will be updated at the close of the 2002 data year.

For this publication, sampling weights have been applied to data from the sample to produce estimates representing all ED drug episodes and drug mentions in the total coterminous U.S.[8] and in the 21 metropolitan areas (see Appendix B). The National Panel represents hospitals outside of the 21 metropolitan areas. Estimates for the 21 metropolitan areas are pooled with estimates from the National Panel to produce the national estimates. To account for differences in population and to facilitate comparisons across metropolitan areas, estimated rates of ED drug episodes and mentions per 100,000 population also are presented (see Appendix B). Population estimates used to derive the estimated rates for 2001 are presented in Table 1.9 for each DAWN metropolitan area.

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Within each hospital that participates in DAWN, a designated DAWN reporter, who is usually a member of the ED or medical records staff, is responsible for reviewing medical charts to identify ED visits that are eligible for submission to DAWN. DAWN reporters rely on information from medical charts that originates with hospital staff who treated the patient. Ultimately, the accuracy and completeness of the data submitted to DAWN depend on the careful recording of information by the medical staff and on the accuracy and completeness of the information provided to the medical staff by the patient.

The DAWN reporter submits an episode report to the DAWN system for each patient who visits a DAWN ED and meets certain criteria. To be included in DAWN, the patient presenting to the ED must meet all of the following criteria:

- The patient was age 6 to 97;
- The patient was treated in the hospital's ED;
- The patient's presenting problem(s) (i.e., the reason for the ED visit) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of when the drug use occurred;
- The episode involved the use of an illegal drug or the use of a legal drug or other chemical substance for nonmedical purposes; and
- The patient's reason for using the substance(s) was dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, and/or psychic effects.

In addition to drug overdoses, reportable ED episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug use or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). DAWN cases do **not** include accidental ingestion or inhalation of a substance with no intent of abuse, or adverse reactions to prescription or over-the-counter medications taken as prescribed.

A single drug abuse episode may have multiple drug mentions. Up to 4 different substances can be recorded for each ED episode. Therefore, not every reported substance is, by itself, necessarily a cause of the medical emergency. On the other hand, substances that contributed to a drug abuse episode may occasionally go unreported or undetected. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, an allowance should be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

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[8] The total coterminous U.S. consists of the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Alaska and Hawaii are excluded.

Alcohol use is reported to DAWN **only** when alcohol is present in combination with a reportable substance.

In addition, each report of a drug-related ED episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode (e.g., the date and time of the ED visit, the reason the patient came to the ED). Only one reason for the ED contact and one reason for taking substances are recorded, regardless of the number of substances involved.[9]

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN INTERPRETING DAWN DATA

When interpreting findings from this publication, the reader needs to recognize what DAWN can and cannot measure. DAWN does not measure the frequency or prevalence of drug use in the population, but rather the health consequences of drug use that are reflected in visits to hospital EDs. Moreover, estimates of drug episodes and mentions may increase or decrease for reasons unrelated to the size or characteristics of the drug-using population. The reader should consider the following when interpreting estimates from DAWN:

- The number of ED episodes reported to DAWN is not equivalent to the number of individual patients, because one person may make repeated visits to an ED. DAWN data contain no individual identifiers, which would be required to estimate repeat visits. Therefore, the estimates presented in this publication pertain to total ED episodes or drug mentions, not to the number of different patients involved. In this context, rates should be regarded not as prevalence rates for the population using EDs, but as indicators of the number of ED drug abuse episodes or mentions per 100,000 population.

- DAWN data may be affected by data collection procedures and thereby reflect changes in hospital services or operations. A hospital in one city may open a new detoxification unit that diverts drug-related episodes away from the ED. Conversely, in another city, people may go to the ED to seek care for detoxification because they are unable to gain admission to a drug treatment facility or because they need medical certification before entering treatment. These factors may vary over time and place.

- Estimates of drug-related ED episodes or mentions may be affected by reporting patterns. For example, a change to computer-based recordkeeping systems in a hospital ED could increase or decrease the number of ED visits identified as drug related.

- Greater awareness and knowledge of drug-related problems may result in a greater propensity for ED staff to record drug use in the ED record. Alternatively, the sensitivity of drug-related problems may reduce patients' willingness to disclose drug use and providers' willingness to record it in the permanent medical record.

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[9] For each drug mentioned, the DAWN reporting form also includes the form in which the drug was acquired (e.g., liquid, pieces), its source (e.g., street buy, patient's own legal prescription), and its route of administration (e.g., oral, injection). However, these data items frequently are unavailable from source records.

- Estimates of drug-related ED episodes or mentions can be affected if the weights applied to the data change in an irregular way. We use a set of quality control procedures to identify and investigate unusual weights and data, and our review of the weights and data used in this publication did not reveal any factors that are unduly responsible for the trends reported.
- Trends may be affected by unusual changes in the sample composition. See Appendix B for more information regarding sampling.
- Graphs illustrating trends in drug mentions often use different scales for the vertical axis.
- The DAWN estimates beginning with 2001 utilize population data from the 2000 decennial Census. The U.S. Bureau of the Census is the source for all the population data used to produce the estimated rates (see Appendix B). It is important to note that the population denominator used to calculate rates per 100,000 population is considerably larger for 2001 due to the availability of 2000 decennial Census data. (Estimates for periods prior to 2001 used estimated yearly adjustments from the 1990 Census.) Many large decreases in 2001 population-based rates are attributable to the larger denominator. Therefore, it is important to verify reductions in rates against total estimates for the same measures. It is possible, for example, to have an estimate (in mentions or episodes) increase from 2000 to 2001 and to have the corresponding rate decrease because of changes in the population denominator. To assist the reader, the percent change columns in the rate tables are calculated based on the rates in this issue of *ED Trends*.[10]

INTERPRETATION OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The estimates of episodes and mentions displayed in tables in this publication are accompanied by columns indicating the percent change from one period to another. The percent change is indicated only for statistically significant differences and only when both estimates in the comparison are greater than zero. Although estimates in the tables are presented rounded to the nearest whole number, the percent change is calculated based on the actual, non-rounded number. In describing statistically significant differences between DAWN estimates, the traditional level of statistical significance (p less than 0.05) is used.

In tables presenting full years, the estimates for the latest year (2001) are compared to the earliest year presented in the trend (1994 in this publication), and then to the 2 previous years (1999 and 2000).

In tables presenting estimates for half years, the first half of 2002 is compared to the second half of 2001, then the first halves of 2002 and 2001 are compared. Comparisons between the second half of one year and the first half of another may be problematic because of the potential for seasonal distortions. Discussions of half-year findings in this publication will be limited because the estimates for 2002 are preliminary and will focus on comparisons between the first halves of 2001 and 2002.

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[10] Previously (in *ED Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January–June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994–2000*), the percent change columns presented in the rate tables reflected the changes for the underlying estimates (mentions or episodes).

Each table of estimates has a corresponding table containing relative standard errors (RSEs) for each estimate, and all the *p*-values, including those that are 0.05 or greater, for the comparisons described above. If a *p*-value has a negative sign in front of it, this means that there was a decrease in the estimate between the periods noted. The RSE tables are published on the Internet. The RSE values for total estimates and rates per 100,000 population are similar, so a single RSE table is provided for each pair of estimate tables. For example, Table RSE-2.2.0 presents RSEs applicable to the estimates in Table 2.2.0 and to the estimated rates in Table 12.2.0. The statistical tests used to determine the significance levels are t-tests (with infinite degrees of freedom). That is, the change score, or the difference between the 2 estimates, is divided by the standard error of the estimate. A value of zero is expected under the null hypothesis.

Although tests for statistical significance are important tools in interpreting results, significance does not always imply that the difference is large or important. Small changes that are statistically significant may occur frequently at the metropolitan area level in DAWN due to the selection of all eligible hospitals (which constitutes a census) in Baltimore, Buffalo, Denver, San Diego, and San Francisco, along with sampling many other metropolitan areas at a high frequency (Table 1.1). The closer the sample is to a census, the higher is the likelihood that a change will be statistically significant, no matter how small it may be. While technically there is no sampling variability in the 5 areas noted, some variability is due to the hospitals' nonresponse, which is treated as sampling error in the variance calculations.

RSEs for the coterminous U.S. and for each metropolitan area are summarized in Figure 1. The RSE for total drug-related ED episodes for the coterminous U.S. is 8 percent. Across the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN, RSEs range from a low of 3 percent in San Diego to a high of 23 percent in Los Angeles and Newark. RSEs for particular drugs are often much higher.

Nonsampling errors such as nonresponse and reporting errors may affect the outcome of significance tests. While p less than 0.05 significance level is used to determine statistical significance in DAWN ED tabulations, large differences associated with slightly higher *p*-values (specifically those between 0.05 and 0.10) may be of interest also. On the other hand, statistically significant differences are not always meaningful, because the size of the difference is small or because the significance may have occurred simply by chance. In a series of 20 independent tests, it is to be expected that one test will indicate a significant difference merely by chance even if there is no real difference in the populations compared. The text often discusses more than one comparison within a given table (e.g., comparing percentages for different drugs or subgroups). We have made no attempt to adjust the level of significance to account for these multiple comparisons. Therefore, the probability of falsely rejecting the null hypothesis at least once in a family of comparisons is higher than the significance level given for individual comparisons (in this publication, 0.05).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS WHEN READING DAWN TABLES

Estimates with RSEs of 50 percent or higher are regarded as too imprecise for publication. In the tables, the symbol "..." (3 dots) has been substituted for estimates that did not meet this standard of precision. With an RSE of 50 percent, the 95 percent confidence interval for an estimate ranges from 2 to 198 percent of the estimate's value (see Appendix B).

Similarly, some 2001 estimates for the Atlanta metropolitan area are suppressed (indicated by the symbol "—") because they are based on insufficient data (see Appendix C).

Beginning with the 1999 ED data, estimates smaller than 10 were no longer suppressed in DAWN ED publications. Many estimates as small as this are suppressed by virtue of having RSEs greater than 50 percent. For those that are shown in the tables, we note for the reader that small numbers and their associated RSEs should be interpreted with caution.

As described in Appendix B, the DAWN ED data for 1995 through 1997 were reweighted and reprogrammed, and the presentation of findings was improved during 1998. Improvements in the DAWN drug vocabulary resulted in revisions to estimates for 1994 through 2000.[11] The charts, tables, and graphs in this publication present only revised estimates.

HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

This issue of *ED Trends From DAWN* examines the nature of trends in drug-related ED episodes and focuses almost exclusively on the preliminary estimates for the first half of 2002 with statistical comparisons to the first half of 2001. Tables showing the 8 full years 1994 to 2001 have been discussed and published previously, but are reproduced here for ease of reference. In the full-year tables, statistical tests are used to compare full year 2001 estimates with those for 2000, 1999, and 1994. For half years, estimates for the latest half-year period are compared with those for the previous 2 half years. Each table displays the percent change for statistically significant differences. Actual *p*-values are still available in the companion tables of RSEs, which are published on the Internet.

The presentation of ED findings in this publication is divided into the following sections, which mirror the order of the tables in this publication:

- Trends in major substances of abuse, such as cocaine, heroin, and "club drugs;"
- Trends in other substances of abuse, such as prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs;
- Trends for the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN; and
- Discussion of results.

Population-based rates are discussed within these sections by topic, because the rates are best used to supplement the other estimates of episodes and mentions. By considering the estimates of drug mentions and episodes relative to the size of the population at risk, the rates yield standardized measures that can be compared across selected drugs, metropolitan areas, and gender and age groups.

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[11] A thorough description of the revisions to the DAWN drug vocabulary and the impact of those revisions on published estimates can be found in Appendixes A and B of the *ED Trends From DAWN, Preliminary Estimates January–June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994–2000.*

ORGANIZATION OF TABLES

In this section, we explain the organization of the tables in *ED Trends* and explain the classification of drugs in the context of these tables.

The table numbering scheme is described in a separate exhibit on the inside of the front cover of this publication. Table numbers in this publication are identical to those in the last issue of the *ED Trends From DAWN*.

The tables in this publication are designed to array information from the very general to the very specific. This design responds directly to requests we receive for information at these different levels of detail. Figure 2 illustrates the general to specific organization of the tables.

Major Drug Categories

At the most general level (the left half of Figure 2), estimates are reported for major drug categories. Table 2.2.0 illustrates the standard layout of substances by drug categories. This table and others like it are divided into 2 panels with:

- "Major substances of abuse" (e.g., cocaine, heroin, and "club drugs") in the top panel, and
- "Other substances of abuse" in the lower panel.

Specific content for each of these panels is described later in this section.

National estimates are provided for the major drug categories in one table. The same estimates are provided in separate tables for each of the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled by DAWN. For example, Table 2.2.0 contains national estimates, and Tables 2.2.1 through 2.2.21 contain estimates for each of the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas.

The third term in the table number always indicates the geographic area:

- **.0** for national estimates, and
- **.1 - .21** for the 21 metropolitan areas, where **.1** is always Atlanta, **.2** is always Baltimore, and so forth. The complete list of the metropolitan areas and their corresponding numbers is provided on the inside of the front cover.

Component Drugs

At a more specific level (the right half of Figure 2), a second set of tables lists the component drugs classified under the 5 largest categories: major substances of abuse, psychotherapeutic agents, CNS agents, respiratory agents, and cardiovascular agents.

National estimates are provided for each of the component drugs; these are followed by estimates for component drugs for each of the 21 metropolitan areas.

This is more detailed drug information than is available from any other substance abuse data system. In response to requests, both high and low frequency terms are displayed, as follows:

- Table 2.4.0 (estimates) and 12.4.0 (rates): full-year estimates for component drugs of the major substances of abuse. Corresponding half-year estimates are published in Tables 2.3.0 and 12.3.0, respectively.

  These tables include all the terms, including street names, reported to DAWN for the major substances of abuse. For example, users will consult this table to find estimates for "crack," which is subsumed under the major substance "cocaine" in Tables 2.1.0 and 2.2.0, and to see the relative frequency of particular terms.

- Table 2.6.0 (and 12.6.0): full-year estimates for component drugs of psychotherapeutic agents. Corresponding half-year estimates are published in Tables 2.5.0 and 12.5.0, respectively.

- Table 2.8.0 (and 12.8.0): full-year estimates for component drugs of CNS agents. Corresponding half-year estimates are published in Tables 2.7.0 and 12.7.0, respectively.

- Table 2.10.0 (and 12.10.0): full-year estimates for component drugs of respiratory agents. Corresponding half-year estimates are published in Tables 2.9.0 and 12.9.0, respectively.

- Table 2.12.0 (and 12.12.0): full-year estimates for component drugs of cardiovascular agents. Corresponding half-year estimates are published in Tables 2.11.0 and 12.11.0, respectively.

Except for the major substances of abuse, component drugs are always expressed at the generic substance level (e.g., fluoxetine). No published estimates are provided by brand (trade) name. Tabulations of component drugs will include all substances in the category, regardless of the frequency with which they were reported to DAWN. For example, users interested in the trends in ED visits involving particular narcotic analgesics will consult Table 2.8.0.

Major Substances of Abuse

The major substances of abuse include the most common illicit drugs and drug categories reported to DAWN, alcohol reported in combination with any other substance reported to DAWN, and lower frequency drugs of particular policy interest (e.g., club drugs such as Ecstasy and GHB).

The 15 categories in the major substances of abuse are grouped in a panel at the top of summary tables (e.g., Table 2.2.0) for ease of reference. For each of the major substances, component drugs—that is, the specific terms, including street names as they were reported to DAWN—are enumerated in Table 2.4.0 (and Table 2.3.0 for half years). The 15 major substances of abuse are:

Alcohol-in-combination. This is the most frequent drug reported to DAWN, even though it is reported only when present in combination with another reportable drug.

Cocaine. This category includes both powder and crack cocaine. Estimates for these and other specific terms are available in the component drug tables.

Heroin. ED estimates for heroin and morphine are tabulated separately (with ED morphine estimates presented under narcotic analgesics, below).[12]

Marijuana. This category includes both marijuana and hashish.

Amphetamines. This class of substances has been extracted from the category of CNS stimulants because of its importance as a major substance of abuse. For purposes of classification, "amphetamines" (plural) includes a class of compounds derived from or related to the drug amphetamine. Although some "designer" drugs fall into the class of amphetamines, we choose to report some of them (e.g., methamphetamine) individually as major substances of abuse. This category does not include other CNS stimulants, such as caffeine or methylphenidate.

Methamphetamine. This category includes methamphetamine and the term "speed."

MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine, Ecstasy). This is the "designer" or "club" drug commonly known as Ecstasy. It is classified separately as a major substance of abuse because of widespread interest.

Ketamine. This is a veterinary anesthetic classified separately as a major substance of abuse because of widespread interest. It is another of the "designer" or "club" drugs.

LSD. LSD is listed separately from other hallucinogens because of widespread interest.

PCP. PCP is listed separately from other hallucinogens because of widespread interest.

Miscellaneous hallucinogens. This category includes hallucinogens other than LSD and PCP.

Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol). Flunitrazepam is a benzodiazepine that is not legal for marketing in the United States. It is reported under major substances because of increased interest in its use as a "designer" or "club" drug. It is excluded from the list of benzodiazepines described below.

Gamma hydroxy butyrate (GHB). This category includes GHB and its precursor gamma butyrolactone (GBL). It is another of the "designer" or "club" drugs.

Inhalants. Inhalants include anesthetic gases and certain nonpharmaceuticals for which the documented route of administration was inhalation.

To be classified as inhalants, anesthetic gases are extracted from the category CNS agents, general anesthetics. These substances have the physical property at room temperature of being a gas or are delivered as a gas and therefore are presumed to have been inhaled. The anesthetic gases include nitrous oxide, ether, and chloroform.

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[12] In contrast, heroin and morphine are combined in tabulations of DAWN mortality data. It is often impossible to distinguish heroin from morphine during death investigations because the toxicology tests used to identify a drug involved in a drug-related death rely on a metabolite common to both drugs. This is the only such difference in drug classification between DAWN ED and mortality data.

To be classified as an inhalant, a nonpharmaceutical substance must have a psychoactive effect when inhaled and falls into one of 3 subcategories: volatile solvents, nitrites, or chlorofluorohydrocarbons (see Appendix D).

Illicit combinations. This category includes compounds composed of 2 or more major substances of abuse that are mixed and taken together. For example, "speedball," which usually refers to the combination of heroin and cocaine taken at once, would be classified as an illicit combination, whereas separate mentions of heroin and cocaine would be classified separately in the categories heroin and cocaine. Compounds consisting of a major substance of abuse and another substance are classified in the category of the major substance (e.g., heroin with scopolamine is classified as heroin).

Other Substances of Abuse

Other substances of abuse are summarized by pharmaceutical category (e.g., Table 2.2.0) using the categories and category assignments that are an integral part of the Multum *Lexicon* (the basis for DAWN's drug vocabulary), with a few exceptions noted here. Many of these substances are marketed legally as prescription and OTC medications. Readers should note that the purpose for which these substances are intended may be quite different from the effect for which these substances are abused. Since it is impossible to know patients' actual intentions when abusing a substance, we have chosen to classify these substances by their therapeutic uses. Some drugs may have more than one therapeutic use and could be assigned to multiple categories. To avoid duplication, each drug is assigned to a single therapeutic category and is tabulated only once.

Four of the categories under other substances of abuse are divided into finer subcategories, and the component drugs for these 4 categories are displayed in subsequent tables (e.g., Tables 2.6.0, 2.8.0, 2.10.0, and 2.12.0).

Psychotherapeutic agents are divided into the following categories:

- Antidepressants
  - MAO inhibitors
  - SSRI antidepressants
  - Tricyclic antidepressants
  - Miscellaneous antidepressants
- Antipsychotics
  - Phenothiazine antipsychotics
  - Psychotherapeutic combinations
  - Thioxanthenes
  - Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents
- Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics
  - Barbiturates
  - Benzodiazepines – This category excludes the benzodiazepine flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), which was assigned to major substances of abuse.
  - Miscellaneous anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics

- CNS stimulants. This category excludes the CNS stimulants that were assigned to major substances of abuse: amphetamines, methamphetamine, and MDMA (Ecstasy).

Central nervous system (CNS) agents are divided into the following categories:

- Analgesics
  - Antimigraine agents
  - Cox-2 inhibitors
  - Narcotic analgesics and narcotic analgesic combinations – This category excludes heroin, which is classified as a major substance of abuse.
  - Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents
  - Salicylates and salicylate combinations
  - Miscellaneous analgesics and miscellaneous analgesic combinations
  - Analgesic combinations NTA
- Anorexiants
- Anticonvulsants
- Antiemetic/antivertigo agents
- Antiparkinson agents
- General anesthetics – This category excludes the anesthetic gases that were assigned to major substances of abuse as inhalants.
- Muscle relaxants
- Miscellaneous CNS agents

Respiratory agents are divided into the following categories:

- Antihistamines
- Bronchodilators
- Decongestants
- Expectorants
- Upper respiratory combinations
- Respiratory agents not tabulated above (NTA) – This category captures respiratory agents that did not fit into the 5 other categories of respiratory agents.

Cardiovascular agents are divided into the following categories:

- Antiandrenergic agents, centrally acting
- Beta-andrenergic blocking agents
- Calcium channel blocking agents
- Diuretics
- Cardiovascular agents NTA – This category has been added to capture cardiovascular agents that did not fit into the 4 other categories of cardiovascular agents.

As noted earlier, the general categories used in Table 2.2.0 are expanded in Tables 2.4.0 through 2.12.0 to enumerate the component drugs for the 4 major categories: psychotherapeutic agents, CNS agents, respiratory agents, and cardiovascular agents and their associated subcategories. For example, Table 2.2.0 presents mentions of narcotic analgesics under CNS agents; mentions of particular narcotic analgesics—morphine, codeine, and others—are displayed in Table 2.8.0.

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In the tables enumerating component drugs, only generic names are used. Brand (trade) names are not used because estimates for particular brands are considered to be unreliable.[13] Therefore, for example, mentions of the miscellaneous analgesic acetaminophen are tabulated as "acetaminophen," not Tylenol.

Users of DAWN estimates have told us that it is not useful to report only the most frequently occurring substances. Therefore, in Tables 2.4.0 through 2.12.0, substances are enumerated in their relevant category, regardless of the numbers of mentions estimated from DAWN.

The following 6 categories from the Multum *Lexicon* are presented without subdivisions due to the low number of mentions:

- Alternative medicines
- Anti-infectives
- Gastrointestinal agents
- Hormones
- Nutritional products
- Topical agents

Finally, 2 additional categories, "drug unknown" and "all other substances NTA" do not appear in the Multum *Lexicon* but are needed to complete the classification of substances for DAWN.

Drug unknown. This includes 2 types of cases: those in which the drug was reported to DAWN as "unknown" and those in which drugs were reported to DAWN as "polysubstances." For the purposes of DAWN, polysubstance refers to the abuse of more than one substance when the individual substances were not identified by the source record. Because DAWN cases are identified through retrospective medical chart review, there will always be cases in which the drug abuse was known but the particular substance was unknown or unknowable. Since 1995, reporting of unknown substances seems to have stabilized at about 2 to 3 percent of drug mentions.

All other substances NTA. This category contains any substance reported to DAWN that could not be classified in the categories noted above and has too few mentions to warrant its own entry in DAWN tables. This category currently includes: antihyperlipidemic agents, antineoplastics, biologicals, coagulation modifiers, immunologic agents, miscellaneous agents, and plasma expanders. Miscellaneous agents include: antidotes, antigout agents, antipsoriatics, antirheumatics, chelating agents, cholinergic muscle stimulants, genitourinary tract agents, impotence agents, local injectable anesthetics, miscellaneous uncategorized agents, psoralens, radiocontrast agents, and viscosupplementation agents.

This category also includes certain legacy terms that could not be assigned reliably to any category. These include ambiguous, nonspecific terms that could fall into any of several categories (e.g., "AIDS medicine" could be an anti-infective, an anticonvulsant, or any number of other drugs); undocumented, nonspecific terms (e.g., "thought organizer"); and street terms for illicit substances that could not be linked reliably to a particular illicit substance (e.g., "T," "butterflies").

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[13] This issue has been discussed in greater detail in previous issues of *ED Trends From DAWN*.

We will monitor the content of this category to avoid its uncontrolled expansion in the future. Should a substance or class of substances begin to show significant growth, we intend to add such information to the published categories rather than allow this "all other" category to degrade over time. In addition, regular updates of the Multum *Lexicon* will introduce new prescription and OTC substances as they are approved for marketing and before they begin to appear in DAWN.

ADDITIONAL CONTENT AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET

Although this publication includes a large number of tables, even more detail is available through tables that are published only on the Internet. These additional tables can be accessed online at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net. Tables published exclusively on the Internet are:

- Additional tables of estimates by metropolitan area. For ease of reference, these are listed in the table of contents of *ED Trends* and their location noted.
- Relative standard errors (RSEs) for estimates provided in this publication, in a corresponding tabular format. The RSEs used for population-based rates are the same as those used for other DAWN estimates. Although there may be slight differences in the RSEs calculated for the DAWN estimates and the RSEs that would be appropriate for the population-based rates (due to sampling error in the current population estimates), they are sufficiently close for the purpose of this publication.
- Updated indexes listing generic and brand names for prescription and OTC substances. No published estimates are provided by brand (trade) name. The index is provided as an aid for readers who may be unfamiliar with the generic names used in this publication. The updated index is not printed in each issue of *ED Trends* due to size.[14]

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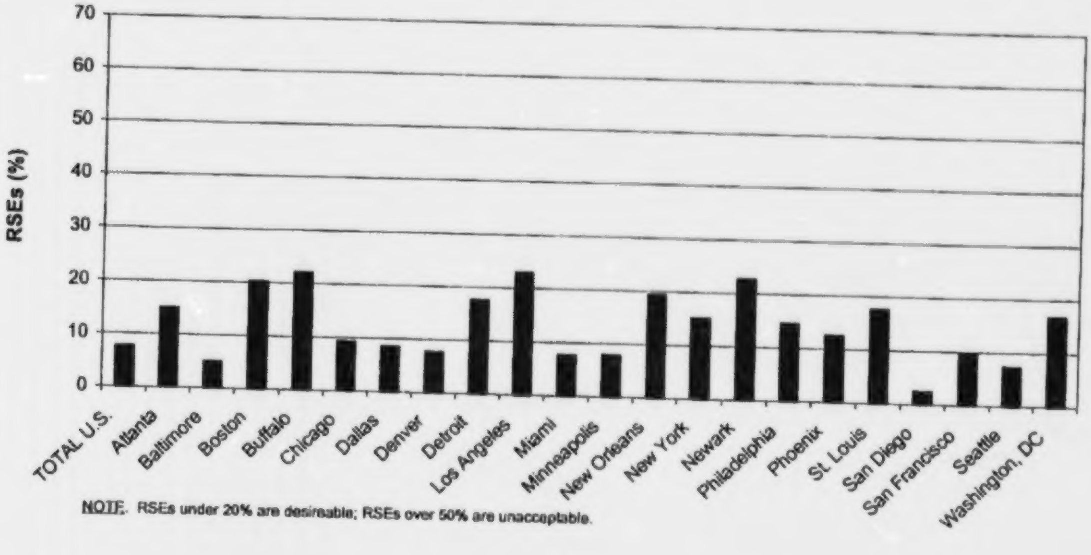
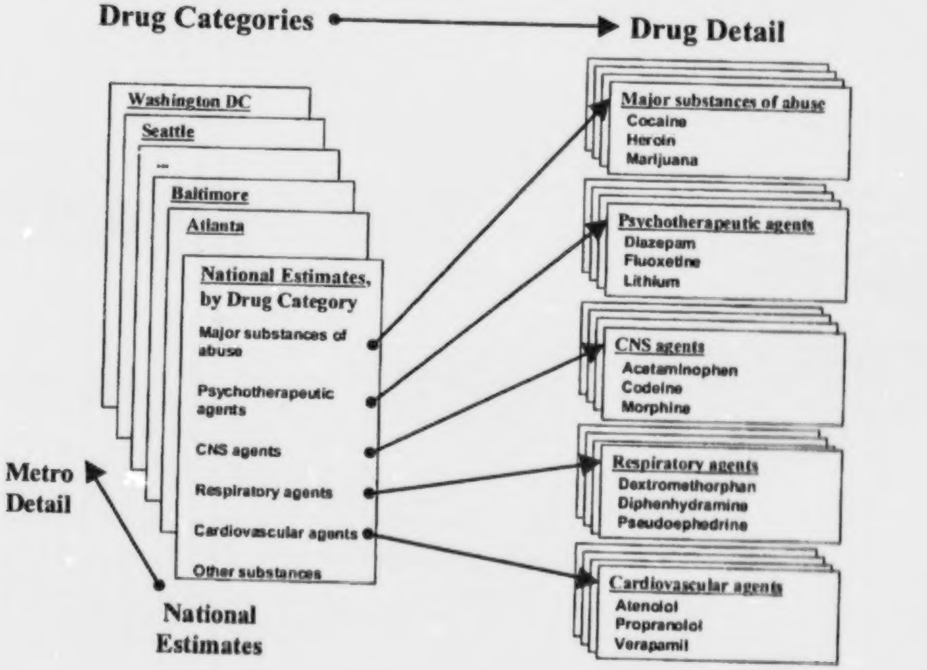
[14] An earlier version of this index was printed as Appendix I in *Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network Preliminary Estimates January–June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994–2000*. The index is updated periodically.

Figure 1
Relative standard errors (RSEs) for drug-related episodes by metropolitan area: January–June 2002



NOTE. RSEs under 20% are desirable; RSEs over 50% are unacceptable.

Figure 2
Tables in *ED Trends From DAWN*



Drug Categories
Drug Detail
Washington DC
Seattle
...
Baltimore
Atlanta
National Estimates, by Drug Category
Major substances of abuse
Psychotherapeutic agents
CNS agents
Respiratory agents
Cardiovascular agents
Other substances
Metro Detail
National Estimates
Major substances of abuse
Cocaine
Heroin
Marijuana
Psychotherapeutic agents
Diazepam
Fluoxetine
Lithium
CNS agents
Acetaminophen
Codeine
Morphine
Respiratory agents
Dextromethorphan
Diphenhydramine
Pseudoephedrine
Cardiovascular agents
Atenolol
Propranolol
Verapamil

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TRENDS IN ED DRUG EPISODES AND MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

This section presents semi-annual estimates from DAWN for total drug-related ED episodes and mentions of major substances of abuse.

"Major substances of abuse" include the most common illicit drugs reported to DAWN, alcohol reported in combination with any other substance reported to DAWN, and lower frequency drugs of particular policy interest (e.g., club drugs such as Ecstasy and GHB). The specific terms (including street names) reported to DAWN for each drug category are listed, with corresponding mentions from July–December 1997 through January–June 2002, in Table 2.3.0 and Table 12.3.0 (corresponding rates per 100,000 population). Corresponding full-year tables for 1994 through 2001 (Tables 2.4.0 and 12.4.0) are also available.

One ED episode can include mentions of one drug alone or mentions of multiple drugs. Therefore, the number of drug mentions exceeds the number of episodes. Major substances of abuse, such as cocaine, heroin, and marijuana, are often reported in combination with other drugs. Alcohol-in-combination is reportable to DAWN only when present in combination with another reportable drug.

The following discussion focuses primarily on comparisons of preliminary estimates for the first half of 2002 versus the first half of 2001. The potential for seasonal variations makes comparisons of the second half of 2001 with the first half of 2002 less reliable.

DAWN estimates for 2001 are based on data from a nationally representative sample of 458 hospitals (Table 1.1).

TOTAL DRUG-RELATED ED EPISODES

- From January through June 2002, DAWN estimates that there were 308,558 drug abuse-related ED episodes in the coterminous U.S. with 564,196 drug mentions (on average, 1.8 drugs per episode) (Table 2.1.0).
- There was no statistically significant difference between the first half of 2001 and the first half of 2002 in total drug-related ED episodes or ED drug mentions (Table 2.1.0). Total ED visits (that is, ED visits for any reason) increased 0.1 percent during this period.
- In the first half of 2002, drug abuse-related ED visits occurred at the rate of 121 ED episodes per 100,000 population in the coterminous U.S. (Table 12.1.0).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, none of the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN had increases in drug abuse episodes, but there were significant decreases in drug episodes in 4 metropolitan areas (Table 3.1):
    - Seattle (-54%, from 5,720 to 2,656 episodes),
    - Dallas (-22%, from 3,369 to 2,638),

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  - Chicago (-16%, from 16,526 to 13,937), and

  - San Diego (-12%, from 3,615 to 3,194).

MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, the only major substance of abuse that changed significantly was LSD, with mentions decreasing 78 percent (from 1,882 mentions in the first half of 2001 to 407 mentions in the first half of 2002) (Table 2.1.0).

ALCOHOL-IN-COMBINATION

- Alcohol-in-combination was mentioned in 32 percent of ED drug episodes in the first half of 2002 (97,527 mentions) and remains the most common substance reported in drug-related ED visits (Table 2.1.0 and Figure 3). Alcohol is reported to DAWN only when present in combination with another reportable drug, so the actual number of alcohol-related ED visits is higher than the DAWN estimate for alcohol-in-combination.

- Mentions of alcohol-in-combination were statistically unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0 and Figure 3).

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, only Buffalo had a significant increase in mentions of alcohol-in-combination (56%, from 804 to 1,252) (Table 3.5). Significant decreases in mentions of alcohol-in-combination were found in 4 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN:

  - Seattle (-46%, from 1,469 to 800 mentions),

  - San Francisco (-29%, from 1,010 to 717),

  - Dallas (-28%, from 934 to 670), and

  - Phoenix (-23%, from 1,296 to 1,004).

COCAINE, HEROIN, MARIJUANA

- Cocaine continues to be the most frequently mentioned illicit substance, present in 30 percent of ED episodes (91,687 mentions) in the first half of 2002. Cocaine was followed in frequency by marijuana (18%, 55,727 mentions) and heroin (14%, 42,571 mentions) (Table 2.1.0 and Figure 3).

- Mentions of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana remained statistically stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. (Table 2.1.0).

- Almost a quarter of the cocaine mentions in the first half of 2002 (23%, 20,694 mentions) were attributed specifically to "crack" (Table 2.3.0). Most cocaine mentions (76%, 70,106) were reported to DAWN simply as "cocaine," and it is not possible to determine what proportion of these might be crack.

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in cocaine mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.7):
  - Minneapolis (47%, from 462 to 681 mentions) and
  - Denver (47%, from 631 to 926).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant decreases in cocaine mentions were found in 7 metropolitan areas (Table 3.7):
  - Seattle (-67%, from 1,660 to 551 mentions),
  - Dallas (-32%, from 964 to 654),
  - Detroit (-32%, from 4,160 to 2,820),
  - Washington, DC (-28%, from 1,440 to 1,032),
  - San Francisco (-21%, from 1,220 to 964),
  - Chicago (-20%, from 8,269 to 6,614), and
  - San Diego (-11%, from 439 to 389).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in heroin mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.9):
  - Buffalo (71%, from 283 to 484 mentions), and
  - Denver (37%, from 380 to 519).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant decreases in heroin mentions were found in 7 metropolitan areas (Table 3.9):
  - Seattle (-47%, from 903 to 475 mentions),
  - Washington, DC (-42%, from 1,024 to 591),
  - Dallas (-41%, from 251 to 147),
  - Detroit (-32%, from 2,102 to 1,440),
  - Baltimore (-24%, from 2,593 to 1,977),
  - San Diego (-21%, from 401 to 316), and
  - Phoenix (-20%, from 372 to 298).

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in marijuana mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.11):
  - Miami (30%, from 920 to 1,195 mentions) and
  - San Diego (20%, from 521 to 625).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant decreases in marijuana mentions were found in 4 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.11):
  - Seattle (-65%, from 858 to 298),
  - Buffalo (-49%, from 374 to 192),
  - San Francisco (-44%, from 387 to 217), and
  - Dallas (-36%, from 570 to 364).

AMPHETAMINES AND METHAMPHETAMINE

- In the first half of 2002, amphetamines were mentioned in 3 percent of DAWN ED episodes (10,079 mentions, or 4 mentions per 100,000 population) (Tables 2.1.0 and 12.1.0). From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, no significant change was evident.
- There were 6,136 methamphetamine mentions (2 per 100,000 population) in the first half of 2002 (Tables 2.1.0 and 12.1.0). These estimates were not statistically changed from the first half of 2001.
- Most mentions of amphetamines are attributed simply to "amphetamine," while most mentions of methamphetamine are attributed simply to "methamphetamine" or "speed" (Tables 2.3.0 and 2.4.0). It is impossible to know the accuracy of distinctions between amphetamine and methamphetamine. Together they accounted for 16,215 mentions in the first half of 2002.
- From to the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Tables 3.13 and 3.15):
  - Significant increases in mentions of amphetamines were found in 2 metropolitan areas: Denver (57%, from 163 to 256 mentions) and San Diego (31%, from 432 to 566).
  - Mentions of amphetamines decreased in 4 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-70%, from 345 to 104), Philadelphia (-45%, from 228 to 126), San Francisco (-26%, from 376 to 279), and Dallas (-24%, from 187 to 143).
  - Of the metropolitan areas with at least 100 mentions of methamphetamine, there were significant decreases in 2 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-31%, from 166 to 115) and San Diego (-25%, from 344 to 257). There were no significant increases.

CLUB DRUGS

- No significant changes from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 were evident for the club drugs MDMA (Ecstasy) (2,303 mentions in the first half of 2002), GHB (2,024), or Ketamine (152) (Table 2.1.0).
- None of the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN had more than 100 mentions of the club drugs in the first half of 2002 (Tables 3.17, 3.19, 3.27, and 3.29).

OTHER TRENDS

- For the coterminous U.S., LSD mentions decreased 78 percent (from 1,882 to 407) from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0).
- For the coterminous U.S., no significant changes from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 were evident for (Table 2.1.0):
  - PCP (3,257 mentions in the first half of 2002),
  - Miscellaneous hallucinogens (620),
  - Inhalants (559), or
  - Illicit combinations (118).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS

- Total drug-related ED episodes were unchanged across demographic subgroups from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 4.1.0). Similarly, mentions of alcohol-in-combination, cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines, methamphetamine, MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine, PCP, and GHB were stable across demographic subgroups (Tables 4.1.0 through 4.33.0).
- Comparing the first halves of 2001 and 2002:
  - Mentions of heroin declined 18 percent (from 14,924 to 12,260) among patients who were black (Table 4.9.0).
  - Mentions of LSD declined across most demographic subgroups: both genders, white and black patients, as well as patients age 20 and over (Table 4.21.0).

EPISODE CHARACTERISTICS

- Characteristics of drug-related ED episodes overall were unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 5.1.0).
    - More than half (55%) of drug-related ED episodes involved multiple drugs during the first half of 2002.
    - The motive for drug use was cited as dependence in more than one-third (37%), suicide in another 29 percent, and psychic effects in 20 percent of episodes during the first half of 2002. Motive was unrecorded in 13 percent of cases.
    - The reason for the ED visit was overdose in 40 percent, unexpected reaction in 18 percent, and seeking detoxification in 17 percent. Reason for contact was unrecorded in 5 percent of cases.
    - Patients were admitted to the hospital (49%) and treated and released (48%) in nearly equal proportions.

Figure 3
ED drug-related episodes and alcohol-in-combination, cocaine, heroin, and marijuana mentions: July–December 1997 through January–June 2002

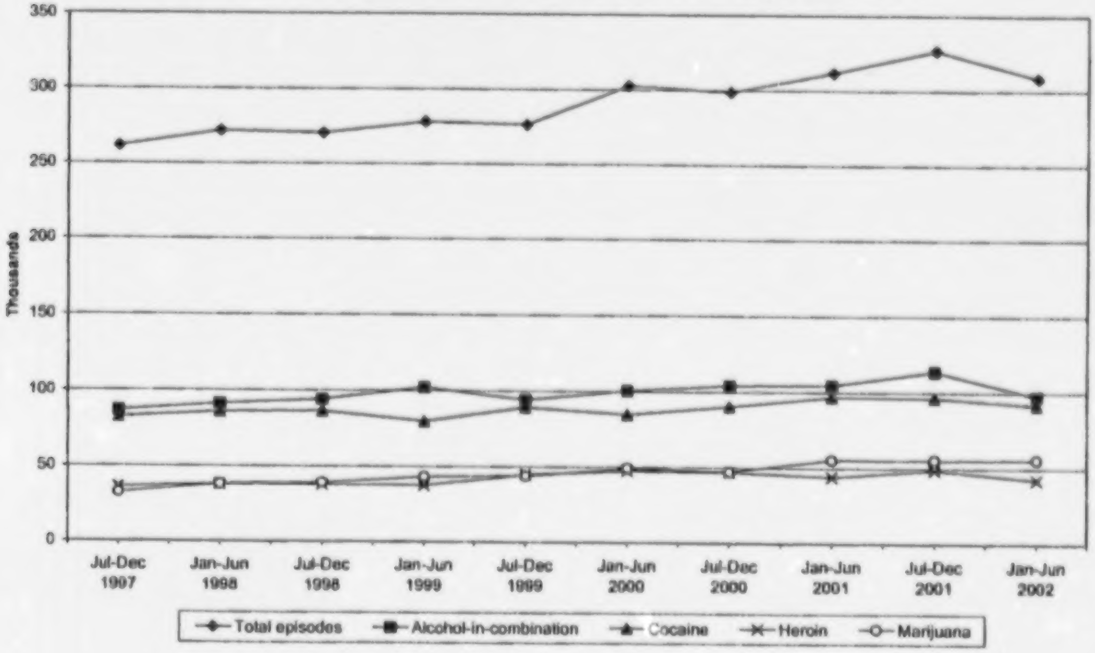
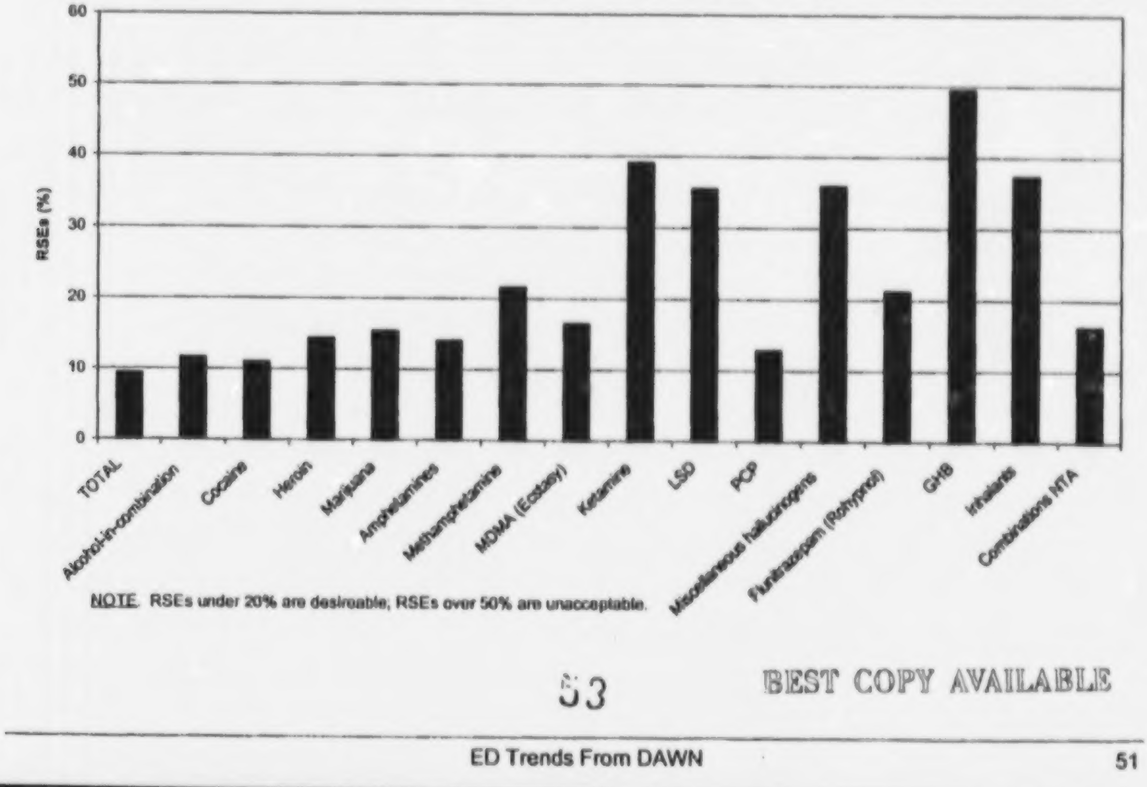


Figure 4
Relative standard errors (RSEs) for major substances of abuse: January–June 2002



NOTE. RSEs under 20% are desireable; RSEs over 50% are unacceptable.

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TRENDS IN OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

DAWN also receives reports of ED episodes involving the nonmedical use of legal drugs. These can involve deliberate abuse of prescribed or legally obtained over-the-counter (OTC) medications or of pharmaceuticals diverted for abuse. Accidental overdoses or adverse reactions to OTC or prescription drugs taken as directed are not reportable to DAWN unless the drugs were present in combination with an illicit drug.

These "other substances of abuse" are tabulated first by categories composed of similar substances (Tables 2.1.0 and 12.1.0 for half year estimates and rates, respectively) and then by generic drug name for the component drugs in each of the largest categories: psychotherapeutic agents (Tables 2.5.0 and 12.5.0), CNS agents (Table 2.7.0 and 12.7.0), respiratory agents (Tables 2.9.0 and 12.9.0), and cardiovascular agents (Tables 2.11.0 and 12.11.0). Corresponding full year tables (Tables 2.6.0, 2.8.0, 2.10.0, and 2.12.0 for estimates and Tables 12.6.0, 12.8.0, 12.10.0, and 12.12.0 for rates) are also available.

By design, all drug mentions in DAWN are tabulated as either major substances of abuse or other substances of abuse. There is no double counting, and the deliberate assignment of drugs into major substances is the result of specific interest in such substances.

Only generic drug names are presented in DAWN publications. DAWN estimates should not be attributed to drugs marketed under particular brand (trade) names. DAWN data are extracted from medical records produced in the course of health care delivery (no patient is ever interviewed), so DAWN case reports contain information about particular substances as that information was documented in the ED medical record. Any prescription or OTC drug may be reported to DAWN by its brand (trade) name, generic name, or chemical name, depending on what was documented in the source record. There is no way to discern whether the brand names in the medical record are always accurate or how frequently brands might have been recorded in generic terms. Therefore, we do not publish estimates for particular brands because we consider them to be unreliable. An index linking brand to generic names is available online at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net. The index is provided solely as an aid to readers who may be unfamiliar with generic names.

In addition, many drug mentions are reported to DAWN by drug type without the drug being named specifically. For publication, these are referred to by the drug type-NOS (not otherwise specified). For example, reports of "benzodiazepine" or "benzos" that do not name a specific benzodiazepine are tabulated as "benzodiazepines-NOS."

This discussion focuses mainly on comparisons of estimates from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

- DAWN estimates that other substances of abuse (251,015 mentions) comprised 44 percent of total ED drug mentions in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Although the vast majority of these other substances are marketed legally by prescription or OTC, it is impossible to know from DAWN the number of ED visits related to the abuse of prescription drugs by patients with legitimate prescriptions.

- ED mentions of other substances of abuse in the first half of 2002 were most concentrated in 2 categories—psychotherapeutic agents (104,687 mentions) and central nervous system (CNS) agents (108,081)—in nearly equal proportions (19% of total ED mentions each) (Table 2.1.0). From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002:

    - Mentions of psychotherapeutic agents overall were stable, as were mentions for the subcategories of psychotherapeutic agents (antidepressants; antipsychotics; anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics; and CNS stimulants).

    - Mentions of CNS agents overall were stable. However, among the subcategories of CNS agents, mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations increased 16 percent (from 47,683 to 55,311 mentions), mentions of miscellaneous analgesics/combinations decreased 17 percent (from 21,447 to 17,849), and mentions of anorexiants increased 171 percent (from 383 to 1,038).

Narcotic Analgesics

- When considered together, narcotic analgesics/combinations comprised 55,311 mentions or 10 percent of ED mentions estimated for the coterminous U.S. in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0).

- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations rose 16 percent (Table 2.1.0 and Figure 5).

- Among the most frequently mentioned narcotic analgesics/combinations (Table 2.7.0):

    - Estimates for codeine/combinations (2,317 mentions in the first half of 2002), hydrocodone/combinations (12,033 mentions), morphine/combinations (1,122 mentions), and propoxyphene/combinations (2,486 mentions) were stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, as were mentions of unnamed narcotic analgesics (NOS, 18,970 mentions) and of methadone (5,190 mentions).

    - ED mentions for the category of oxycodone/combinations were not statistically changed from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. However, mentions of oxycodone specifically rose significantly from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (a 59% increase, from 4,940 to 7,828 mentions).

Other Substances

- Respiratory agents comprised 1 percent (6,596) of total ED drug mentions in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Mentions of respiratory agents overall and its major subcategories were unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002.

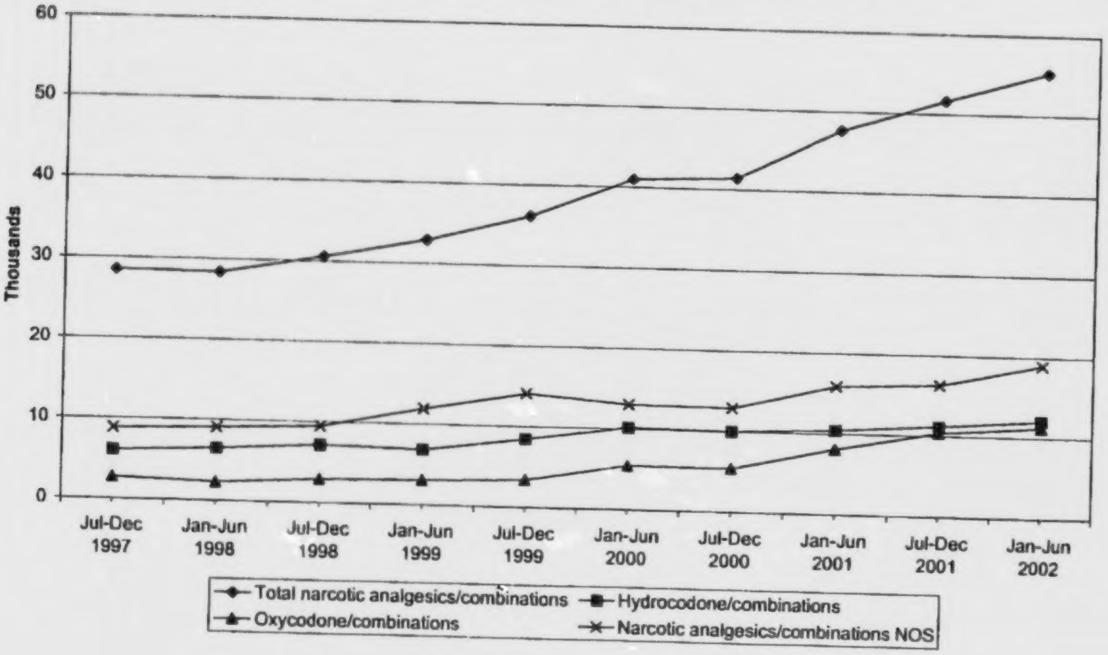
- Cardiovascular agents comprised 1 percent (6,569) of total ED drug mentions in the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0). Mentions of cardiovascular agents rose 53 percent (from 4,285) from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002.

- None of the smaller categories of other substances experienced a significant change from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0).

- The particular drugs involved in ED visits are sometimes unknown or unknowable. In the first half of 2002, there were 15,311 such mentions (3% of total mentions) (Table 2.1.0).

Figure 5

ED mentions of selected narcotic analgesics: July–December 1997 through January–June 2002



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SELECTED TRENDS IN 21 METROPOLITAN AREAS

This section presents findings for the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN, with particular attention to the major substances of abuse. As noted previously, "major substances of abuse" include the most common illicit drugs reported to DAWN, alcohol present in combination with any other substance reported to DAWN, and lower frequency drugs of particular policy interest (e.g., club drugs such as Ecstasy and GHB).

This section of *ED Trends* focuses primarily on Tables 3.1 to 3.33 (ED episodes and mentions) and 13.1 to 13.33 (rates of ED episodes and mentions per 100,000 population). These tables summarize for all the 21 metropolitan areas the estimates for: total episodes, total mentions, and the 15 major substances of abuse. Those interested in making comparisons across metropolitan areas should rely on the rates per 100,000 population because these account for differences in population across the metropolitan areas.

These are the same estimates presented separately for each metropolitan area in Tables 2.2.1 to 2.2.21 (episodes and mentions) and 12.2.1 to 12.2.21 (rates).[15] As noted in the introduction, 3-part table numbers ending in "**.1**" to "**.21**" contain estimates for the 21 metropolitan areas. Some readers will be interested in findings only for a particular area. For these readers, we also provide 21 complete sets of tables, one for each metropolitan area, online at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net.

Readers should note that very small changes in the estimates for some metropolitan areas may result in statistically significant differences. This occurs when all or nearly all eligible hospitals are included in the sample for those cities.

TOTAL DRUG-RELATED EPISODES

- Nationwide, total ED drug episodes remained statistically unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 3.1). However, from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant decreases in drug episodes were found in 4 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN:
    - Seattle (-54%, from 5,720 to 2,656 episodes),
    - Dallas (-22%, from 3,369 to 2,638),
    - Chicago (-16%, from 16,526 to 13,937), and
    - San Diego (-12%, from 3,615 to 3,194).

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[15] In addition, demographic characteristics of patients are presented in Tables 4.2.1 to 4.2.21 (episodes and mentions) and 14.2.1 to 14.2.21 (rates). Estimates of episode characteristics are presented in Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.21 (there are no rates calculated for episode characteristics). Because of the detail involved, this publication focuses little on these estimates by metropolitan area.

ALCOHOL-IN-COMBINATION

- Mentions of alcohol-in-combination were stable for the coterminous U.S. from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 3.5). In the metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN, only Buffalo had a significant increase in mentions of alcohol-in-combination (56%, from 804 to 1,252 mentions) and 4 other metropolitan areas had significant decreases: Seattle (-46%, from 1,469 to 800), San Francisco (-29%, from 1,010 to 717), Dallas (-28%, from 934 to 670), and Phoenix (-23%, from 1,296 to 1,004).

COCAINE

- Nationwide, cocaine mentions remained statistically stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 3.7). Significant increases in cocaine mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN: Minneapolis (47%, from 462 to 681 mentions) and Denver (47%, from 631 to 926). Significant decreases were found in 7 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-67%, from 1,660 to 551), Dallas (-32%, from 964 to 654), Detroit (-32%, from 4,160 to 2,820), Washington, DC (-28%, from 1,440 to 1,032), San Francisco (-21%, from 1,220 to 964), Chicago (-20%, from 8,269 to 6,614), and San Diego (-11%, from 439 to 389).

HEROIN

- Nationwide, ED mentions of heroin remained stable in the coterminous U.S. from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 3.9). From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in heroin mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Table 3.9): Buffalo (71%, from 283 to 484 mentions) and Denver (37%, from 380 to 519). Significant decreases were found in 7 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-47%, from 903 to 475 mentions), Washington, DC (-42%, from 1,024 to 591), Dallas (-41%, from 251 to 147), Detroit (-32%, from 2,102 to 1,440), Baltimore (-24%, from 2,593 to 1,977), San Diego (-21%, from 401 to 316), and Phoenix (-20%, from 372 to 298).

MARIJUANA

- Nationwide, mentions of marijuana remained statistically stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 3.11). Significant increases in marijuana mentions were found in 2 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN: Miami (30%, from 920 to 1,195 mentions) and San Diego (20%, from 521 to 625). Significant decreases were found in 4 metropolitan areas: Seattle (-65%, from 858 to 298), Buffalo (-49%, from 374 to 192), San Francisco (-44%, from 387 to 217), and Dallas (-36%, from 570 to 364).

AMPHETAMINES AND METHAMPHETAMINE

- Nationwide, mentions of amphetamines and methamphetamine remained stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Tables 3.13 and 3.15).
- From to the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002:
    - Increases in mentions of amphetamines were found in 2 metropolitan areas (Table 3.13): Denver (57%, from 163 to 256 mentions) and San Diego (31%, from 432 to 566).
    - Decreases in mentions of amphetamines were found in 4 metropolitan areas (Table 3.13): Seattle (-70%, from 345 to 104), Philadelphia (-45%, from 228 to 126), San Francisco (-26%, from 376 to 279), and Dallas (-24%, from 187 to 143).
    - There were no significant increases in mentions of methamphetamine in any of the metropolitan areas with at least 100 mentions (Table 3.15), but decreases were found in 2: Seattle (-31%, from 166 to 115) and San Diego (-25%, from 344 to 257).

CLUB DRUGS

- None of the metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN had more than 100 mentions of the club drugs in the first half of 2002 (Tables 3.17, 3.19, 3.27, and 3.29).

NARCOTIC ANALGESICS AND NARCOTIC ANALGESIC COMBINATIONS

- Nationwide, ED mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations rose 16 percent (from 47,683) from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002 (Table 2.1.0).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant increases in mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations were found in 2 of the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN (Tables 2.1.1 through 2.1.21):
    - Baltimore (69%, from 1,140 to 1,929 mentions) and
    - Buffalo (42%, from 406 to 577).
- From the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, significant decreases in mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations were found in 2 of the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas (Tables 2.1.1 through 2.1.21):
    - Seattle (-44%, from 1,179 to 655 mentions) and

      San Francisco (-25%, from 403 to 304).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This publication presents preliminary estimates from the DAWN emergency department (ED) component for the period from January to June 2002. Final estimates for the full years 1994 through 2001, which have been published previously, are also provided here for reference.

By definition, preliminary estimates are not final, and any conclusions from them are subject to change when the year's data submissions become complete and final estimates are produced. In addition to incomplete data, half-year preliminary estimates may reflect seasonal and other anomalies that will not persist in final estimates. Therefore, this discussion is relatively short, and we urge readers to consider the preliminary nature of the estimates in interpreting their meaning and the relationship to trends reported previously.

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

DAWN preliminary estimates presented for the first time in this publication show that total drug-related ED episodes and drug mentions were stable from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. ED mentions of most of the major substances of abuse were unchanged from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. LSD—with a 78 percent decrease in ED mentions—was the only major substance of abuse with a significant change at the national level from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. Similarly, there were few changes in drug abuse episodes for any of the demographic subgroups. Mentions of heroin declined among patients who were black, and the decline in LSD mentions was evident across age, race, and age subgroups.

These preliminary estimates show no increases in total drug abuse episodes in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. However, decreases were evident in Seattle, Dallas, Chicago, and San Diego.

A similar pattern—increases in few metropolitan areas, decreases in more—was evident for most of the major substances of abuse. Only 1 metropolitan area (Buffalo) had an increase in mentions of alcohol-in-combination from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002, but decreases were evident in 4 (Seattle, San Francisco, Dallas, and Phoenix). Mentions of cocaine increased in 2 metropolitan areas (Minneapolis and Denver) but decreased in 7 (Seattle, Dallas, Detroit, Washington, DC, San Francisco, Chicago, and San Diego). Heroin mentions increased in 2 metropolitan areas (Buffalo and Denver) and decreased in 7 (Seattle, Washington, DC, Dallas, Detroit, Baltimore, San Diego, and Phoenix). Marijuana mentions increased in 2 metropolitan areas (Miami and San Diego) and decreased in 4 (Seattle, Buffalo, San Francisco, and Dallas). Mentions of amphetamines increased in 2 metropolitan areas (Denver and San Diego) and decreased in 4 (Seattle, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Dallas). Mentions of methamphetamine declined in Seattle and San Diego.

Among the frequently mentioned prescription and over-the-counter medications, ED mentions of narcotic analgesics/combinations increased 16 percent from the first half of 2001 to the first half of 2002. Among the narcotic analgesics, the increase in mentions of oxycodone products (a subset of the category oxycodone/combinations) stood out, while mentions of most of the narcotic analgesics—the unnamed narcotic analgesics and methadone, as well as

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products containing codeine, hydrocodone, morphine, and propoxyphene—were statistically unchanged.

LIMITATIONS

It is important to recognize that findings from DAWN alone cannot define an emerging drug abuse problem or quantify precisely the abuse potential of prescription drug products. Instead, DAWN identifies sentinel events—indicators of a potential drug abuse problem—which DAWN can then monitor over time. This information can be put together with information from other sources (other indicators) to determine whether a new drug abuse problem is emerging. Relying on information from DAWN alone would likely result in false positives—identification of problem substances when no problem exists—but this is a hazard when trying to track any problem in its early stages and it is not a hazard particular to DAWN.

DAWN stands virtually alone in publishing preliminary estimates for a portion of a year. We do so because of the intense interest in monitoring on-going trends, especially for illicit drugs, but we caution readers that preliminary estimates may yield premature conclusions. We urge caution especially in consideration of estimates that are small and/or unstable on an annual basis, because these estimates are even smaller and often more unstable when examined for a 6-month period. Because of the potential for seasonal distortions, we focus our attention primarily on comparisons of preliminary estimates for January–June 2002 with estimates for the same period in 2001. Finally, we emphasize that there is no guarantee that the statistically significant differences or the non-significant ones will hold up once data for 2002 are complete.

DAWN data show only one dimension of the total consequences of drug abuse, specifically the impact of drug use that manifests in visits to hospital EDs. DAWN does not measure the prevalence of drug use in the population, the untreated health consequences of drug use, or the impact of drug use on health care settings other than hospital EDs. For measures of prevalence, we refer readers to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), a national survey of households that explores drug abuse in the population.

Many factors can influence the estimates of ED visits, including trends in ED usage in general. Comparing the first half of 2002 to the first half of 2001, the number of drug-related ED visits was unchanged while ED visits for any reason increased a modest but statistically significant 0.1 percent. Drug users may visit EDs for a variety of reasons, only some of which may be life threatening. Some seek care in EDs for entry into detoxification and substance abuse treatment. These reasons almost certainly vary across the different substances reported to DAWN. Otherwise, changes in the number of drug-related emergencies may be due to changes in the use of particular drugs in combination; varying patterns of drug use, such as alterations in routes of administration; the amount of drug administered, its purity or price. Finally, estimates of drug-related ED episodes may increase or decrease over time for reasons unrelated to the size of the drug using population. Changes in access to certain health care settings or other factors may also influence findings from DAWN that focus only on ED visits.

APPENDIX A:
RACE AND ETHNICITY DATA IN DAWN

Beginning in January 2000, the race and ethnicity categories on DAWN data collection forms changed to match a revised standard protocol.[16] The new protocol permits separate reporting of race and Hispanic ethnicity, and it incorporates the ability to capture more than one race for an individual, a few modifications in nomenclature (e.g., "Black" was changed to "Black or African American"); division of certain categories ("Asian or Pacific Islander" was split into 2 categories, "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander"); and elimination of the "Other" category. The complete DAWN report form is reproduced in Appendix F.

Despite the increased detail allowed by the new categories, the actual race and ethnicity data extracted from source records and submitted to DAWN changed very little. This is because the source documents—ED medical records from which DAWN data are abstracted—rarely contain such detailed information on race and ethnicity of patients.

For reference, estimates of race and ethnicity in drug-related ED visits are presented in Table 1.10.[17] This analysis, which is based on the most detailed coding of race and ethnicity in DAWN case reports, reveals that estimates for the following categories are too small to be meaningful:

- Two or more races (that is, 2 or more races were documented in the source record for the same individual),
- Hispanic or Latino ethnicity with any specific race indicated,
- American Indian or Alaska Native,
- Asian, and
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Therefore, in the tables of estimates in this and other DAWN publications we have retained the categories used previously to tabulate DAWN data, with one exception. A new category called "Race/ethnicity not tabulated above (NTA)" is used to tabulate those categories that are too small to report independently.[18] All cases reported to DAWN as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are tabulated as Hispanic race/ethnicity, regardless of race.

This lack of detailed race and ethnicity data in DAWN case reports also prevents us from generating rates per 100,000 population for race and ethnicity categories. Data from the 2000 decennial Census were collected and are being tabulated according to the revised race and ethnicity protocol and are therefore incompatible with DAWN estimates.

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[16] See Office of Management and Budget, *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, Federal Register*, 62 FR 58782, October 30, 1997.

[17] These detailed estimates conform to the OMB guidance on tabulation of race and ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget, *Draft Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, February 17, 1999.

[18] One exception is that if 2 races are reported and the second is reported as unknown, the episode is coded for the known race.

APPENDIX B:
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DAWN

This section gives a detailed description of the methods and some of the history behind DAWN analysis. The section begins with a description of the sample design, followed by weighting, precision of the estimates, preliminary versus final estimates, rates per 100,000 population, and revision of the estimation system.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a voluntary, national data collection system that gathers information on substance abuse that manifests in visits to hospital emergency departments (EDs) in the coterminous U.S. Currently, DAWN provides semi-annual and annual estimates of the number of drug-related visits to hospital EDs from a nationally representative sample of hospitals located throughout the coterminous U.S. The DAWN system is managed by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), a component of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Several changes have been made to the sample design since DAWN began in 1972 under the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In the early 1970s, the DAWN sample consisted of a random sample of hospital EDs. Over time, however, a number of facilities were lost from the original sample because of closures, mergers, attrition, or voluntary termination. New hospitals were recruited to participate, but no sample maintenance plan was devised for selecting new hospitals to sustain the randomness of the sample. As a result, attrition and nonrandom replacement led to a sample that was no longer representative of all hospital EDs in the coterminous U.S.

When the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) assumed responsibility for DAWN in 1980, one of the agency's goals was to implement a new sample that could be used to produce estimates for the Nation as a whole and for the separate DAWN metropolitan areas. Once a design was determined and the units were selected, the sample required the recruitment of 300 new hospitals. The cost of the project delayed its initiation until early 1986.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous U.S. that have a 24-hour ED. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. (For a definition of sampling frame and other technical terms used in this publication, see the Glossary of Terms in Appendix D.)

Hospitals in the sampling frame were stratified according to several characteristics. First, the sampling frame was divided into the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas and the remainder of the country (called the National Panel). Hospitals having 80,000 or more annual ED visits were assigned to a single stratum for selection with certainty. Then, the remaining hospitals in the 21 metropolitan areas were classified by location (inside or outside the central city) and by whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department and/or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit (that is, whether it had zero, one, or both types of units). Similarly, hospitals in the National Panel were classified by the presence/absence of such units.

The 21 metropolitan area boundaries correspond to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 1983 definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) with a few exceptions. In the case of the Boston metropolitan area, the OMB definition was replaced by the definition for the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA). In several metropolitan areas, use of the PMSAs excluded some counties covered by DAWN prior to 1988, such as Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York, certain counties in the Chicago area, and Niagara County in the Buffalo area. In other areas, such as Atlanta, counties not previously covered in DAWN were included. In addition to geographic coverage, the central cities in the new statistical areas differ from those in the old MSAs used previously in DAWN. For example, Hialeah joined Miami as a central city in the new Miami-Hialeah area, and Long Beach joined the Los Angeles-Long Beach area. In some instances in this publication, only the first city name is cited, but it always refers to the complete metropolitan area.

Sample sizes for the metropolitan areas and the National Panel were determined for each stratum so as to achieve specified levels of precision in the estimates. In this context, precision refers to the amount of sampling fluctuation inherent in the estimate; the less the fluctuation, the greater the precision. Target precision levels were expressed as relative standard errors (RSEs), defined as the ratio of the standard error (SE) of an estimate to the value of the estimate, expressed as a percentage. Lower RSE values are associated with higher levels of precision and, other things being equal, increases in sample size serve to reduce the RSE and thus increase the level of precision of the estimates. Estimates are considered unreliable and are suppressed in DAWN if their RSEs exceed 50 percent. Target RSEs for total episodes were 6 percent for the national estimates; 6 percent for the Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York metropolitan areas; and 8 percent forall other metropolitan areas. In 5 of the metropolitan areas (Baltimore, Buffalo, Denver, San Diego, and San Francisco), such a large proportion of facilities in each area would have been required to reduce the RSE to 8 percent that the decision was made simply to select all eligible hospitals. Figure 1 shows RSEs for total drug-related episodes by metropolitan area.

Once the sample size for each metropolitan area and the National Panel was determined, the number of sample units was allocated to the various strata based on the theory of optimal allocation. With this approach, strata with greater variability in drug-related episodes (from hospital to hospital) receive a proportionally larger number of sample units. Optimal allocation serves to reduce the RSE of the estimates for a given overall sample size or to enable a specified RSE to be achieved with a smaller sample, relative to proportional or random allocation to strata.

A total of 685 hospitals was selected for the new sample. Many of the facilities selected, particularly the larger ones, were already participating in DAWN. As noted earlier, 300 new hospitals had to be recruited. Recruitment started in April 1986 and proceeded in phases. By 1988, recruitment of the selected facilities was sufficiently complete to produce estimates based on the new sample.

Some facilities already participating in DAWN were not selected for the new sample. These facilities were retained in the system for sufficient time to obtain overlapping data for calibrating the estimates and developing estimation procedures for prior years. The period of overlap differed by metropolitan area but generally included the last quarter of 1988 and the first half of

1989. Most terminations of nonselected facilities were made in the second half of 1989 or in 1990.

The total number of eligible sample facilities has not remained at the original 685 because some hospitals have closed or become ineligible since the sample was selected while others have been added as part of sample maintenance. To preserve the integrity of the sample and ensure that the DAWN estimates will continue to be representative, sample maintenance is performed annually. Maintaining the sample involves updating the sampling frame with the most recent available information on the population of eligible hospitals. One purpose for updating the sampling frame is to identify newly eligible hospitals, or hospitals that are eligible and previously did not have a chance of selection, so that they can be sampled. A second purpose, which focuses on the estimation process, is to determine the population of eligible hospitals to which the estimates must apply, as well as the total number of ED visits among this population, which is used in the calculation of the analytical weights.

SAMPLING WEIGHTS

By 1988, hospital recruitment had progressed to a point where national estimates and estimates for each of the 21 metropolitan areas could be made with reasonable precision. National estimates are obtained by adding the estimates from the 21 metropolitan areas and the estimate from the National Panel for each estimation category.

The development of estimates from the sample data involves the application of analytical weights calculated on the basis of data from the sampling frame and from DAWN reporting records. Weights are calculated for each quarter of data using a 3-component model that considers:

- The base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability;
- An adjustment for nonresponse based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and
- A correction (benchmark) factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of ED visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

The estimation procedure was modified in 1989 to include the adjustments for 2 types of nonresponse and the ratio or benchmark adjustment based on ancillary data from AHA.

PRECISION OF THE ESTIMATES AND STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION

Each estimate from the DAWN ED sample data is subject to sampling variability, which is the variation in the estimate that would be observed if different samples were drawn from the same population using the same procedures. The sampling variability of an estimate is measured by its standard error (SE) and relative standard error (RSE), which is defined as the SE expressed as a percentage of the value of the estimate. The precision of an estimate is inversely related to the degree of sampling variability as measured by the RSE; the greater the RSE value, the lower the precision.

If there are 10,000 estimated mentions of a given drug and this estimate has an SE of 500, then the RSE value is 5 percent. Therefore,

$$RSE = SE/Estimate$$

Confidence intervals (CIs) for estimates can be calculated using the corresponding RSE values published in these tables. If the sampling distribution for the estimate is normal, then the 95-percent CIs would be calculated as

$$CI = Estimate \pm 1.96 \times RSE \times Estimate$$

where 1.96 comes from the table of normal distribution z-values. Ninety-five percent of the normal distribution lies between the z-values of ± 1.96.

Applying the formula in our example, the confidence limits would be as follows:

10,000 ± 1.96 x 0.05 x 10,000 = 10,000 ± 980.0
Lower limit: 10,000 - 980 = 9,020
Upper limit: 10,000 + 980 = 10,980
Confidence interval: 9,020 to 10,980

This means that if new samples were drawn from the same population of hospitals using the same sampling and data collection procedures, then the estimated total mentions of the drug in question would lie between 9,020 and 10,980 in 95 percent of the sample hospitals.

One simple rule is that in 68 percent of the episodes, estimates derived from repeated sampling would be expected to differ from the observed estimate by a percentage no more than the RSE value in either direction.

It is important to recognize when this CI formula should and should not be used. This formula can be used to calculate CIs around individual estimates, but some statistical comparisons between estimates (e.g., tests for differences across time) should not be made using this formula. For example, a reader might want to calculate CIs around 2 estimates and use those CIs to make a statistical comparison for which we did not publish a statistical test. (We publish only a fraction of the statistical tests that might be of interest.) However, the CI formula above may yield overlapping CIs even though the difference between the 2 estimates is statistically significant. This is because a comparison of 2 estimates must take into account not only the variance (var) of each estimate but also the covariance (cov) between the estimates as follows:

$$var(x - y) = var(x) + var(y) - 2cov(x,y)$$

Therefore, the above method for calculating CIs can be used only to compare independent estimates (i.e., where the covariance is zero). Whenever 2 estimates are not independent, as with ED episodes from 2 different years, their covariance must be taken into account.

The tests of statistical significance published in *ED Trends* account for the covariance between estimates from different years. From this, we know that the covariance between DAWN estimates is often sizable. Given the tremendous number of possible comparisons

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between DAWN estimates, it is not possible to publish comprehensive covariance matrices at this time.

Examples of estimates, SEs, RSEs, and CIs are shown in Tables 1.6 and 1.8. RSE values for total episodes vary according to metropolitan area, not only because of differences in the target precision levels in the sample design, but also because of nonresponse. Table 1.8 shows data for estimates of mentions of the selected drug groups in the total coterminous U.S. As illustrated in this table, larger estimates tend to have lower RSE values, at least in the national estimates.

DAWN estimates with an RSE value of 50 percent or higher are regarded as too imprecise and are not published. With an RSE of 50 percent, the 95-percent CI for an estimate ranges from 2 percent to 198 percent of the estimate's value. In the tables, the symbol "..." is substituted for estimates that have an RSE of 50 percent or higher. The 3-dot symbol identifies cells in which the estimates do not meet the standard of precision required for publication.

Historically, estimates of less than 10 were not shown in the tables because we deemed them and their associated RSEs to be unreliable. Percentages corresponding to these numbers were shown or suppressed according to the same rules.

Beginning with the 1999 ED data, estimates of less than 10 are no longer suppressed in DAWN Detailed ED Tables or other ED publications. Many estimates as small as this will be suppressed by virtue of having RSEs greater than 50 percent. For those that are shown in the tables, we note for the reader that small numbers and their associated RSEs should be interpreted with caution.

Beginning with the 1999 ED and 1997 mortality data, we began suppressing small cells in selected tables to protect the confidentiality of individuals who are the subjects of these data. We will continue this practice for tables that involve detailed cross tabulations of patient and geographic characteristics.

PRELIMINARY VERSUS FINAL ESTIMATES

Final estimates are produced annually when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when ancillary data used in estimation have become available. In recent years, the final publication has included separate final estimates for the first half and the second half of the year (quarterly estimates were produced in earlier years). In addition to the final estimates, preliminary estimates are also produced semi-annually based on responding hospitals. Data are weighted to produce national and metropolitan area estimates of ED drug-related mentions. The following factors clarify differences between preliminary and final estimates:

- Preliminary estimates may be based on less complete data than final estimates. Data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals are used in the production of final estimates. Data are continuously updated for a fixed time period. As such, final estimates usually have higher response rates.

- The DAWN sample is updated once annually, before the production of final estimates. Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after we receive the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file. This file is used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. The most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

- Data from the most current AHA file also are used to produce the final benchmark-adjusted weights.

ESTIMATES OF RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

Rates of ED episodes or mentions per 100,000 population are generated using population data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines *Metropolitan Area* as the city core and its immediately adjacent geographic areas that are highly integrated economically and socially with the city core. Estimates of incidence rates are obtained by taking the estimates of total episodes and mentions for a given demographic category, dividing by the population estimate for that demographic category, and dividing by 100,000. These standardized measures provide the means for comparing drug abuse episodes and mentions across cities and over time. Semi-annual estimates are based on preliminary data from the first half of the year and are not comparable to annual estimates, which are based on 12 months of data.

Population estimates are derived from the following U.S. Census Bureau files:

- Civilian Noninstitutional Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race, which provides monthly population estimates by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin for the total United States;
- Decennial Census Counts by Age, Sex, and Race, which provides population estimates by state and county, broken out by combinations of age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin; and
- County-Level Population Estimates, which provides estimates of annual total population by county as of July 1 of each year.

Population estimates[19] are obtained by:

- Adjusting the annual County-Level Population Estimates to the Census Counts by Age, Sex, and Race to produce annual county demographic counts;
- Adjusting the annual county demographic counts to the Civilian Noninstitutional Population data to produce monthly county demographic counts; and
- Summing the monthly county demographic counts across all counties in the metropolitan area and across all months in the quarter (half year or year), to produce semi-annual or annual demographic counts for each DAWN area.

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[19] Table 1.9 shows population estimates by age and gender by metropolitan area.

Population estimates for 1994 through 2000 rely on 1990 Census data, and those beginning with 2001 use data from the 2000 Census. Inevitably, the accuracy of population estimates deteriorates over time relative to actual census counts. Population estimates for 2001, which are based on the 2000 Census, are considerably higher than population estimates generated for recent years. As a result, the incidence rates for 2001 may appear to have decreased significantly (or not to have increased as much as expected), but this may be an artifact of the increase in the population denominators for these rates. Changes in rate estimates between 2001 and prior years should be verified by comparing changes in the corresponding episode or mention estimates and their significance levels. If a statistically significant change in episode or mention estimates did not occur, it is likely that the statistically significant change in the rate was due to the changes in population.

REVISION OF ESTIMATION SYSTEM

In 1997 and 1998, a thorough review of the DAWN estimation system was undertaken by Westat. As a result of this review, the computer programs that compute the weighted estimates were rewritten to make them more accurate and efficient. While the methodology for computing weights did not change, errors were discovered in the prior programs that affected the estimates for 1995 and 1997. Final estimates for these 2 years were presented for the first time in *Mid-year 1998 Preliminary ED Data from DAWN*. The 1995 estimate of total drug-related episodes decreased by less than 1 percent (from 517,800 to 513,600) while the 1997 estimate increased by 5.5 percent (from 487,600 to 514,300). These changes had varying effects on the metropolitan area estimates.

The following changes had the greatest effect on the estimates:

- A change was made in the method for assigning eligibility status to a hospital. The current system tracks partial year eligibility, which improves the sensitivity of the DAWN nonresponse adjustment. Formerly, there was no recognition that a hospital could change its eligibility status during the year.
- A concerted effort was made to ascertain the current eligibility status of all nonparticipating DAWN sampled hospitals. Changes in status from eligible nonrespondent to ineligible (or vice versa) also affected the nonresponse adjustment.

APPENDIX C: SOURCES OF ERROR IN DAWN ESTIMATES

When producing estimates from any sample survey, 2 types of errors are possible—sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors include nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, and reporting errors.

Many procedures, such as data auditing and periodic retraining of data collectors, are used in DAWN data collection to minimize nonsampling errors. Moreover, nonrespondent hospitals are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup. Since data are abstracted from medical records completed by hospital staff who treated the patients, the accuracy of these reports depends on their careful recording of these conditions.

It is also important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital EDs in the United States. If a patient is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, or treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.

CHANGES IN SAMPLE COMPOSITION AND REPORTING OF EPISODES

Periodic minor modifications are made to the sample to keep it current. Adjustments are made in the weights to account for lapses in reporting by the sampled hospitals. It is unlikely that modifications to the sample will affect estimates of the total drug, cocaine, and heroin mentions over time. Analyses of the previous changes in the sample composition have found them to have little impact on trends across several years.

It is important to consider the potential impact on DAWN trends from changes in the sample composition or reporting anomalies in key sample hospitals, particularly for metropolitan area data. Historically, DAWN analysts and field staff have attempted to identify and document such situations in the period before data release, and events that may have had a significant impact on the estimates were published in this section.

However, choosing the particular situations to highlight often involves more art than science, given that the actual impact on the estimates rarely has been known at the time of publication. This practice led us to question whether the situations that were being highlighted actually had the anticipated impact on DAWN estimates.

We analyzed some specific situations highlighted in recent DAWN publications to determine if those situations had the anticipated effect on DAWN estimates. These analyses have shown that generally, the types of situations published previously as limitations did not have the anticipated effects. Changes in small hospitals do not have a large impact on the estimates, and the DAWN estimation system already corrects for many nonsampling errors. Extensive quality control measures have been implemented to investigate and address irregularities in the data prior to publication.

As a result of this analysis, we have concluded that listing inconsequential, nonsampling errors discredits the DAWN system unnecessarily and possibly contributes to misinterpretation of DAWN data. Therefore, we have decided to discontinue reporting data limitations unless the impact on the estimates is clear.

NOTEWORTHY SOURCES OF ERROR: ATLANTA DATA FOR 2001

We experienced significant missing data in Atlanta for 2001. Reliable Atlanta estimates could not be produced for January–June of 2001 because insufficient data were submitted by participating facilities for this period. The column of estimates for January–June 2001 have been suppressed and are indicated by "---" in tables for Atlanta in this publication and in tables published online. More Atlanta data were available for the second half of 2001, although missing data were still a concern.

The missing data from Atlanta also affects DAWN's national estimates, which depend on estimates from the 21 metropolitan areas. The national estimate is equal to the sum of the metropolitan area estimates and the National Panel estimate. Therefore, we adopted an imputation approach to preserve the integrity of the national estimates. Imputation refers to the assignment of values to replace missing data and typically involves standard statistical methods and practices. In this case, the imputation used statistical models to determine what characteristics (e.g., drug mentions and patient demographics) the imputed episode records should contain. The statistical models used data submitted by all Atlanta hospitals prior to 2001 along with the available Atlanta data for 2001. As a conservative measure, we have also suppressed any Atlanta estimates for the second half July–December 2001 that were derived from more than 25 percent imputed data (also indicated by "---"). This suppression rule affected only a few Atlanta estimates for the second half of 2001 and none of the national estimates.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary defines terms used by the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) in data collection activities, analyses, and publications. DAWN collects data and publishes findings separately for emergency departments (EDs) and death investigation jurisdictions. As a result, there are a number of terms that are unique to each component of DAWN.

This appendix is divided into 3 sections. The first section contains terms common to both the ED component and the mortality data component of DAWN. The second section focuses on terms specific to the DAWN ED system, while the third section focuses on terms specific to the mortality data system.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS COMMON TO DAWN'S ED AND MORTALITY COMPONENTS

Drug abuse: The nonmedical use of a substance for any of the following reasons: psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. In DAWN, nonmedical use means:

- The use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice;
- The use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or
- The use of any substance (e.g., heroin, marijuana, peyote, glue, aerosols) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Drug category: A generic grouping of substances reported to DAWN, based on the classification of generic drugs by Multum Information Services. Multum Information Services is a subsidiary of the Cerner Corporation and a developer of clinical drug information systems and a drug knowledge base. More information is available at http://www.multum.com. The DAWN system has accumulated a vocabulary of thousands of substance names that have been mentioned in incidents of abuse. This vocabulary is updated monthly by the inclusion of new abuse substances and, through receipt of identifying information, the reclassification of drugs. Occasionally, this reclassification may result in a drug being shifted to a different drug grouping. The DAWN drug groupings are periodically reviewed in order to reflect the most recent changes in pharmaceutical classifications and drug legislation. Occasional changes in drug classification should be taken into consideration when comparing drug data from this publication with other DAWN publications. These classifications may involve street names and brand names, which are sometimes used to identify a substance and its generic drug group. Individual drugs comprising the most commonly reported drug categories can be found in Tables 2.3 to 2.7 of *Emergency Department Trends From DAWN.*

Additional clarification is provided for the following drug categories:

- *Alcohol-in-combination* – DAWN does not gather data on alcohol used alone, only alcohol used concomitantly with another abused substance. Therefore, all alcohol mentions are combination mentions.

- *All other substances not tabulated above (NTA)* – This category contains any substance reported to DAWN that could not be classified in other categories and has too few mentions to warrant being reported independently in DAWN tables. This category also includes certain terms that cannot be assigned reliably to any new category such as: (1) ambiguous, nonspecific terms that could fall into any of several categories (e.g., "AIDS medicine" could be an anti-infective, an anticonvulsant, or any number of other drugs); (2) undocumented, nonspecific terms (e.g., "thought organizer"); and (3) street terms for illicit substances that could not be linked reliably to a particular illicit substance (e.g., "T," "butterflies").

- *Amphetamines* – This class of substances has been extracted from the category of central nervous system (CNS) stimulants because of its importance as a major substance of abuse. For purposes of classification, "amphetamines" (plural) includes a class of compounds derived from or related to the drug amphetamine. Although some "designer" drugs fall into the class of amphetamines, we choose to report some of them individually as major substances of abuse (e.g., methamphetamine). This category does not include other CNS stimulants, such as caffeine or methylphenidate.

- *Club drugs* – During the 1990s, use of certain illicit drugs was linked to "raves" and dance clubs. These substances are commonly referred to as "club drugs." When used in DAWN, the term club drugs includes Ketamine, flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), gamma-hydroxy butyrate (GHB, or its precursor, gamma butyrolactone [GBL]), and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or Ecstasy). Although commonly used in the rave scene, methamphetamine and hallucinogens are classified separately from club drugs in DAWN.

- *Drug unknown* – "Drug unknown" may be recorded when drug abuse was known or suspected to have been involved, but the specific substance could not be determined. This includes 2 types of cases: those in which the drug was reported to DAWN as "unknown" and those in which drugs were reported to DAWN as "polysubstances." For the purposes of DAWN, polysubstance refers to the abuse of more than one substance when the individual substances were not identified by the source record. Because DAWN cases are identified through retrospective medical chart review, there will always be cases in which the drug abuse was known but the particular substance was unknown or unknowable.

- *Heroin* and *Heroin/morphine* – This is the only drug classified differently in the ED and mortality components of DAWN. In the ED publications, heroin is classified as a major substance of abuse, separate from morphine, which is classified as a narcotic analgesic under CNS agents. In the mortality data publications, heroin and morphine are classified together in a single category. When heroin is ingested, it is metabolized to morphine, so that the toxicology testing commonly used in death investigations often does not distinguish between the 2. Therefore, a mention of either substance is recorded as heroin/morphine. A case mentioning both heroin and morphine will be "de-duplicated" and counted as a single heroin/morphine mention.

- *Illicit combinations* – This category includes compounds composed of 2 or more major substances of abuse that are mixed and taken together. For example, "speedball," which usually refers to the combination of heroin and cocaine taken at once, would be classified as an illicit combination, whereas separate mentions of heroin and cocaine would be classified separately in the categories heroin and cocaine. Compounds consisting of a major substance of abuse and another substance are classified in the category of the major substance (e.g., heroin with scopolamine is classified as heroin).

- *Inhalants* – This category includes anesthetic gases and psychoactive nonpharmaceutical substances for which the documented route of administration was inhaled, sniffed, or snorted. Psychoactive nonpharmaceuticals fall into one of the following 3 categories: (1) volatile solvents—adhesives (model airplane glue, rubber cement, household glue), aerosols (spray paint, hairspray, air freshener, deodorant, fabric protector), solvents and gases (nail polish remover, paint thinner, correction fluid and thinner, toxic markers, pure toluene, cigar lighter fluid, gasoline, carburetor cleaner, octane booster), cleaning agents (dry cleaning fluid, spot remover, degreaser), food products (vegetable cooking spray, dessert topping spray such as whipped cream, whippets), and gases (butane, propane, helium); (2) nitrites—amyl nitrites ("poppers," "snappers") and butyl nitrites ("rush," "locker room," "bolt," "climax," "video head cleaner"); or (3) chlorofluorohydrocarbons (freons). Anesthetic gases (e.g., nitrous oxide, ether, chloroform) are presumed to have been inhaled.

- *Major Substances of Abuse* – We use this term to refer to the most commonly abused drugs (e.g., alcohol-in-combination and cocaine) and those drugs that are typically referred to as "illicit."

- *Other Substances of Abuse* – We use this term to refer to pharmaceutical agents not included in the Major Substances of Abuse.

Drug mention – This refers to a substance that was recorded ("mentioned") in a DAWN case report. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to 4 substances ("mentions") can be reported for each ED episode, and up to 6 substances can be reported for each drug abuse death. Therefore, the total number of drug mentions exceeds the total number of ED visits or deaths. Even when only one drug is mentioned, it should not be assumed that the substance was the sole and direct cause of the episode or death; allowances should be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or other contributory factors. (See also ***Single-drug episode/death***.)

Metropolitan area: An area comprising a relatively large core city or cities and the adjacent geographic areas. Conceptually, these areas are integrated economic and social units with a large population nucleus. The current DAWN ED sample, which was redesigned in the 1980s, is based on the definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSAs) issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1983, with a few exceptions. Metropolitan areas represented in the DAWN mortality data system are consistent with those represented in the DAWN ED system, also with a few exceptions. Users of DAWN should note that the ED component provides estimates for each of the 21 metropolitan areas. However, in the mortality data component, only raw counts are provided, and in many instances less than 100 percent of the MSA is represented in those counts.

Not otherwise specified (NOS): Catch-all category for substances that are not specifically named in the listing. Terms are classified into an NOS category only when assignment to a more specific category is not possible based on information in the source documentation (ED patient charts and death investigation case files).

Not tabulated above (NTA): Designation used when categories are not presented in complete detail; smaller units are combined in the NTA category.

Race/ethnicity: Beginning in January 2000, the race and ethnicity categories collected on DAWN case report forms changed to match a change in the standard protocol issued by the OMB in 1997.[20] The new protocol permits separate reporting of race and Hispanic ethnicity; the ability to capture more than one race for an individual; modifications in nomenclature (e.g., "Black" was changed to "Black or African American"); division of certain categories ("Asian or Pacific Islander" was split into 2 categories, "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander"); and elimination of the "Other" category.

The race/ethnicity categories on the DAWN data collection forms are as follows:

Race

- *White* – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- *Black or African American* – A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- *American Indian or Alaska Native* – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- *Asian* – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- *Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander* – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
- *Unknown* – Used when documentation of race is not available from source records.

Ethnicity

- *Hispanic or Latino* – A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- *Not Hispanic or Latino* – Ethnicity does not meet the definition of Hispanic or Latino.
- *Unknown* – Used when documentation of ethnicity is not available from source records.

Despite the increased detail allowed by the new categories, the actual race/ethnicity data reported to DAWN changed very little because race and ethnicity are often not documented with this level of specificity in patient/decedent records. As a result, we have retained the classification used previously to tabulate DAWN data. The one exception is that we now collapse the less commonly used categories into a category termed "Not tabulated above

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[20] See Office of Management and Budget, *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, Federal Register*, 62 FR 58782, October 30, 1997.

(NTA)" instead of "Other." Categories used to tabulate race and ethnicity data in the ED publications are:

- *White* – Anyone meeting the definition of white (above). Those who are identified as white and Hispanic are classified as Hispanic.
- *Black* – Anyone meeting the definition of black or African American (above). Those who are identified as black or African American and Hispanic are classified as Hispanic.
- *Hispanic* – Anyone whose ethnicity is Hispanic or Latino is placed in the category Hispanic, regardless of race.
- *Race/ethnicity NTA* – This includes those categories that are too small to report independently including: 2 or more races, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- *Unknown* – Race and ethnicity are unknown. Those who are identified only as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic.

In *Mortality Data from DAWN*, race/ethnicity data are tabulated as White, Black, Hispanic, and All others, where "All others" includes other reported races and ethnicities as well as unknown or missing data.

Route of drug administration: DAWN reporters are asked to record the method by which the substance was taken into the drug abuser's body according to the following categories:

- *Oral* – Substance was ingested through the mouth (swallowed).
- *Injection* – Substance entered the body through a vein (intravenously), into the muscle (intramuscularly), or under the skin (subcutaneously).
- *Inhaled* – Gases or fumes of a substance were taken into the body by inhaling through the nose or mouth into the lungs (e.g., inhaling the fumes of glue, aerosols, paints, gasoline).
- *Smoked (includes freebase)* – Substance was consumed by smoking a cigarette, pipe, or similar device.
- *Sniffed/snorted* – Substance, acquired in a powder or crystalline form, was forcefully inhaled through the nose.
- *Other* – This category is used when the route of administration of the substance cannot logically be included as any of the above.

Readers should note that this information is often not documented in patient/decedent files and is therefore missing in DAWN tabulations. Caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting this information.

Single-drug episode/death: A single-drug episode or death is that in which only one drug was involved. Because multiple substances may be recorded for each DAWN case (see ***Drug***

mention), readers should exercise caution in interpreting the relationship between a given drug and the number of associated ED visits or deaths. For example, if records for a given patient "mentioned" marijuana, this does not mean that marijuana was the only drug involved in the ED visit or that the marijuana caused the ED visit. One should always consider whether and how many other drugs were used in combination, but even then attributing a causal relationship between the visit and a particular drug may not be possible. Additionally, because alcohol is only documented if used in combination with another drug, DAWN cannot provide single-drug episode/death totals for alcohol.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS FOR THE DAWN ED COMPONENT

Coterminous U.S.: The contiguous 48 States and Washington, DC; excludes Alaska and Hawaii. National estimates from DAWN refer only to the coterminous U.S.

Disposition of ED patient: Suggestions or recommendations made or actions taken by the hospital as they relate to the patient's presenting problem:

- *Treated and released or referred* – The patient was given appropriate ED treatment and was released or, after appropriate ED treatment, the hospital referred the patient to another agency or to a private physician for additional services.
- *Admitted to hospital* – The patient was admitted as an inpatient to a hospital.
- *Left against medical advice* – The patient left the treatment setting without a physician's approval.
- *Died* – The patient expired.

Drug abuse episode: A reported ED visit that involved drug abuse. Episodes involving patients under the age of 6 or over the age of 97 are not reported to the DAWN system. The number of ED patients in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of patients involved. One patient may make repeated visits to an ED or to several EDs, thus producing a number of episodes. It is impossible to determine the number of unique patients involved in the reported ED episodes because no patient identifiers are collected.

Drug concomitance: This term refers to whether a drug abuse episode involved a single drug (one mention) or multiple drugs (multiple mentions).

Drug use motive: DAWN classifies ED drug abuse episodes according to one or more of the following reasons for taking a substance(s):

- *Psychic effects* – A conscious action to use drugs to improve or enhance any physical, emotional, or social situation or condition. Two categories of psychic effect are:
    - Use of drugs for experimentation or to enhance a social situation (e.g., curiosity, peer pressure, "just wanted to know what it felt like," "wanted to have fun," "to get high," "for kicks," "to party"); and

  - Use of drugs to improve or enhance any mental, emotional, or physical state (e.g., depression, anxiety, to relieve headache, reduce pain, stay awake, lose weight, relax, help study, get to sleep). Referred to in DAWN as "other psychic effects."

- *Dependence* – A physiological or psychological condition characterized by a compulsion to take the drug on a continuous or periodic basis in order to experience its effects or to avoid the discomfort of its absence (e.g., had to take, had to have, needed a fix).

- *Suicide attempt or gesture* – Successful or unsuccessful action(s) taken for the purpose of self destruction or to gain attention.

- *Other reason* – Used when the reason for taking the substance cannot be classified into the categories above.

Estimate: A statistical estimate is the value of a parameter (such as the number of drug-related ED episodes) for the universe that is derived by applying sampling weights to data from a sample. DAWN produces representative statistical estimates for 21 metropolitan areas based on data from a sample of EDs in each of the 21 areas. An estimate for the coterminous U.S. is produced by summing estimates for the 21 metropolitan areas and an estimate for the National Panel.

Form in which drug was acquired: The form in which the substance was received by the user/abuser, not the form in which the substance was consumed. Categories are: tablet/capsule/pill, aerosol, liquid, powder/crystal, paper, pieces/chunks, injectable liquid, cigarette, plant material, unknown, and other. Readers should note that this information is often not documented in ED records and is therefore missing in DAWN tabulations. Caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting this information.

Hospital emergency department (ED): Only hospitals that meet eligibility criteria for DAWN are recruited to participate. To be eligible, hospitals must be non-Federal, short-stay, general medical and surgical facilities with EDs that are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and located in the coterminous U.S. Specialty hospitals; hospital units of institutions; long-term care facilities; pediatric hospitals; hospitals operating part-time EDs; hospitals in Alaska and Hawaii; and hospitals operated by the Veterans Health Administration and the Indian Health Service are excluded.

National Panel: This term is used to denote 2 concepts relative to DAWN ED data: (1) The universe of eligible hospitals outside the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas but within the coterminous U.S. and (2) the sample of hospitals in DAWN that were selected from this universe. The National Panel sample is weighted to produce estimates for the National Panel universe. (See also ***Metropolitan area***.)

p-value: The probability value is the actual probability associated with a statistical estimate; this is then compared with the significance level to determine whether that value is statistically significant. For a statistically significant result, the p-value must be less than or equal to the significance level. The traditional significance levels are p less than 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, and 0.10. A result with a p-value less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant in DAWN ED publications.

Population: See ***Universe***.

Precision: The extent to which an estimate agrees with its mean value in repeated sampling. The precision of an estimate is measured inversely by its standard error (SE) or relative standard error (RSE). In DAWN publications, estimates with RSEs of 50 percent or higher are regarded as too imprecise to be published. ED table cells where such estimates would have appeared contain the symbol "..." (3 dots). (See also ***Relative standard error***.)

Rank: A rank indicates the relative frequency of a measure, such as mentions for a particular drug category. For example, a drug category ranked second indicates that it accounted for the second highest number of mentions among all drug categories. When 2 or more drugs receive equal numbers of mentions, they are assigned the same rank. A difference in rank should be considered only as indicative of a difference in frequency among drugs reported to DAWN, regardless of the size of the difference. Such differences are not necessarily meaningful or statistically significant.

Reason for present ED contact: The reason for the patient's visit to the ED, based on documentation provided in the medical record. Categories are:

- *Overdose/toxic ingestion* – Either intentional or accidental (e.g., effects of suicide attempt, coma). Anyone whose reason for contact is overdose is placed in this category, regardless of other reasons.
- *Unexpected reaction* – The drug's effect was different than anticipated, thus causing concern (e.g., bad trip, panic, hallucinations).
- *Withdrawal* – Symptoms which occur when a patient stops taking a substance upon which he or she is physiologically dependent and suffers physical symptoms, including abdominal pain, cold sweat, hyperactivity, and tremors that require treatment.
- *Chronic effects* – Secondary conditions resulting from habitual use or dependence, including malnutrition, tetanus, blood poisoning, and so forth.
- *Seeking detoxification* – Patients with identified problems with chronic substance abuse who seek admission to a detoxification program and receive treatment from ED staff. This category was added to the data collection form in 1987. Some hospitals require patients to be processed in the ED prior to admission for detoxification. Caution should therefore be exercised in interpretation of this category and the remaining information.
- *Accident/injury* – Injuries resulting from accidents that were caused by or related to drug abuse. This category was added to the data collection form in 1987.
- *Other* – Reasons which cannot be classified into one of the aforementioned categories.

Reason for taking substance: See ***Drug use motive***.

Relative standard error (RSE): A measure of the sampling variability or precision of an estimate defined as the estimate's SE expressed as a percentage of the estimate's value. For example, an estimate of 2,000 cocaine mentions with an SE of 200 mentions has an RSE of 10 percent. (See also ***Precision*** and ***Standard error***.)

Sampling: Sampling is the process of selecting a proper subset of elements from the full population so that the subset can be used to make inference to the population as a whole. A probability sample is one in which each element has a known and positive chance (probability) of selection. A simple random sample is one in which each member has the same chance of selection. In DAWN, a sample of hospitals is selected in order to make inference to all hospitals; DAWN uses simple random sampling within strata.

Sampling frame: A list of units from which the ED sample is drawn. All members of the sampling frame have a probability of being selected. A sampling frame is constructed such that there is no duplication and each unit is identifiable. Ideally, the sampling frame and the universe are the same. The sampling frame for the DAWN hospital ED sample is derived from the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Sampling unit: A member of a sample selected from a sampling frame. For the DAWN sample, the units are hospitals, and data are collected for all drug-related ED episodes at the responding hospitals selected for the sample.

Sampling weights: Numeric coefficients used to derive population estimates from a sample.

Source of substance: The immediate source of the substance that the patient abused is coded as follows:

- *Patient's own legal prescription* – This is coded only when the abuser was legally prescribed the drug of abuse. If one patient obtains a drug by legal prescription and sells it to another who abuses it, the source to the abuser is marked "street buy." If the patient for whom the prescription was issued gives the drug to another patient who abuses it, the source to the abuse is "other unauthorized procurement."
- *Street buy* – The drug abuser purchased a drug and/or prescription from a source other than legitimate channels.
- *Other unauthorized procurement* – The drug was acquired in a manner not consistent with accepted medical care but was not bought on the street. This category includes drugs purchased using forged prescriptions, stolen, or received as a gift.
- *Other* – Used when the source of the substance cannot logically be included as any of the above. This category includes all over-the-counter medications.
- *Unknown* – Reported when information on source was unavailable.

Readers should note that this information is often not documented in ED records and is therefore missing in DAWN tabulations. Caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting this information.

Standard error (SE): A measure of the sampling variability or precision of an estimate. The SE of an estimate is expressed in the same units as the estimate itself. For example, an estimate of 10,000 cocaine mentions with an SE of 500 indicates that the SE is 500 mentions.

Strata (plural), stratum (singular): Subgroups of a population within which separate ED samples are drawn. Stratification is used to increase the precision of estimates for a given sample size, or, conversely, to reduce the sample size required to achieve the desired level of precision. The DAWN ED sample is stratified into 21 metropolitan area cells plus an additional cell for the National Panel. Then, within these cells strata are defined according to the annual number of ED visits, whether the hospital is located inside or outside the central city of the metropolitan area, and by the presence or absence of an organized outpatient department, alcohol/chemical dependence inpatient unit, or both. The strata are as follows:

Stratum	**Annual ED visits**	**Location within metropolitan area**	**Outpatient department or alcohol/chemical dependence inpatient unit**
In the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas:			
0	≥80,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
1	<80,000	Central city	Both
2	<80,000	Central city	One only
3	<80,000	Central city	Neither
4	<80,000	Outside Central city	Both
5	<80,000	Outside Central city	One only
6	<80,000	Outside Central city	Neither
In the National Panel:			
0	≥80,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
7	<80,000	Not applicable	Both
8	<80,000	Not applicable	One only
9	<80,000	Not applicable	Neither

Note: Stratum "0" is defined for each of the 21 metropolitan areas and the National Panel cells. See *Drug Abuse Warning Network Sample Design and Estimation Procedures: Technical Report*, November 1997.

Statistically significant: A difference between 2 estimates is said to be statistically significant if the value of the statistic used to test the difference is larger or smaller than would be expected by chance alone. For DAWN ED estimates, a difference is considered statistically significant if the *p*-value is less than 0.05. (See also ***p-value***.)

Universe: The entire set of units for which generalizations are drawn. The universe for the DAWN ED sample is all non-Federal, short-stay, general medical and surgical hospitals in the coterminous U.S. with EDs open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. (See also ***Coterminous U.S.***).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS FOR THE DAWN MORTALITY COMPONENT

Cause of death: Cases are reportable to DAWN if the death investigation concludes that the death was either directly or indirectly caused by drug abuse. If a death was directly caused by drug abuse (e.g., a drug overdose), DAWN refers to the death as ***drug-induced***. If drug abuse was a contributing factor in the death, but not the immediate or sole cause, then DAWN refers to the death as ***drug-related***. It is important to note that DAWN data include both types of deaths. It is also important to note that a drug-induced death may involve more than a single drug. (See ***Single-drug episode***.)

Certified death: Any case accepted and reviewed by a medical examiner or coroner, who uses information from the death investigation to complete the death certificate.

Consistent panel: DAWN does not impute missing data for jurisdictions that have not reported for all or part of a given year. Therefore, tables and charts showing trends in deaths over time are based on a ***consistent panel*** of reporting jurisdictions. A consistent panel includes those jurisdictions that have reported data for at least 10 months of each year reflected in the trend table/chart. The reason for a consistent panel is to ensure that apparent changes over time are not a result of gaps in reporting. Because participating jurisdictions may change from year to year, consistent panels used in published reports will also change from year to year. This means that trends published in one annual publication are not necessarily comparable to trends published in subsequent annual publications.

Coroner: Death investigation jurisdictions typically use either a medical examiner system or a coroner system. Unlike medical examiners, coroners need not be physicians; usually the only prerequisite for serving as a coroner is that the individual be more than 18 years of age and a resident of the county or district to be served. Coroners are typically elected rather than appointed. They may have jurisdiction over counties or districts within states. (See also ***Jurisdiction*** and ***Medical examiner***.)

Drug combinations: Published tables from the DAWN mortality data refer to "drug combinations" rather than "drug concomitance" (the term used in the ED component). This term refers to multiple drug mentions for a single death, and tables show particular combinations of substances reported for deaths. Readers should note that DAWN cannot differentiate between drugs actually *used* in combination (simultaneously) and drugs used sequentially.

Drug-induced death: A death directly resulting from drug abuse or other substance abuse, such as drug overdoses or the interactive effects of drug combinations. When more than one drug is mentioned, it cannot be determined which or whether one drug was the sole and direct cause of the episode or death.

Drug-related death: A death in which the abuse of a drug is a contributing factor, but is not the sole cause of death. Such cases include drug abuse that exacerbates a pre-existing *physiological condition*; drug abuse in combination with an *external physical event* (e.g., a fall or automobile accident); or a *medical disorder* that was itself caused by drug abuse (e.g., hepatitis contracted through injection drug use). Drug-related deaths are classified into 2 types, *confirmed* and *presumed*. The drug-relatedness is "confirmed" if documentation in the decedent's file substantiates that conclusion. The drug-relatedness is "presumed" if the investigation suggests drug involvement, but the medical examiner/coroner has insufficient evidence to list drug abuse as a contributing cause on the death certificate. Both confirmed and presumed deaths are included in the published mortality data tables.

Jurisdiction: DAWN uses the term "jurisdiction" to mean the geographic area for which a medical examiner/coroner's office is responsible. In many states, there is a 1:1 correspondence between jurisdictions and counties. In some states, there are multiple medical examiner/coroner offices within a given county, or there may be multiple counties covered by a "district" that includes one or more medical examiners/coroners. A few states are organized as a single statewide jurisdiction.

Understanding jurisdictions is important because this assists readers in interpreting aggregated data. Published DAWN mortality data are aggregated into metropolitan areas, which often comprise multiple jurisdictions. In some states, there are different death investigation procedures for different jurisdictions (most notably, some jurisdictions have medical examiner systems, while others have coroner systems). There are nearly always some differences in death investigation procedures across states (and notably, some metropolitan areas include jurisdictions in multiple states). Readers should be mindful of these variations when interpreting or comparing data.

Information on death investigation practices and an updated list of jurisdictions throughout the U.S. and Canada are available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiological Program Office at www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/mecisp/death_investigation.htm.

Manner of death: This variable is used to describe how the decedent died. It is applicable to both drug-induced and drug-related deaths. On the DAWN data collection form, manner of death is coded into the following categories:

- *Accidental/Unexpected* – Although the drug abuse was deliberate, the resulting death was unintended.
- *Suicide* – Death in which there is evidence that the decedent deliberately used drugs to bring about his or her demise.
- *Homicide* – Death in which the decedent's life was taken by another individual by means of drugs. These cases, which do not involve the intentional abuse of drugs by the decedent, are not currently included in published tabulations of DAWN mortality data.
- *Natural* – Death was due to natural causes such as a medical disorder or disease process, if drug abuse caused or worsened the decedent's condition.
- *Undetermined* – The manner of death cannot be determined from all available evidence.

In *Mortality Data from DAWN*, manner of death is collapsed into 3 categories: suicide, accidental/unexpected, and "all others." The "all others" category includes cases for which manner of death was recorded as natural, unknown, or undetermined, and cases for which manner of death was missing.

Medical Examiner (ME): Death investigation jurisdictions typically use either a medical examiner system or a coroner system. Most medical examiners are licensed physicians or forensic pathologists, and are generally appointed (rather than elected). They may have jurisdiction over a county, district, or entire state. (See also ***Coroner*** and ***Jurisdiction***.)

APPENDIX E:
MULTUM LICENSE AGREEMENT

LEXICON LICENSE

Multum Lexicon[1]

End-User License Agreement

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APPENDIX F: DAWN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT REPORT FORM

FORM NUMBER

XXXXXXX

(Sample Form Only)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK (DAWN)
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT REPORT

FORM APPROVED:
OMB NO. 0930-0078
Expires: 11/30/2002

(Sample Form Only)

1. PROVIDER NUMBER ☐☐☐☐☐☐

2. CROSS REFERENCE *(Facility Use Only)*

PATIENT INFORMATION

3. DATE OF VISIT — Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐

4. TIME OF VISIT — Hours ☐☐ Minutes ☐☐ *(Mark [X])* 1. ☐ am 2. ☐ pm 3. ☐ military

5. AGE ☐☐ *(Must be 06-97 yrs.)*

6. SEX
1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

7a. ETHNICITY
(mark [x] one response)
1 ☐ Hispanic or Latino
2 ☐ Not Hispanic or Latino
3 ☐ Unknown

7b. RACE
(mark [x] for all that apply)
☐ White
☐ Black or African American
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Asian
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ Unknown

8. PATIENT'S HOME ZIP CODE
☐☐☐☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐
(Otherwise mark [X] one response)
1 ☐ Unknown 2 ☐ No Fixed Address *(See reverse side)*

9. REASON FOR TAKING SUBSTANCE(S)
(Mark [X] one response)
1 ☐ Dependence
2 ☐ Suicide Attempt or Gesture
3 ☐ Psychic Effects: "Recreational Use" *(e.g., to get high, kicks)*
4 ☐ Other Psychic Effects *(See reverse side)*
5 ☐ Unknown
6 ☐ Other *(Specify)* __________

10. REASON FOR PRESENT CONTACT
A. Was This an Overdose/Toxic Ingestion?
1 ☐ Yes ☐ No
B. If "No," mark one response
2 ☐ Unexpected Reaction
3 ☐ Chronic Effects *(See reverse side)*
4 ☐ Withdrawal
5 ☐ Seeking Detoxification
6 ☐ Accident/Injury
7 ☐ Unknown
8 ☐ Non-toxic Ingestion/Other
(Specify) __________ *(See reverse side)*

11. DISPOSITION FROM EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
1 ☐ Treated and Released or Referred
2 ☐ Admitted as Inpatient to This or Any Hospital
3 ☐ Left Against Medical Advice
4 ☐ Died

DRUG/SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

12. ALCOHOL INVOLVED *(Mark [X] one response)*
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Unknown

13. LIST EACH DRUG/SUBSTANCE SEPARATELY *(Generic, Trade, or Street Name)* IN ONE OF THE SPACES BELOW **(Do NOT list alcohol)**

	SAMHSA USE ONLY		*Mark [x] if confirmed by toxicology tests*
1			☐
2			☐
3			☐
4			☐

For each non-alcohol substance listed above, mark [X] one response in each data item below

14. FORM IN WHICH DRUG WAS ACQUIRED		SUBSTANCES 1	2	3	4
Tablet/Capsule/Pill	01				
Aerosol	02				
Liquid *(oral)*	03				
Powder/Crystal	04				
Paper *(e.g., LSD/Acid)*	05				
Pieces/Chunks *(e.g., Crack)*	06				
Injectable Liquid	07				
Cigarette	08				
Plant Material	09				
Unknown	10				
Other	11				

15. ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION		SUBSTANCES 1	2	3	4
Oral	1				
Injection	2				
Inhaled *(e.g., fumes)*	3				
Smoked *(Includes Freebase)*	4				
Sniffed, Snorted	5				
Unknown	6				
Other	7				

16. SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE		SUBSTANCES 1	2	3	4
Patient's Own Legal R_x	1				
Street Buy	2				
Other Unauthorized Procurement *(e.g., stolen, gift, etc.)*	3				
Unknown	4				
Other (Includes Over-The-Counter [OTC])	5				

17. CODED REMARKS
(If case involves an IV drug user with HIV+/AIDS, please write "HIV+" or "AIDS" in the first four spaces below.)
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SMA 100-1
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(Sample Form Only)

SELECTED REPORTING GUIDELINES AND INSTRUCTIONS
DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK (DAWN)
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT REPORT

I. General

The following abbreviated guidelines and instructions highlight critical reporting items. Please refer to the detailed instructions found in the Instruction Manual for Emergency Departments for further information.

II. Reporting Guidelines

Report data on all patients seen in the emergency department for problems induced by or related to drug abuse. For DAWN, drug abuse is defined as the use of any illegal drug or the nonmediacal use of a legal drug where the reason for taking the substance was for: psychic effects, dependence, or suicide attempt or gesture.

Detailed discussion of the "nonmedical" use definition and other case selection criteria can be found in Chapter II, Case Identification Guidelines, of the Instruction Manual for Emergency Departments.

III. Abbreviated Instructions for Completing Selected Items

Data Item #8 - Patient's Home Zip Code

Use *"no fixed address"* for the homeless (even if staying at a shelter) and for prisoners brought into the hospital.

Data Item #9 - Reason for Taking Substance(s)

The response categories are: Dependence, Suicide Attempt or Gesture, Psychic Effects: "Recreational Use," Other Psychic Effects, Unknown, and Other (Specify). The definitions are as follows:

1. *Dependence* - A physiological or psychological condition characterized by a compulsion to take the drug on a continuous or periodic basis in order to experience its effects or to avoid the discomfort of its absence (i.e., to avoid withdrawal).

2. *Suicide Attempt or Gesture* - Successful or unsuccessful action(s) taken for the purpose of self-destruction or to gain attention.

3. *Psychic Effects: "Recreational Use"* - Use of drug(s) for experimentation or to enhance social situations or conditions. Examples of common patient responses are: "just wanted to know what it felt like," "wanted to have fun," or "to get high."

4. *Other Psychic Effects* - Use of drug(s) to improve or enhance, any mental, emotional, or physical state. Examples of common patient responses concerning this self-applied medication are: "needed to relax," "wasn't feeling well," "to stay awake," "depression," "anxiety," "lose weight," "fight with a boyfriend/mate."

5. *Unknown* - Should be used only if information is unobtainable or unavailable.

6. *Other* (Specify) - Should be used only when the Reason for Taking the Substance cannot be classified into the categories above. Write the appropriate reason in the space provided.

Data Item #10 - Reason for Present Contact

This data item has two parts, A and B. Part A requires a selection of "YES" or "NO" to indicate whether the case is an Overdose / Toxic Ingestion. If the response to part A is "NO," part B requires a response.

3. *Chronic Effects* - Includes Hepatitis, Abscess, Cellulitis, Tremors, and AIDS contracted by IV drug abuse (see manual for additional examples).

8. *Non-Toxic Ingestion / Other* (Specify) - Should be used only when Reason for Present Contact cannot be classified into the categories above. (For example, police bring patient in for toxicological testing related to commission of a crime or parents force a child to come in to be checked because of strange behavior.) If Other, write reason in space provided.

Data Item #17 - Coded Remarks

Please be certain to write "HIV+" or "AIDS" in the first four blocks if the patient is a confirmed IV drug user.

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Detailed Tables

Additional tables can be found on the Internet (http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm and http://www.DAWNinfo.net) for each of the 21 metropolitan areas sampled by DAWN.

Table 1.1 - ED sample information and response rates by metropolitan area, 2001

Metropolitan area[1]	Responding sample hospitals	Eligible hospitals in the sample	Response rate, sample hospitals	Total eligible hospitals[2]	Response rate for visits (unweighted)[2]
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	458	564	81	4,683	85
Atlanta	16	19	84	33	90
Baltimore	20	21	95	21	95
Boston	23	24	96	44	96
Buffalo	8	10	80	10	64
Chicago	27	36	75	66	80
Dallas	11	19	58	30	75
Denver	9	14	64	14	63
Detroit	17	20	85	42	80
Los Angeles	33	43	77	82	83
Miami	15	17	88	22	92
Minneapolis	12	18	67	26	80
New Orleans	12	16	75	23	90
New York	32	35	91	78	96
Newark	16	17	94	25	88
Philadelphia	26	31	84	61	87
Phoenix	15	18	83	24	93
St. Louis	20	26	77	35	76
San Diego	16	18	89	18	91
San Francisco	16	19	84	19	80
Seattle	15	15	100	20	100
Washington, DC	16	18	89	31	95

[1] See Table 1.2 for a list of counties and independent cities constituting the metropolitan areas in this table.

[2] Based on annual emergency department visits to eligible and responding hospitals in the sample as reported in the previous year's American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Table 1.2 - Counties and cities that constitute DAWN ED metropolitan areas, 2001

Atlanta (MSA)
- Barrow County, GA (13-013)
- Butts County, GA (13-035)
- Cherokee County, GA (13-057)
- Clayton County, GA (13-063)
- Cobb County, GA (13-067)
- Coweta County, GA (13-077)
- De Kalb County, GA (13-089)
- Douglas County, GA (13-097)
- Fayette County, GA (13-114)
- Forsyth County, GA (13-117)
- Fulton County, GA (13-121)
- Gwinnett County, GA (13-135)
- Henry County, GA (13-151)
- Newton County, GA (13-217)
- Paulding County, GA (13-223)
- Rockdale County, GA (13-247)
- Spalding County, GA (13-255)
- Walton County, GA (13-297)

Baltimore (MSA)
- Anne Arundel County, MD (24-003)
- Baltimore City, MD (24-510)
- Baltimore County, MD (24-005)
- Carroll County, MD (24-013)
- Harford County, MD (24-025)
- Howard County, MD (24-027)
- Queen Anne's County, MD (24-035)

Boston (NECMA)
- Essex County, MA (25-009)
- Middlesex County, MA (25-017)
- Norfolk County, MA (25-021)
- Plymouth County, MA (25-023)
- Suffolk County, MA (25-025)

Buffalo (PMSA)
- Erie County, NY (36-029)

Chicago (PMSA)
- Cook County, IL (17-031)
- Du Page County, IL (17-043)
- McHenry County, IL (17-111)

Dallas (PMSA)
- Collin County, TX (48-085)
- Dallas County, TX (48-113)
- Denton County, TX (48-121)
- Ellis County, TX (48-139)
- Kaufman County, TX (48-257)
- Rockwall County, TX (48-397)

Denver (PMSA)
- Adams County, CO (8-001)
- Arapahoe County, CO (8-005)
- Denver County, CO (8-031)
- Douglas County, CO (8-035)
- Jefferson County, CO (8-059)

Detroit (PMSA)
- Lapeer County, MI (26-087)
- Livingston County, MI (26-093)
- Macomb County, MI (26-099)
- Monroe County, MI (26-115)
- Oakland County, MI (26-125)
- St. Clair County, MI (26-147)
- Wayne County, MI (26-163)

Los Angeles-Long Beach[1] (MSA)
- Los Angeles County, CA (6-037)

Miami-Hialeah[1] (MSA)
- Dade County, FL (12-025)

Minneapolis-St. Paul[1] (MSA)
- Anoka County, MN (27-003)
- Carver County, MN (27-019)
- Chisago County, MN (27-025)
- Dakota County, MN (27-037)
- Hennepin County, MN (27-053)
- Isanti County, MN (27-059)
- Ramsey County, MN (27-123)
- Scott County, MN (27-139)
- St. Croix County, WI (55-109)
- Washington County, MN (27-163)
- Wright County, MN (27-171)

New Orleans (MSA)
- Jefferson Parish, LA (22-051)
- Orleans Parish, LA (22-071)
- St. Bernard Parish, LA (22-087)
- St. Charles Parish, LA (22-089)
- St. John the Baptist Parish, LA (22-095)
- St. Tammany Parish, LA (22-103)

New York (PMSA)
- Bronx County, NY (36-005)
- Kings County, NY (36-047)
- New York County, NY (36-061)
- Putnam County, NY (36-079)
- Queens County, NY (36-081)
- Richmond County, NY(36-085)
- Rockland County, NY (36-087)
- Westchester County, NY (36-119)

Newark (PMSA)
- Essex County, NJ (34-013)
- Morris County, NJ (34-027)
- Sussex County, NJ (34-037)
- Union County, NJ (34-039)

Philadelphia (PMSA)
- Bucks County, PA (42-017)
- Burlington County, NJ (34-005)
- Camden County, NJ (34-007)
- Chester County, PA (42-029)
- Delaware County, PA (42-045)
- Gloucester County, NJ (34-015)
- Montgomery County, PA (42-091)
- Philadelphia County, PA (42-101)

Phoenix (MSA)
- Maricopa County, AZ (4-013)

St. Louis (MSA)
- Clinton County, IL (17-027)
- Franklin County, MO (29-071)
- Jefferson County, MO (29-099)
- Jersey County, IL (17-083)
- Madison County, IL (17-119)
- Monroe County, IL (17-133)
- St. Charles County, MO (29-183)
- St. Clair County, IL (17-163)
- St. Louis City, MO (29-510)
- St. Louis County, MO (29-189)

San Diego (MSA)
- San Diego County, CA (6-073)

San Francisco (PMSA)
- Marin County, CA (6-041)
- San Francisco County, CA (6-075)
- San Mateo County, CA (6-081)

Seattle (PMSA)
- King County, WA (53-033)
- Snohomish County, WA (53-061)

Washington, DC (MSA)
- Alexandria City, VA (51-510)
- Arlington County, VA (51-013)
- Calvert County, MD (24-009)
- Charles County, MD (24-017)
- District of Columbia (11-001)
- Fairfax City, VA (51-600)
- Fairfax County, VA (51-059)
- Falls Church City, VA (51-610)
- Frederick County, MD (24-021)
- Loudoun County, VA (51-107)
- Manassas City, VA (51-683)
- Manassas Park City, VA (51-685)
- Montgomery County, MD (24-031)
- Prince George's County, MD (24-033)
- Prince William County, VA (51-153)
- Stafford County, VA (51-179)

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[1] In subsequent tables and in the text, compound names (e.g., Los Angeles-Long Beach) are abbreviated (e.g., Los Angeles) for ease of reference.

NOTE: Metropolitan areas are defined according to the Office of Management and Budget's 1983 definitions of metropolitan statistical areas and primary metropolitan statistical areas. Two exceptions are the Boston New England county metropolitan area and the St. Louis metropolitan statistical area, which correspond to 1990 definitions. Parentheses contain Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) State-County codes.

ED = emergency department, MSA = metropolitan statistical area, NECMA = New England county metropolitan area, PMSA = primary metropolitan statistical area.

Table 1.3 - ED visits, drug episodes, and drug mentions: Unweighted sample data and weighted estimates by metropolitan area, 2001

Metropolitan area	Unweighted sample data			Weighted estimates		
	ED visits	Drug episodes	Drug mentions	ED visits	Drug episodes	Drug mentions
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	16,406,562	196,268	349,916	100,517,664	638,484	1,165,367
Atlanta	712,429	11,474	21,462	1,248,776	14,456	27,254
Baltimore	986,696	11,283	20,187	1,023,651	11,625	20,777
Boston	868,287	10,233	18,294	1,616,628	16,853	29,795
Buffalo	185,602	2,236	3,853	277,666	3,356	5,935
Chicago	927,681	15,552	27,337	2,305,890	32,647	57,817
Dallas	608,726	3,965	7,468	1,051,155	6,500	12,114
Denver	388,556	3,933	6,673	592,182	5,468	9,412
Detroit	641,217	12,590	24,516	1,583,300	19,265	37,164
Los Angeles	1,197,880	14,530	27,097	2,435,376	24,669	44,670
Miami	490,635	8,103	14,606	765,070	8,886	15,919
Minneapolis	454,084	4,098	7,672	797,477	6,521	12,300
New Orleans	414,460	2,857	5,239	587,566	3,729	7,037
New York	1,754,552	17,528	28,155	3,748,794	32,307	52,055
Newark	502,892	5,561	9,669	770,151	7,217	12,589
Philadelphia	896,006	16,920	31,847	1,769,335	25,790	48,222
Phoenix	616,199	6,833	11,979	936,633	10,084	17,805
St. Louis	586,612	4,774	8,991	902,774	8,216	15,963
San Diego	577,860	6,476	10,973	624,031	6,962	11,779
San Francisco	427,957	7,111	11,342	544,753	8,575	13,743
Seattle	517,038	9,104	15,553	700,646	11,495	19,818
Washington, DC	747,707	6,858	11,115	1,260,749	10,566	17,480

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 1.4 - ED visits (in 1,000s): Estimates by metropolitan area by year[1]

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	89,697	88,548	91,189	89,720	89,683	91,100	96,163	100,518	12.1	10.3	4.5
Atlanta	1,140	1,129	1,125	1,041	1,032	1,026	965	1,249		21.7	29.3
Baltimore	825	838	865	873	931	970	978	1,024	24.0	5.5	4.6
Boston	1,679	1,601	1,714	1,568	1,556	1,518	1,584	1,617		6.5	
Buffalo	325	300	294	268	272	288	264	278	-14.4	-3.5	5.2
Chicago	2,145	2,216	2,204	2,197	2,141	2,204	2,257	2,306	7.5	4.6	2.2
Dallas	826	843	835	886	914	904	1,015	1,051	27.3	16.2	3.5
Denver	424	464	446	439	426	521	527	592	39.7	13.6	12.3
Detroit	1,436	1,513	1,537	1,449	1,461	1,481	1,474	1,583	10.2	6.9	7.4
Los Angeles	2,375	2,237	2,335	2,233	2,142	2,307	2,599	2,435		5.6	-6.3
Miami	627	622	632	668	700	706	740	765	22.0	8.4	3.4
Minneapolis	642	683	691	683	661	703	741	797	24.2	13.5	7.6
New Orleans	565	575	603	576	563	585	607	588	3.9	0.4	-3.2
New York	3,345	3,196	3,624	3,432	3,472	3,426	3,685	3,749	12.1	9.4	1.7
Newark	679	702	681	649	697	720	765	770	13.5	7.0	0.6
Philadelphia	1,620	1,657	1,657	1,638	1,691	1,711	1,739	1,769	9.2	3.4	1.8
Phoenix	639	701	732	690	717	765	858	937	46.6	22.4	9.2
St. Louis	917	869	880	841	819	876	918	903	-1.5	3.0	-1.6
San Diego	519	504	575	586	611	657	639	624	20.2		-2.4
San Francisco	577	481	495	479	513	558	503	545	-5.6	-2.3	8.3
Seattle	700	570	599	582	550	564	621	701	0.2	24.2	12.8
Washington, DC	1,195	1,176	1,090	1,077	1,112	1,129	1,201	1,261	5.5	11.7	5.0

[1] DAWN estimates of emergency department visits (in 1,000s) should be close to but will not necessarily equal totals from previous year's American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 1.5 - ED visits (in 1,000s): Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year[1]

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	3,405	3,328	3,389	3,300	3,263	3,284	3,412	2,759	12.1	10.3	4.5
Atlanta	51	50	50	45	45	44	41	54		21.7	29.3
Baltimore	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	29	24.0	5.5	4.6
Boston	185	175	185	167	164	158	162	191		6.5	
Buffalo	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	-14.4	-3.5	5.2
Chicago	92	94	92	91	88	90	90	74	7.5	4.6	2.2
Dallas	55	55	54	57	58	57	63	54	27.3	16.2	3.5
Denver	10	11	11	10	10	12	12	14	39.7	13.6	12.3
Detroit	18	18	19	17	17	17	17	19	10.2	6.9	7.4
Los Angeles	131	122	126	119	113	120	133	118		5.6	-6.3
Miami	28	27	27	28	30	30	30	29	22.0	8.4	3.4
Minneapolis	56	59	59	57	55	[illegible]8	60	69	24.2	13.5	7.6
New Orleans	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3.9	0.4	-3.2
New York	195	184	206	193	193	188	199	217	12.1	9.4	1.7
Newark	15	15	15	14	15	15	16	17	13.5	7.0	0.6
Philadelphia	83	84	83	81	83	83	83	62	9.2	3.4	1.8
Phoenix	28	30	31	29	30	32	35	41	46.6	22.4	9.2
St. Louis	40	38	38	36	34	36	38	36	-1.5	3.0	-1.6
San Diego	34	33	37	37	38	41	39	40	20.2		-2.4
San Francisco	31	26	26	25	27	29	25	25	-5.6	-2.3	8.3
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	24.2	12.8
Washington, DC	33	32	29	28	29	29	31	30	5.5	11.7	5.0

[1] DAWN estimates of emergency department visits (in 1,000s) should be close to but will not necessarily equal totals from previous year's American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 1.6 - ED drug episodes, standard errors, relative standard errors, and confidence intervals: Estimates by metropolitan area, 2001

Metropolitan area	Estimated episodes	Standard error	Relative standard error	95% Confidence interval
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	638,484	44,694	7.0	550,884 - 726,084
Atlanta	14,456	1,301	9.0	11,906 - 17,006
Baltimore	11,625	267	2.3	11,102 - 12,148
Boston	16,853	2,477	14.7	11,998 - 21,708
Buffalo	3,356	537	16.0	2,303 - 4,409
Chicago	32,647	3,591	11.0	25,609 - 39,685
Dallas	6,500	475	7.3	5,569 - 7,431
Denver	5,468	476	8.7	4,535 - 6,401
Detroit	19,265	2,716	14.1	13,942 - 24,588
Los Angeles	24,669	3,651	14.8	17,513 - 31,825
Miami	8,886	453	5.1	7,998 - 9,774
Minneapolis	6,521	554	8.5	5,435 - 7,607
New Orleans	3,729	496	13.3	2,757 - 4,701
New York	32,307	4,652	14.4	23,189 - 41,425
Newark	7,217	1,386	19.2	4,500 - 9,934
Philadelphia	25,790	3,353	13.0	19,218 - 32,362
Phoenix	10,084	746	7.4	8,622 - 11,546
St. Louis	8,216	1,742	21.2	4,802 - 11,630
San Diego	6,962	181	2.6	6,607 - 7,317
San Francisco	8,575	385	4.5	7,818 - 9,332
Seattle	11,495	471	4.1	10,572 - 12,418
Washington, DC	10,566	1,786	16.9	7,065 - 14,067

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 1.7 - ED drug episodes, relative standard errors, and mentions for major drugs of abuse: Estimates by metropolitan area, 2001

Metropolitan area	Total drug episodes		Total drug mentions		Cocaine mentions		Heroin mentions		Marijuana mentions	
	Est.	RSE	Est.	RSE	Est.	RSE	Est.	RSE	Est.	RSE
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	638,484	7.0	1,165,367	7.3	193,034	10.7	93,064	12.7	110,512	14.9
Atlanta	14,456	9.0	27,254	9.6	8,891	9.4	848	11.1	3,486	12.9
Baltimore	11,625	2.3	20,777	2.4	4,930	2.2	4,481	0.8	1,786	6.1
Boston	16,853	14.7	29,795	14.7	4,933	19.3	4,358	9.7	3,423	35.7
Buffalo	3,356	16.0	5,935	18.7	1,220	25.9	607	27.5	561	21.7
Chicago	32,647	11.0	57,817	11.6	16,202	14.3	11,902	23.9	5,186	11.9
Dallas	6,500	7.3	12,114	7.1	1,770	12.1	443	23.1	1,049	15.3
Denver	5,468	8.7	9,412	9.2	1,343	11.8	769	13.6	979	23.6
Detroit	19,265	14.1	37,164	13.7	7,730	13.3	3,870	14.3	5,017	17.4
Los Angeles	24,669	14.8	44,670	18.8	9,999	23.9	2,878	7.0	5,729	37.4
Miami	8,886	5.1	15,919	5.4	4,641	7.2	1,666	5.2	1,932	6.4
Minneapolis	6,521	8.5	12,300	8.2	1,105	14.1	338	10.6	1,200	13.0
New Orleans	3,729	13.3	7,037	15.5	1,422	14.2	530	10.2	814	21.3
New York	32,307	14.4	52,055	15.9	13,898	21.0	10,644	23.6	3,501	14.4
Newark	7,217	19.2	12,589	19.7	2,631	25.4	3,718	25.4	647	24.8
Philadelphia	25,790	13.0	48,222	13.6	11,358	18.1	5,362	22.2	5,496	16.8
Phoenix	10,084	7.4	17,805	8.1	1,752	12.6	777	10.7	1,284	13.2
St. Louis	8,216	21.2	15,963	24.7	3,080	36.6	1,309	38.9	2,311	35.2
San Diego	6,962	2.6	11,779	3.0	812	5.8	733	2.8	1,107	6.6
San Francisco	8,575	4.5	13,743	4.6	2,482	4.1	2,790	5.4	704	9.8
Seattle	11,495	4.1	19,818	3.9	3,409	9.6	1,927	12.4	1,596	9.2
Washington, DC	10,566	16.9	17,480	18.9	2,894	14.4	1,888	16.0	2,135	26.4

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, Est. = estimate, RSE = relative standard error.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 1.8 - ED drug episodes, standard errors, relative standard errors, and confidence intervals: Estimates by drug category, 2001

Drug category[1]	Estimated episodes	Standard error	Relative standard error	95% Confidence interval
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	669,559	60,260	9.0	551,449 - 787,669
Alcohol-in-combination	218,005	20,928	9.6	176,986 - 259,024
Cocaine	193,034	20,655	10.7	152,550 - 233,518
Heroin	93,064	11,819	12.7	69,899 - 116,229
Marijuana	110,512	16,466	14.9	78,239 - 142,785
Amphetamines	18,555	1,967	10.6	14,700 - 22,410
Methamphetamine	14,923	4,372	29.3	6,354 - 23,492
MDMA (Ecstasy)	5,542	881	15.9	3,815 - 7,269
Ketamine	679	314	46.3	64 - 1,294
LSD	2,821	494	17.5	1,853 - 3,789
PCP	6,102	702	11.5	4,726 - 7,478
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1,788	672	37.6	471 - 3,105
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	61.7	... - ...
GHB	3,340	882	26.4	1,611 - 5,069
Inhalants	676	204	30.2	276 - 1,076
Combinations NTA	298	104	35.0	94 - 502
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	495,808	34,707	7.0	427,782 - 563,834
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	220,289	16,962	7.7	187,043 - 253,535
Antidepressants	61,012	5,430	8.9	50,369 - 71,655
MAO inhibitors	...	...	67.4	... - ...
SSRI antidepressants	26,972	2,508	9.3	22,056 - 31,888
Tricyclic antidepressants	12,447	1,780	14.3	8,958 - 15,936
Miscellaneous antidepressants	21,459	2,425	11.3	16,706 - 26,212
Antipsychotics	20,182	2,442	12.1	15,396 - 24,968
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	1,359	255	18.8	859 - 1,859
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	61.7	... - ...
Thioxanthenes	...	...	80.6	... - ...
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	18,542	2,262	12.2	14,108 - 22,976
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	135,949	11,148	8.2	114,099 - 157,799
Barbiturates	9,506	1,226	12.9	7,103 - 11,909
Benzodiazepines	103,972	9,254	8.9	85,834 - 122,110
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	22,472	2,157	9.6	18,244 - 26,700
CNS stimulants	3,146	466	14.8	2,233 - 4,059
CNS AGENTS	210,685	16,223	7.7	178,888 - 242,482
Analgesics	174,500	13,960	8.0	147,138 - 201,862
Antimigraine agents	660	181	27.4	305 - 1,015
Cox-2 inhibitors	1,314	268	20.4	789 - 1,839
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	99,317	11,421	11.5	76,932 - 121,702
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	22,663	2,176	9.6	18,398 - 26,928
Salicylates/combinations	8,499	1,241	14.6	6,067 - 10,931
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	42,044	3,616	8.6	34,957 - 49,131
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	...	64.9	... - ...

Table 1.8 - ED drug episodes, standard errors, relative standard errors, and confidence intervals: Estimates by drug category, 2001 (continued)

Drug category[1]	Estimated episodes	Standard error	Relative standard error	95% Confidence interval	
Anorexiants	953	231	24.2	500 -	1,406
Anticonvulsants	14,642	1,816	12.4	11,083 -	18,201
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	526	163	30.9	207 -	845
Antiparkinson agents	985	252	25.6	491 -	1,479
General anesthetics	10	4	37.8	2 -	18
Muscle relaxants	19,001	2,413	12.7	14,272 -	23,730
Miscellaneous CNS agents	...	...	84.8	... -	...
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	12,238	1,469	12.0	9,359 -	15,117
Antihistamines	4,112	580	14.1	2,975 -	5,249
Bronchodilators	422	133	31.5	161 -	683
Decongestants	859	192	22.3	483 -	1,235
Expectorants	476	131	27.6	219 -	733
Upper respiratory combinations	5,697	951	16.7	3,833 -	7,561
Respiratory agents NTA	672	200	29.7	280 -	1,064
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	9,984	1,428	14.3	7,185 -	12,783
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1,852	419	22.6	1,031 -	2,673
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	2,382	598	25.1	1,210 -	3,554
Calcium channel blocking agents	1,386	327	23.6	745 -	2,027
Diuretics	821	237	28.9	356 -	1,286
Cardiovascular agents NTA	3,543	556	15.7	2,453 -	4,633
OTHER SUBSTANCES	42,611	3,579	8.4	35,596 -	49,626
Alternative medicines	662	167	25.3	335 -	989
Anti-infectives	5,282	729	13.8	3,853 -	6,711
Gastrointestinal agents	2,792	385	13.8	2,037 -	3,547
Hormones	4,032	637	15.8	2,783 -	5,281
Nutritional products	1,449	283	19.5	894 -	2,004
Topical agents	2,600	471	18.1	1,677 -	3,523
Drug unknown	23,923	2,273	9.5	19,468 -	28,378
All other substances NTA	1,871	550	29.4	793 -	2,949
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	638,484	44,694	7.0	550,884 -	726,084
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	1,165,367	85,072	7.3	998,626 -	1,332,108
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	100,518	402,071	0.4	99,730 -	101,306

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 1.9 - Population by age and gender by metropolitan area, 2001[1]

Gender and age	Coterminous U.S.	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Dallas	Denver
TOTAL	253,560,271	3,643,568	2,300,858	3,568,848	844,204	5,850,120	3,099,196	1,943,834
6-17 years	49,488,714	719,017	445,420	622,949	158,697	1,138,580	638,122	370,426
6-11 years	25,231,287	377,013	229,928	324,612	80,446	592,919	332,262	190,291
12-17 years	24,257,510	342,008	215,493	298,336	78,251	545,661	305,860	180,136
18-25 years	33,536,546	517,718	264,316	440,040	96,399	838,308	481,568	269,716
18-19 years	6,977,575	97,143	55,521	76,213	20,556	159,142	92,126	50,789
20-25 years	26,558,971	420,575	208,795	363,827	75,844	679,167	389,443	218,927
26-34 years	30,433,965	555,477	276,697	478,911	91,154	783,107	465,917	274,274
26-29 years	10,146,439	190,022	88,044	155,931	29,015	268,811	161,669	95,055
30-34 years	20,287,527	365,455	188,653	322,980	62,139	514,295	304,247	179,220
35 years and older	140,101,046	1,851,356	1,314,425	2,026,947	497,955	3,090,124	1,513,589	1,029,417
35-44 years	44,811,003	721,886	433,214	669,367	146,384	1,032,350	600,554	375,046
45-54 years	37,643,016	546,821	361,242	540,668	127,567	831,984	431,952	306,060
55 years and older	57,647,027	582,649	519,970	816,912	224,004	1,225,790	481,084	348,311
MALES	123,216,620	1,786,230	1,093,605	1,710,453	400,389	2,828,672	1,540,887	957,780
6-17 years	25,340,854	368,664	227,219	319,220	81,351	582,095	326,634	189,809
6-11 years	12,918,308	192,480	117,534	166,335	41,357	303,020	169,462	97,209
12-17 years	12,422,547	176,183	109,685	152,885	39,995	279,075	157,172	92,600
18-25 years	16,842,932	263,822	126,881	217,576	47,838	422,914	248,773	138,823
18-19 years	3,586,663	51,291	27,806	39,919	10,588	82,818	49,054	26,701
20-25 years	13,256,270	212,531	99,074	177,658	37,250	340,096	199,719	112,122
26-34 years	15,060,540	276,647	131,557	233,914	43,882	390,548	236,426	141,428
26-29 years	5,009,880	94,628	41,754	75,937	13,835	133,582	81,176	49,275
30-34 years	10,050,661	182,019	89,803	157,977	30,047	256,966	155,250	92,152
35 years and older	65,972,293	877,098	607,949	939,742	227,317	1,433,115	729,054	497,720
35-44 years	21,991,008	354,639	207,188	326,566	70,382	506,248	302,423	188,212
45-54 years	18,347,079	262,663	172,770	259,613	61,395	399,403	211,418	151,780
55 years and older	25,634,206	259,796	227,990	353,564	95,540	527,465	215,213	157,727
FEMALES	130,343,651	1,857,338	1,207,253	1,858,396	443,816	3,021,448	1,558,310	976,054
6-17 years	24,147,859	350,354	218,201	303,729	77,345	556,486	311,489	180,617
6-11 years	12,313,032	184,533	112,391	158,279	39,089	289,900	162,802	93,082
12-17 years	11,834,827	165,821	105,810	145,451	38,257	266,585	148,687	87,535
18-25 years	16,693,614	253,896	137,435	222,464	48,561	415,395	232,795	130,894
18-19 years	3,390,912	45,852	27,714	36,295	9,967	76,324	43,072	24,088
20-25 years	13,302,702	208,044	109,721	186,169	38,594	339,071	189,723	106,805
26-34 years	15,373,425	278,830	145,140	244,998	47,272	392,558	229,491	132,847
26-29 years	5,136,559	95,394	46,290	79,994	15,180	135,229	80,493	45,779
30-34 years	10,236,866	183,436	98,850	165,003	32,092	257,329	148,998	87,067
35 years and older	74,128,753	974,258	706,477	1,087,205	270,638	1,657,009	784,535	531,697
35-44 years	22,819,995	367,248	226,026	342,801	76,003	526,102	298,131	186,834
45-54 years	19,295,937	284,157	188,471	281,055	66,172	432,581	220,534	154,280
55 years and older	32,012,822	322,853	291,979	463,349	128,463	698,325	265,870	190,583

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Table 1.9 - Population by age and gender by metropolitan area, 2001[1] (continued)

Gender and age	Detroit	Los Angeles	Miami	Minneapolis	New Orleans	New York	Newark	Philadelphia
TOTAL	4,159,489	8,554,663	2,064,811	2,599,055	1,152,254	8,357,548	1,729,081	4,503,442
6-17 years	830,202	1,783,073	388,081	523,853	235,088	1,503,538	328,629	879,743
6-11 years	436,010	957,476	196,455	267,731	116,550	787,961	173,605	450,609
12-17 years	394,194	825,597	191,626	256,122	118,539	715,578	155,023	429,135
18-25 years	504,760	1,313,139	274,584	341,888	158,834	1,198,093	199,941	530,058
18-19 years	107,811	258,533	57,085	67,695	34,616	221,509	40,649	110,857
20-25 years	396,949	1,054,607	217,499	274,193	124,218	976,584	159,291	419,201
26-34 years	522,040	1,210,422	258,770	346,745	132,821	1,161,681	215,301	527,850
26-29 years	176,034	408,742	86,125	113,798	44,318	391,270	66,696	170,575
30-34 years	346,006	801,680	172,645	232,947	88,503	770,412	148,605	357,275
35 years and older	2,302,486	4,248,030	1,143,376	1,386,568	625,510	4,494,236	985,210	2,565,791
35-44 years	755,464	1,513,276	360,379	512,413	201,580	1,458,724	326,729	816,276
45-54 years	635,237	1,147,789	282,776	394,770	177,201	1,182,360	265,463	676,308
55 years and older	911,785	1,586,965	500,222	479,385	246,729	1,853,152	393,018	1,073,207
MALES	2,010,721	4,201,175	986,626	1,278,786	545,060	3,930,751	826,718	2,140,073
6-17 years	425,083	911,989	197,780	268,266	119,695	767,589	168,162	449,674
6-11 years	223,383	489,162	100,216	137,108	59,639	402,345	88,944	230,465
12-17 years	201,699	422,827	97,565	131,158	60,056	365,245	79,217	219,208
18-25 years	251,111	667,002	135,656	171,840	75,485	583,350	99,706	259,640
18-19 years	55,922	133,508	28,746	35,266	17,264	113,475	21,147	56,624
20-25 years	195,190	533,495	106,910	136,575	58,221	469,875	78,559	203,016
26-34 years	256,321	613,538	127,504	173,062	62,914	560,587	103,466	253,063
26-29 years	86,138	206,558	42,411	56,697	20,758	188,089	32,046	81,726
30-34 years	170,183	406,980	85,093	116,365	42,156	372,498	71,420	171,338
35 years and older	1,078,205	2,008,645	525,686	665,618	286,966	2,019,224	455,384	1,177,696
35-44 years	369,889	753,677	174,864	256,072	95,590	701,631	158,196	392,768
45-54 years	309,384	552,505	133,381	194,814	84,687	547,991	126,220	322,699
55 years and older	398,933	702,463	217,441	214,732	106,689	769,603	170,968	462,228
FEMALES	2,148,768	4,353,489	1,078,185	1,320,269	607,194	4,426,797	902,364	2,363,369
6-17 years	405,119	871,084	190,301	255,588	115,393	735,949	160,467	430,069
6-11 years	212,625	468,313	96,240	130,624	56,912	385,615	84,662	220,144
12-17 years	192,494	402,771	94,061	124,964	58,481	350,333	75,805	209,925
18-25 years	253,649	646,137	138,928	170,048	83,349	614,743	100,235	270,418
18-19 years	51,889	125,025	28,339	32,429	17,352	108,034	19,503	54,233
20-25 years	201,760	521,112	110,589	137,619	65,997	506,709	80,732	216,185
26-34 years	265,719	596,884	131,266	173,683	69,907	601,094	111,835	274,787
26-29 years	89,896	202,184	43,714	57,101	23,560	203,181	34,650	88,850
30-34 years	175,823	394,700	87,552	116,582	46,347	397,913	77,185	185,937
35 years and older	1,224,281	2,239,385	617,690	720,950	338,544	2,475,011	529,826	1,388,096
35-44 years	385,575	759,599	185,515	256,341	105,990	757,093	168,533	423,508
45-54 years	325,853	595,284	149,395	199,957	92,514	634,370	139,243	353,608
55 years and older	512,852	884,502	282,781	264,652	140,040	1,083,549	222,050	610,979

Table 1.9 - Population by age and gender by metropolitan area, 2001[1] (continued)

Gender and age	Phoenix	St. Louis	San Diego	San Francisco	Seattle	Washington, DC
TOTAL	2,847,270	2,294,731	2,520,050	1,571,529	2,137,012	4,170,928
6-17 years	556,580	461,474	488,894	213,744	379,677	781,343
6-11 years	293,215	231,988	258,328	110,813	193,873	410,987
12-17 years	263,366	229,487	230,565	102,932	185,805	370,355
18-25 years	436,712	284,302	378,025	202,289	281,969	524,247
18-19 years	87,905	62,808	70,171	30,886	53,747	93,156
20-25 years	348,808	221,493	307,855	171,402	228,222	431,091
26-34 years	379,337	261,646	331,542	245,662	298,400	587,683
26-29 years	131,912	86,913	111,202	83,376	98,821	192,878
30-34 years	247,425	174,733	220,340	162,286	199,579	394,805
35 years and older	1,474,641	1,287,309	1,321,589	909,834	1,176,966	2,277,655
35-44 years	487,871	419,463	455,571	291,580	418,399	824,838
45-54 years	377,478	343,520	354,357	249,128	345,300	670,544
55 years and older	609,291	524,326	511,660	369,126	413,267	782,273
MALES	1,416,178	1,096,901	1,243,427	780,804	1,060,031	2,015,434
6-17 years	285,456	235,440	250,785	109,679	194,685	399,417
6-11 years	150,070	118,400	132,608	56,750	99,534	209,976
12-17 years	135,385	117,040	118,177	52,930	95,151	189,442
18-25 years	228,482	138,910	193,226	103,783	142,379	259,361
18-19 years	46,221	32,358	35,641	16,466	27,558	48,739
20-25 years	182,261	106,553	157,585	87,316	114,820	210,622
26-34 years	196,740	126,565	168,246	128,160	152,674	285,496
26-29 years	68,263	41,950	56,085	43,039	50,410	93,915
30-34 years	128,477	84,614	112,161	85,120	102,265	191,581
35 years and older	705,500	595,986	631,170	439,183	570,293	1,071,160
35-44 years	246,529	203,598	228,604	150,701	211,203	400,515
45-54 years	183,832	165,165	173,322	123,478	170,678	319,626
55 years and older	275,139	227,224	229,245	165,003	188,411	351,019
FEMALES	1,431,092	1,197,830	1,276,622	790,724	1,076,981	2,155,494
6-17 years	271,125	226,035	238,108	104,065	184,992	381,925
6-11 years	143,144	113,589	125,720	54,062	94,339	201,015
12-17 years	127,980	112,445	112,388	50,002	90,654	180,910
18-25 years	208,230	145,391	184,799	98,506	139,590	264,886
18-19 years	41,683	30,450	34,530	14,420	26,188	44,417
20-25 years	166,547	114,941	150,269	84,086	113,402	220,469
26-34 years	182,597	135,081	163,296	117,503	145,725	302,187
26-29 years	63,650	44,963	55,117	40,337	48,411	98,963
30-34 years	118,947	90,118	108,179	77,165	97,314	203,224
35 years and older	769,140	691,323	690,419	470,651	606,674	1,206,495
35-44 years	241,342	215,865	226,968	140,880	207,196	424,323
45-54 years	193,646	178,356	181,036	125,649	174,622	350,918
55 years and older	334,152	297,103	282,415	204,123	224,856	431,255

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[1] Average 2001 civilian noninstitutional population estimated using data from 3 Census Bureau data files: The Civilian Noninstitutional Population of the U.S. by Age, Race, and Sex (CNP Tables); 2000 Census Counts by Age, Sex, and Race (ASR files); and County-Level Population Estimates (CPOP file).

Table 1.10 - ED drug episodes by detailed race and ethnicity: Estimates for the coterminous U.S.[1], 2001

Race	Ethnicity			Total
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Ethnicity unknown	
SINGLE RACE				
White	41,475	243,288	107,937	392,700
Black/African American	435	80,609	58,749	139,794
Asian	26	2,286	1,366	3,678
American Indian/Alaska Native	23	528	473	1,024
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	18	201	255	474
Race unknown	37,511	4,327	58,811	100,649
TWO RACES				
White + Black/African American	2	9	3	14
White + Asian		10		10
White + American Indian/Alaska Native	2			2
White + Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		3		3
White + Unknown	11	8	13	32
Black/African American + Asian		1		1
Black/African American + American Indian/Alaska Native			2	2
Black/African America + Unknown	8	4	12	23
Asian + American Indian/Alaska Native		2		2
Asian + Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		56		56
Asian + Unknown		1	1	2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander + Unknown	4		10	15
THREE RACES				
Black/African American + American Indian/Alaska Native + Unknown			1	1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	79,517	331,332	227,635	638,484

[1] This detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in accordance with the *Draft Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* (Office of Management and Budget, 10/2000). During 2000, DAWN began to implement the revised Federal standards whereby race and ethnicity are collected as separate data elements, and one or more races for an individual can be collected, when available. This level of detail is not shown in most tables because of the need to report consistently from the data collected using old and new categories. Further, at this level of detail, small sample sizes produce some estimates that are unreliable and could pose a threat to patient confidentiality. Up to 5 race categories can be indicated for each patient, but only those categories that had at least 1 entry are reported here.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.1.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug category[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	258,833	271,490	277,570	280,762	294,956	309,480	314,910	327,232	342,327	313,181	-8.5	
Alcohol-in-combination	86,744	91,064	93,927	102,088	94,134	100,347	104,164	104,533	113,472	97,527	-14.1	
Cocaine	82,359	85,757	86,254	79,575	89,176	84,704	90,178	96,752	96,282	91,687		
Heroin	35,899	37,859	37,829	37,406	44,786	47,635	47,169	44,138	48,926	42,571	-13.0	
Marijuana	32,331	37,863	38,979	43,094	43,974	49,028	47,398	55,164	55,347	55,727		
Amphetamines	5,946	5,476	6,706	5,921	6,575	8,497	8,638	9,049	9,506	10,079		
Methamphetamine	8,936	6,534	4,952	4,730	5,717	7,323	6,182	6,786	8,137	6,136		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	363	351	792	947	1,903	2,125	2,385	2,427	3,115	2,303		
Ketamine	...	51	...	209	...	107	156	451	...	152		
LSD	1,542	1,767	3,215	2,427	2,699	2,157	1,859	1,882	939	407	-56.7	-78.4
PCP	1,760	1,725	1,711	1,607	2,057	2,607	2,798	3,074	3,028	3,257		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	845	863	986	573	960	791	1,058	718	1,070	620		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16		
GHB	459	387	895	1,192	1,987	2,865	...	1,679	1,661	2,024		
Inhalants	1,214	1,280	931	535	627	946	576	338	338	559		
Combinations NTA	75	70	55	42	52	68	59	156	...	118		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	211,253	219,919	212,785	228,686	209,839	243,822	231,094	238,874	256,934	251,015		
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	91,572	99,136	93,960	102,156	94,142	106,935	97,592	105,119	115,170	104,687	-9.1	
Antidepressants	25,361	28,853	25,529	31,202	27,762	32,317	28,259	30,316	30,695	30,554		
MAO inhibitors	...	14	14	10	4	...	2	...	...	2		
SSRI antidepressants	11,507	13,015	11,754	13,810	11,072	14,078	12,637	13,086	13,885	13,554		
Tricyclic antidepressants	7,186	7,160	5,971	6,486	7,040	6,331	5,507	6,040	6,407	5,802		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	6,527	8,664	7,791	10,896	9,645	11,840	10,113	11,065	10,394	11,196		
Antipsychotics	7,718	8,064	8,206	8,268	6,955	10,348	9,748	9,817	10,365	9,215		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	2,224	2,360	1,951	1,123	965	1,194	913	743	616	747		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	23		
Thioxanthenes	416	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	...	12		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5,007	5,431	5,971	6,940	5,830	8,921	8,740	8,982	9,560	8,433		
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	55,455	59,926	58,426	60,817	57,650	62,451	58,068	63,594	72,355	63,031	-12.9	
Barbiturates	3,310	4,207	4,553	4,395	3,382	3,651	3,450	4,401	5,105	4,737		
Benzodiazepines	40,686	44,410	44,398	46,215	44,324	47,419	43,659	49,175	54,797	47,884	-12.6	
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	11,460	11,309	9,475	10,207	9,944	11,381	10,959	10,018	12,454	10,411	-16.4	
CNS stimulants	3,038	2,292	1,799	1,869	1,775	1,819	1,517	1,392	1,754	1,887		
CNS AGENTS	85,889	87,169	86,951	86,335	84,873	103,966	99,606	103,269	107,416	108,081		
Analgesics	70,852	71,433	70,496	69,182	69,554	85,843	81,350	85,529	88,971	89,905		
Antimigraine agents	259	378	...	261	410	245	257	258	402	...		
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	7	...	395	607	504	809	801		
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	28,528	28,371	30,575	32,883	36,128	40,979	41,394	47,683	51,634	55,311		16.0
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	13,153	13,352	12,343	11,654	9,977	12,780	12,013	11,170	11,492	11,289		
Salicylates/combinations	7,477	7,382	7,724	5,969	5,408	7,166	6,617	4,463	4,036	4,453		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	21,360	21,944	19,657	18,403	17,523	24,207	20,461	21,447	20,597	17,849	-13.3	-16.8
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	0	0		

Table 2.1.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Anorexiants	952	981	571	708	727	795	745	383	569	1,038		171.0
Anticonvulsants	5,973	6,407	7,583	8,113	6,825	8,324	8,524	7,478	7,164	7,904		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	274	491	643	598	405	515	624	396	131	517	294.7	
Antiparkinson agents	1,090	896	999	668	595	448	306	442	544	520		
General anesthetics	0	3	7	0	...	...	...	7	...	...		
Muscle relaxants	6,748	6,959	6,653	7,001	6,716	7,867	8,047	8,973	10,028	8,187		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	1	0	0	...	...	...	7	...	...	5		
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	5,549	6,698	4,559	4,885	3,863	5,578	5,943	5,729	6,510	6,596		
Antihistamines	1,446	1,239	1,231	1,768	1,279	1,761	1,503	1,917	2,195	1,852		
Bronchodilators	651	473	370	536	419	188	231	182	241	328		
Decongestants	843	1,185	370	261	348	443	606	509	350	333		
Expectorants	331	644	372	283	261	488	287	260	216	473		
Upper respiratory combinations	2,218	3,056	2,007	1,987	1,411	2,483	3,193	2,432	3,265	3,367		
Respiratory agents NTA	59	...	...	51	...	214	123	429	242	242		
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	4,482	4,174	4,299	4,722	4,826	4,826	4,522	4,285	5,699	6,569		53.3
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	841	356	648	738	662	750	406	484	1,368	1,196		147.1
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1,149	1,081	1,174	990	1,345	1,006	950	1,161	1,221	1,175		
Calcium channel blocking agents	879	722	684	600	730	659	866	647	739	995		
Diuretics	439	300	368	447	340	542	507	438	383	584		
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1,174	1,716	1,425	1,947	1,749	1,869	1,794	1,555	1,988	2,619		68.4
OTHER SUBSTANCES	23,761	22,742	23,016	30,587	22,134	22,517	23,430	20,472	22,139	25,083		
Alternative medicines	83	391	246	331	345	802	198	453	209	263		
Anti-infectives	4,655	4,469	4,024	3,092	3,037	2,640	2,801	2,366	2,916	2,040		
Gastrointestinal agents	1,679	2,335	1,737	1,606	1,624	1,791	1,723	1,443	1,349	1,798		
Hormones	1,677	1,766	1,721	2,612	1,824	1,908	2,007	1,795	2,237	1,957		
Nutritional products	855	1,088	699	888	989	1,193	927	610	839	754		
Topical agents	233	222	207	219	414	380	235	901	1,698	1,577		
Drug unknown	13,025	10,850	12,854	20,027	12,777	11,780	13,918	12,073	11,850	15,311		
All other substances NTA	1,553	1,621	1,527	1,810	1,123	2,023	1,621	829	1,042	1,385		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	261,719	271,862	270,570	278,243	276,524	302,673	298,890	311,785	326,699	308,558		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	470,085	491,409	490,355	509,449	504,795	553,303	546,004	566,106	599,261	564,196		
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	45,378	44,309	45,374	45,389	45,710	47,747	48,416	49,962	50,556	50,017	-1.1	0.1

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	449,964	458,083	478,676	511,038	549,060	575,718	624,390	669,559	48.8	16.3	
Alcohol-in-combination	160,798	166,907	166,172	171,963	184,991	196,222	204,510	218,005	35.6		
Cocaine	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	34.7	14.4	10.4
Heroin	63,158	69,556	72,980	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	47.4		
Marijuana	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	176.0		14.6
Amphetamines	10,118	9,581	9,772	10,496	12,183	12,496	17,134	18,555	83.4	48.5	
Methamphetamine	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	253	421	319	637	1,143	2,850	4,511	5,542	2,090.5	94.5	
Ketamine	19	...	81	...	209	396	263	679	3,473.7		
LSD	5,158	5,682	4,569	5,219	4,982	5,126	4,016	2,821	-45.3	-45.0	
PCP	5,899	5,963	3,441	3,626	3,436	3,663	5,404	6,102		66.6	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1,577	1,463	1,600	1,629	1,849	1,533	1,849	1,788			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
GHB	56	145	638	762	1,282	3,178	4,969	3,340	5,864.3		
Inhalants	1,511	1,036	1,313	2,225	2,211	1,162	1,522	676	-55.3		-55.6
Combinations NTA	495	163	383	201	125	94	127	298			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	449,636	442,204	427,691	431,344	432,704	438,525	474,916	495,808		13.1	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	190,467	190,270	193,219	191,512	193,095	196,299	204,527	220,289	15.7		7.7
Antidepressants	54,442	53,764	55,885	54,138	54,382	58,964	60,576	61,012			
MAO inhibitors	405	303	...	291	28	14	...	...	...		
SSRI antidepressants	20,402	21,585	23,651	24,317	24,768	24,882	26,715	26,972	32.2		
Tricyclic antidepressants	24,625	19,429	18,962	16,223	13,130	13,526	11,838	12,447	-49.5		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	9,011	12,447	13,155	13,307	16,455	20,542	21,953	21,459	138.1		
Antipsychotics	25,012	21,902	18,947	16,983	16,270	15,223	20,097	20,182	-19.3	32.6	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	11,899	9,125	7,743	5,332	4,310	2,088	2,107	1,359	-88.6	-34.9	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	617	522	369	283	...	...	...	...	...		
Thioxanthenes	1,781	1,176	531	828	299	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	10,715	11,079	10,304	10,540	11,402	12,771	17,661	18,542	73.0	45.2	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	106,421	108,881	112,847	114,228	118,352	118,467	120,519	135,949	27.7	14.8	12.8
Barbiturates	5,887	6,793	7,129	7,039	8,760	7,777	7,102	9,506	61.5		33.8
Benzodiazepines	74,637	76,548	78,640	82,621	88,808	90,539	91,078	103,972	39.3	14.8	14.2
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	25,898	25,541	27,078	24,569	20,784	20,151	22,339	22,472			
CNS stimulants	4,592	5,723	5,539	6,162	4,091	3,645	3,336	3,146	-31.5		
CNS AGENTS	165,657	168,222	166,219	170,602	174,120	171,208	203,572	210,685	27.2	23.1	
Analgesics	136,939	137,231	134,638	140,385	141,929	138,736	167,194	174,500	27.4	25.8	
Antimigraine agents	549	844	603	798	507	671	502	660			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	1,002	1,314		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	44,518	45,254	46,941	54,116	58,946	69,011	82,373	99,317	123.1	43.9	20.6
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	28,742	30,401	25,295	26,441	25,695	21,631	24,793	22,663	-21.2		
Salicylates/combinations	18,990	17,153	15,717	14,699	15,106	11,376	13,784	8,499	-55.2	-25.3	-38.3
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	44,119	43,499	46,002	44,129	41,601	35,926	44,667	42,044		17.0	
Analgesic combinations NTA	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Table 2.2.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	2,354	2,489	2,655	2,349	1,552	1,436	1,540	953	-59.5		
Anticonvulsants	9,358	10,455	11,496	12,193	13,990	14,938	16,849	14,642	56.5		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1,263	849	865	786	1,134	1,003	1,139	526	-58.4		
Antiparkinson agents	3,519	3,463	3,039	2,564	1,895	1,264	755	985	-72.0		
General anesthetics	2	2	...	6	10	...	...	10	400.0		
Muscle relaxants	12,223	13,733	13,520	12,318	13,612	13,717	15,914	19,001	55.5	38.5	19.4
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	1	0	...	...	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	15,747	13,915	12,856	11,593	11,258	8,749	11,521	12,238	-22.3	39.9	
Antihistamines	3,021	2,739	2,222	2,770	2,470	3,047	3,265	4,112			
Bronchodilators	2,805	2,063	1,354	1,084	843	955	419	422	-85.0		
Decongestants	2,198	2,000	1,629	1,797	1,554	609	1,049	859	-60.9		
Expectorants	456	402	634	658	1,016	544	775	476			
Upper respiratory combinations	6,849	6,232	6,742	5,111	5,064	3,398	5,676	5,697		67.7	
Respiratory agents NTA	419	478	275	173	...	195	337	672		244.6	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	12,939	12,016	10,242	8,423	8,473	9,548	9,348	9,984			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1,259	1,291	1,412	1,603	1,003	1,401	1,156	1,852			60.2
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	2,827	2,598	2,339	2,250	2,255	2,334	1,956	2,382			
Calcium channel blocking agents	2,658	3,095	1,931	1,511	1,406	1,330	1,525	1,386	-47.9		
Diuretics	1,105	1,209	1,035	678	668	787	1,049	821			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	5,090	3,823	3,525	2,182	3,141	3,696	3,662	3,543	-30.4		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	64,825	57,781	45,156	49,214	45,758	52,721	45,948	42,611	-34.3		
Alternative medicines	...	...	661	312	637	677	999	662			
Anti-infectives	12,982	13,575	10,142	9,743	8,493	6,129	5,441	5,282	-59.3		
Gastrointestinal agents	5,816	5,418	3,815	3,919	4,072	3,230	3,514	2,792	-52.0		
Hormones	4,080	4,060	3,997	3,334	3,487	4,436	3,915	4,032			
Nutritional products	3,171	3,032	2,405	2,302	1,787	1,878	2,120	1,449	-54.3		
Topical agents	897	797	397	514	430	633	615	2,600	189.9	310.7	322.8
Drug unknown	34,167	27,412	20,271	26,221	23,704	32,804	25,698	23,923	-30.0		
All other substances NTA	3,200	3,376	3,469	2,869	3,148	2,934	3,644	1,871			-48.7
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	518,880	513,519	513,933	526,818	542,432	554,767	601,563	638,484	23.1	15.1	6.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	899,600	900,287	906,366	942,382	981,764	1,014,243	1,099,306	1,165,367	29.5	14.9	6.0
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	89,697	88,548	91,189	89,720	89,683	91,100	96,163	100,518	12.1	10.3	4.5

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.1 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Atlanta by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	15,606	16,868	13,984	11,638	14,509	13,836	16,364	21,072	35.0	52.3	
Alcohol-in-combination	6,971	7,825	6,140	4,714	4,660	4,952	6,436	6,878		38.9	
Cocaine	6,190	6,515	5,434	4,244	5,980	5,236	6,229	8,891	43.6	69.8	42.7
Heroin	443	404	388	384	473	415	485	848	91.4	104.3	74.8
Marijuana	1,544	1,671	1,547	1,577	2,633	2,515	2,431	3,486	125.8	38.6	
Amphetamines	67	83	134	254	295	...	...	365	444.8		
Methamphetamine	95	147	135	214	162	83	109	172	81.1	107.2	57.8
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	...	...	19	33	62	68	175	...	182.3	157.4
Ketamine	0	0	0	6	4	13	...	4		-69.2	
LSD	217	162	116	112	108	85	70	80	-63.1		
PCP	35	14	25	28	...	28	...	35			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	...	2	4	13	12	5	7	—		—	—
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	...	...	5	...	2		-60.0	
GHB	1	14	38	54	80	142	129	84	8,300.0		-34.9
Inhalants	25	17	8	...	21	18	22	20			
Combinations NTA	3	1	0	...	2	...	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,241	5,430	5,098	4,544	5,658	5,644	5,575	6,183			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,779	2,012	2,218	2,002	2,766	2,777	2,542	2,527			
Antidepressants	460	511	580	527	592	647	503	626			24.5
MAO inhibitors	...	2	0	...	0	...	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	162	199	253	223	236	263	229	298	84.0		30.1
Tricyclic antidepressants	224	200	198	174	187	161	113	138			
Miscellaneous antidepressants	70	111	129	128	169	219	161	190	171.4		
Antipsychotics	178	143	160	124	162	165	173	197			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	89	33	95	46	40	31	...	20	-77.5		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...			
Thioxanthenes	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	77	100	64	74	113	130	136	167	116.9		
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,096	1,301	1,418	1,309	1,970	1,919	1,819	1,668	52.2		
Barbiturates	96	144	148	117	...	...	...	216			
Benzodiazepines	717	832	959	917	1,374	1,392	1,257	1,171	63.3		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	283	326	311	275	300	285	277	281			
CNS stimulants	45	56	60	42	43	47	48	36		-23.4	
CNS AGENTS	1,739	1,952	1,948	1,819	2,304	2,228	2,453	2,632	51.4		
Analgesics	1,435	1,603	1,568	1,496	1,931	1,845	2,094	2,186	52.3		
Antimigraine agents	...	...	4	7	...	6	...	—			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10			900.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	521	638	632	635	966	1,018	1,034	1,108	112.7		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	286	305	289	274	315	280	326	328		17.1	
Salicylates/combinations	157	110	175	87	103	96	151	93			-38.4
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	457	542	468	493	533	443	576	640		44.5	
Analgesic combinations NTA	1	0	0	0	1	...	...	0	-100.0		

Table 2.2.1 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Atlanta by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	...	30	...	26	...	9	17	31			
Anticonvulsants	75	68	103	73	95	121	159	200	166.7	65.3	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	...	20	...	...	2	...	6	...			
Antiparkinson agents	29	21	15	...	29	15	18	20			
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	173	209	216	205	206	233	159	176			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	175	155	235	133	115	142	146	233		64.1	59.6
Antihistamines	48	48	79	45	35	40	34	69		72.5	102.9
Bronchodilators	...	26	7	9	6	20	...	12			
Decongestants	29	12	43	9	18	19	12	20			
Expectorants	3	15	...	9	...	...	12	12			
Upper respiratory combinations	83	50	93	59	48	52	70	114		119.2	
Respiratory agents NTA	...	4	0	...	...	8	...	...			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	113	95	120	86	71	85	70	112		31.8	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	...	...	...	13	...	11	...	11			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	22	27	32	24	14	29	15	10		-65.5	
Calcium channel blocking agents	16	16	25	4	10	12	3	11			
Diuretics	16	5	2	...	...	10	...	16			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	51	38	47	37	34	23	...	64		178.3	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,435	1,216	578	504	401	412	364	677	-52.8	64.3	86.0
Alternative medicines	...	1	2	...	9	4	12	12			
Anti-infectives	107	128	123	97	97	75	74	84			
Gastrointestinal agents	59	33	22	47	44	28	16	48			200.0
Hormones	23	35	45	38	24	31	33	52	126.1		
Nutritional products	33	18	10	29	24	22	23	31			
Topical agents	3	...	4	...	8	...	4	37	1,133.3	...	825.0
Drug unknown	1,158	955	337	265	165	207	171	—	—	—	—
All other substances NTA	47	38	36	17	29	38	31	14	-70.2	-63.2	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	10,660	11,063	9,400	8,003	10,717	10,189	11,112	14,456	35.6	41.9	30.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	20,847	22,298	19,083	16,182	20,167	19,480	21,939	27,254	30.7	39.9	
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	1,140	1,129	1,125	1,041	1,032	1,026	965	1,249		21.7	29.3

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.2 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Baltimore by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	22,247	22,937	22,442	17,150	18,403	19,505	14,992	14,586	-34.4	-25.2	-2.7
Alcohol-in-combination	4,640	4,749	4,377	3,371	3,079	3,566	2,628	2,911	-37.3	-18.4	10.8
Cocaine	8,882	8,603	8,515	6,253	6,871	6,921	4,943	4,930	-44.5	-28.8	
Heroin	7,471	8,207	8,093	5,863	6,711	6,999	5,405	4,481	-40.0	-36.0	-17.1
Marijuana	770	945	1,194	1,402	1,495	1,679	1,620	1,786	131.9		10.2
Amphetamines	55	35	50	89	105	150	175	262	376.4	74.7	49.7
Methamphetamine	4	4	6	7	6	10	6	6		-40.0	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	8	2	2	6	35	64	75		114.3	17.2
Ketamine	...	0	5	2	3	1	4	6	...	500.0	50.0
LSD	82	135	72	47	39	53	49	29	-64.6	-45.3	-40.8
PCP	309	222	98	87	53	45	73	75	-75.7	66.7	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	8	6	4	5	6	11	8	5	-37.5	-54.5	-37.5
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0		-100.0	
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	7			133.3
Inhalants	18	17	18	18	24	18	12	6	-66.7	-66.7	-50.0
Combinations NTA	7	6	7	4	4	1	1	8		700.0	700.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	4,645	4,180	4,640	4,906	5,138	5,268	4,882	6,191	33.3	17.5	26.8
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,521	1,431	1,621	1,908	1,819	1,973	1,790	2,225	46.3	12.8	24.3
Antidepressants	341	342	335	336	346	341	332	350			5.4
MAO inhibitors	...	3	3	2	3	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	142	162	170	163	146	175	166	156		-10.9	
Tricyclic antidepressants	135	127	80	90	86	76	63	87	-35.6		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	62	50	82	81	111	90	102	108	74.2	20.0	
Antipsychotics	165	134	120	86	97	76	69	87	-47.3	14.5	26.1
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	57	47	38	27	13	10	7	6	-89.5	-40.0	-14.3
Psychotherapeutic combinations	6	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	3	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	100	78	79	57	83	65	62	81		24.6	30.6
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	986	924	1,131	1,461	1,346	1,531	1,372	1,765	79.0	15.3	28.6
Barbiturates	89	84	102	148	162	233	173	306	243.8	31.3	76.9
Benzodiazepines	720	658	835	1,109	1,010	1,174	1,071	1,354	88.1	15.3	26.4
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	178	182	194	204	174	124	128	105	-41.0	-15.3	-18.0
CNS stimulants	29	32	35	25	29	25	17	22	-24.1		29.4
CNS AGENTS	1,740	1,598	1,481	1,924	2,572	2,589	2,558	3,206	84.3	23.8	25.3
Analgesics	1,497	1,400	1,299	1,748	2,339	2,415	2,386	3,032	102.5	25.5	27.1
Antimigraine agents	5	3	4	7	4	2	2	2			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8			300.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	828	681	737	1,145	1,712	1,882	1,913	2,624	216.9	39.4	37.2
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	240	231	176	185	174	174	138	139	-42.1	-20.1	
Salicylates/combinations	117	133	79	106	106	88	66	51	-56.4	-42.0	-22.7
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	307	349	303	304	343	268	266	208	-32.2	-22.4	-21.8
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	4	1	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	

Table 2.2.2 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Baltimore by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	23	16	24	13	14	9	8	5	-78.3	-44.4	-37.5
Anticonvulsants	86	93	82	92	116	97	98	87		-10.3	-11.2
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	5	4	6	...	0	2	3	4	-20.0	100.0	33.3
Antiparkinson agents	29	19	19	12	17	5	6	6	-79.3	20.0	
General anesthetics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Muscle relaxants	99	66	52	56	86	61	56	71	-28.3	16.4	26.8
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	130	98	88	93	67	54	65	53	-59.2		-18.5
Antihistamines	20	12	19	13	16	13	15	12	-40.0		
Bronchodilators	20	10	9	7	4	4	3	2	-90.0	-50.0	-33.3
Decongestants	16	11	10	11	6	7	8	6	-62.5	-14.3	-25.0
Expectorants	6	5	7	8	2	2	10	3	-50.0	50.0	-70.0
Upper respiratory combinations	61	54	38	49	35	26	27	27	-55.7	3.8	
Respiratory agents NTA	6	5	4	5	2	2	2	3	-50.0	50.0	50.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	104	94	87	79	69	88	48	56	-46.2	-36.4	16.7
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	24	25	24	27	30	25	21	26			23.8
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	23	12	14	14	6	14	8	7	-69.6	-50.0	
Calcium channel blocking agents	14	22	12	10	15	15	6	6	-57.1	-60.0	
Diuretics	12	11	11	12	4	9	4	2	-83.3	-77.8	-50.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	31	24	26	16	14	25	8	15	-51.6	-40.0	87.5
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,149	959	1,364	902	612	563	421	651	-43.3	15.6	54.6
Alternative medicines	3	...	0	1	1	4	9	5			-44.4
Anti-infectives	105	93	77	68	52	36	21	24	-77.1	-33.3	14.3
Gastrointestinal agents	24	37	20	22	31	22	19	12	-50.0	-45.5	-36.8
Hormones	31	35	24	18	25	22	19	18	-41.9	-18.2	
Nutritional products	16	16	14	8	12	7	9	8	-50.0	14.3	
Topical agents	6	1	4	5	4	6	8	13	116.7	116.7	62.5
Drug unknown	948	764	1,190	754	475	447	311	560	-40.9	25.3	80.1
All other substances NTA	17	11	35	27	12	19	25	11	-35.3	-42.1	-56.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	15,863	15,966	15,994	12,755	13,736	14,171	11,505	11,625	-26.7	-18.0	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	26,892	27,117	27,082	22,055	23,541	24,772	19,874	20,777	-22.7	-16.1	4.5
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	825	838	865	873	931	970	978	1,024	24.0	5.5	4.6

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.3 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Boston by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	15,485	17,487	14,619	12,775	15,648	13,272	16,539	19,207		44.7	16.1
Alcohol-in-combination	5,932	6,297	5,351	4,890	5,130	4,439	4,976	5,818		31.1	16.9
Cocaine	4,810	5,267	4,106	3,332	4,526	3,560	4,099	4,933		38.6	20.3
Heroin	2,563	2,956	2,729	2,500	2,738	2,861	3,867	4,358	70.0	52.3	12.7
Marijuana	1,859	2,401	2,127	1,768	2,907	1,960	2,945	3,423		74.6	
Amphetamines	...	...	116	...	180	216	369	392	...	81.5	
Methamphetamine	4	7	...	13	6	12	14	14	250.0		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	5	7	...	16	39	87	125	140	2,700.0	60.9	
Ketamine	...	2	3	4	12	10	23	10	...		
LSD	108	184	82	37	53	44	41	33	-69.4		
PCP	49	81	18	22	21	7	11	23	-53.1	228.6	109.1
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	44	27	28	31	18	39	25	31			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
GHB	0	0	1	2	6	26	26	28			
Inhalants	17	23	11	10	1	...	13	0	-100.0		-100.0
Combinations NTA	...	2	14	...	...	5	6	5	...		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	12,946	12,550	10,294	9,617	9,229	7,947	9,324	10,587		33.2	13.5
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	7,374	6,995	5,942	5,659	5,353	4,605	4,939	5,409			
Antidepressants	1,930	1,641	1,495	1,322	959	950	982	945	-51.0		
MAO inhibitors	...	2	...	0	3	0	2	1			-50.0
SSRI antidepressants	806	693	572	563	411	403	469	380			
Tricyclic antidepressants	697	540	477	320	187	167	161	170	-75.6		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	411	406	433	438	358	380	349	394			
Antipsychotics	672	560	416	294	238	309	307	247	-63.2		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	301	283	222	115	86	62	49	23	-92.4	-62.9	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1			
Thioxanthenes	...	...	10	1	0	0	1	0			-100.0
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	332	252	184	178	152	245	255	223			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	4,659	4,693	3,929	3,977	4,090	3,308	3,599	4,181		26.4	16.2
Barbiturates	288	362	317	324	347	338	...	536		58.6	
Benzodiazepines	3,803	3,827	3,072	3,264	3,454	2,701	2,920	3,388		25.4	16.0
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	568	504	540	389	288	269	235	257	-54.8		
CNS stimulants	113	102	102	66	66	38	52	36	-68.1		
CNS AGENTS	3,688	3,645	3,151	2,871	3,050	2,674	3,401	4,101		53.4	20.6
Analgesics	2,937	3,041	2,592	2,461	2,631	2,305	2,971	3,772		63.6	27.0
Antimigraine agents	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	1			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	13			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	1,178	1,375	1,082	1,109	1,611	1,488	2,011	2,902	146.3	95.0	44.3
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	438	448	395	397	241	257	233	203	-53.7		
Salicylates/combinations	435	303	272	302	156	78	127	68	-84.4		-46.5
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	884	905	832	650	618	481	591	585	-33.8		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.3 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Boston by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	45	33	18	...	17	15	10	17	-62.2		
Anticonvulsants	360	290	339	282	275	252	280	215	-40.3		-23.2
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	14	...	10	...	14	...	13	...			
Antiparkinson agents	98	48	55	...	15	14	15	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	233	219	137	68	98	83	112	83	-64.4		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	211	245	201	122	127	91	137	124	-41.2		
Antihistamines	30	28	62	21	29	21	32	39		85.7	
Bronchodilators	58	36	8	16	...	...	10	6	-89.7		
Decongestants	18	29	33	14	19	10	21	...			
Expectorants	...	31	...	0	25	6	16	17			
Upper respiratory combinations	95	106	84	59	40	42	44	43	-54.7		
Respiratory agents NTA	...	15	...	12	0	...	13	9			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	239	252	195	199	103	133	122	121	-49.4		
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	54	64	55	50	31	37	32	32			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	72	53	52	68	39	29	39	29	-59.7		
Calcium channel blocking agents	48	50	45	35	10	16	...	15	-68.8		
Diuretics	14	...	12	...	6	14	...	2	-85.7	-85.7	
Cardiovascular agents NTA	52	71	31	38	17	36	38	44			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,433	1,413	806	765	595	443	725	831			
Alternative medicines	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	...		900.0
Anti-infectives	148	144	132	107	56	38	35	51	-65.5		45.7
Gastrointestinal agents	90	88	33	71	41	32	41	37	-58.9		
Hormones	76	91	52	50	36	34	44	27	-64.5		
Nutritional products	46	29	23	13	31	9	12	23		155.6	91.7
Topical agents	12	8	14	2	...	...	...	41	241.7	...	...
Drug unknown	981	998	507	...	376	288	...	...			
All other substances NTA	81	55	37	41	42	33	49	10	-87.7	-69.7	-79.6
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	15,374	16,067	13,537	12,224	13,657	11,669	14,902	16,853		44.4	13.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	28,431	30,037	24,912	22,392	24,876	21,219	25,863	29,795		40.4	15.2
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	1,679	1,601	1,714	1,568	1,556	1,518	1,584	1,617		6.5	

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.4 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Buffalo by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	2,831	3,218	5,061	3,980	3,576	3,441	3,717	3,981			
Alcohol-in-combination	1,119	1,140	1,835	1,448	1,273	1,222	1,393	1,548			
Cocaine	1,136	1,333	2,203	1,526	1,225	1,119	1,018	1,220			
Heroin	314	379	443	468	538	522	681	607			
Marijuana	219	295	512	472	451	493	553	561	156.2		
Amphetamines	10	22	20	9	14	28	25	17		-39.3	-32.0
Methamphetamine	8	6	9	8	9	7	5	4	-50.0	-42.9	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	...	0	18	16	18	8		-50.0	
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
LSD	11	27	29	27	40	26	3	10		-61.5	233.3
PCP	6	6	2	5	0	1	10	3	-50.0	200.0	-70.0
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	6	3	5	4	2	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1			-83.3
Inhalants	2	2	1	11	2	1	4	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Combinations NTA	5	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	-100.0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	1,948	1,654	1,621	1,305	1,358	1,487	1,657	1,955		31.5	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	663	591	561	468	392	437	477	423	-36.2		
Antidepressants	177	153	117	116	87	109	101	44	-75.1	-59.6	-56.4
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	93	62	71	64	50	35	46	22	-76.3	-37.1	-52.2
Tricyclic antidepressants	63	60	28	21	22	51	33	12	-81.0	-76.5	-63.6
Miscellaneous antidepressants	21	31	18	30	15	24	23	10	-52.4	-58.3	-56.5
Antipsychotics	51	58	40	21	17	9	22	9	-82.4		-59.1
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	26	27	18	8	8	4	3	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Psychotherapeutic combinations	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	21	25	18	14	9	6	18	9	-57.1	50.0	-50.0
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	421	354	386	316	285	310	345	367			
Barbiturates	35	23	32	13	15	29	26	19	-45.7		
Benzodiazepines	249	228	269	216	204	205	236	256			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	136	103	85	86	65	76	83	92	-32.4	21.1	
CNS stimulants	14	26	18	16	3	8	10	3	-78.6	-62.5	-70.0
CNS AGENTS	742	703	770	591	653	813	914	1,076	45.0	32.3	
Analgesics	611	620	675	512	566	745	865	1,023	67.4	37.3	
Antimigraine agents	0	5	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	194	205	310	241	300	522	685	864	345.4	65.5	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	126	127	99	82	79	65	46	31	-75.4	-52.3	-32.6
Salicylates/combinations	97	83	75	49	37	39	40	13	-86.6	-66.7	-67.5
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	195	198	190	139	150	119	92	115	-41.0		25.0
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.4 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Buffalo by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	4	7	8	9	3	4	0	2	-50.0	-50.0	
Anticonvulsants	40	20	22	26	22	24	16	18	-55.0		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
Antiparkinson agents	16	11	10	2	7	4	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	67	47	52	42	55	36	32	33	-50.7		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	63	38	46	35	12	17	15	15	-76.2		
Antihistamines	12	3	10	6	1	8	3	2	-83.3	-75.0	
Bronchodilators	11	4	1	0	3	0	2	0	-100.0		-100.0
Decongestants	12	9	7	11	...	1	2	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Expectorants	6	5	3	0	1	1	2	2	-66.7	100.0	
Upper respiratory combinations	21	18	24	16	5	6	3	12	-42.9	100.0	300.0
Respiratory agents NTA	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	38	22	13	20	11	24	20	12	-68.4	-50.0	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	0	0	3	3	4	3	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	6	4	2	1	3	6	7	3	-50.0	-50.0	
Calcium channel blocking agents	14	6	3	2	1	4	1	1	-92.9	-75.0	
Diuretics	6	3	0	5	0	3	0	2	-66.7		
Cardiovascular agents NTA	11	9	7	9	3	7	9	5	-54.5		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	442	299	231	190	289	197	231	428		117.3	85.3
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2			
Anti-infectives	76	41	49	25	27	10	10	3	-96.1	-70.0	-70.0
Gastrointestinal agents	19	18	15	6	18	4	6	1	-94.7	-75.0	-83.3
Hormones	14	9	3	11	7	5	3	8	-42.9	60.0	166.7
Nutritional products	6	5	7	11	7	5	1	1	-83.3	-80.0	
Topical agents	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	7		250.0	
Drug unknown	315	222	149	131	215	168	207	402	27.6	139.3	94.2
All other substances NTA	11	3	3	5	13	...	4	3	-72.7	...	-25.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	2,745	2,714	3,587	2,812	2,683	2,711	2,899	3,356			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	4,779	4,871	6,682	5,285	4,934	4,927	5,374	5,935			
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	325	300	294	268	272	288	264	278	-14.4	-3.5	5.2

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.5 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Chicago by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	26,334	27,655	31,552	38,752	38,138	38,128	44,908	45,283	72.0	18.8	
Alcohol-in-combination	7,406	7,911	8,021	10,342	9,318	9,228	10,236	10,307	39.2		
Cocaine	10,733	10,702	12,688	14,373	13,642	13,399	14,879	16,202	51.0	20.9	
Heroin	4,737	4,702	6,268	8,602	9,316	9,629	12,454	11,902	151.3	23.6	
Marijuana	2,226	2,922	3,531	4,424	5,002	4,555	5,398	5,186	133.0		
Amphetamines	72	144	194	231	181	204	360	409	468.1	100.5	
Methamphetamine	17	34	28	29	31	22	...	45			...
MDMA (Ecstasy)	10	8	22	33	25	103	215	121	1,110.0		-43.7
Ketamine	0	0	11	16	...	...	17	14			
LSD	255	278	129	104	120	138	115	69	-72.9	-50.0	-40.0
PCP	780	873	537	468	352	631	1,003	874		38.5	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	44	38	33	45	29	32	45	22	-50.0		-51.1
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	4	...	...	...	0	0			
GHB	0	6	33	55	69	135	139	104			-25.2
Inhalants	46	38	49	27	45	43	27	20	-56.5	-53.5	
Combinations NTA	9	0	3	0	...	...	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	10,908	10,752	10,861	11,727	10,206	9,740	10,541	12,534		28.7	18.9
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	3,947	4,018	4,621	4,503	3,811	3,834	4,491	4,965		29.5	
Antidepressants	772	793	803	903	825	798	813	879			
MAO inhibitors	18	10	8	0	6	0	0	0	-100.0		
SSRI antidepressants	343	339	345	408	418	412	425	455			
Tricyclic antidepressants	299	312	319	312	212	178	124	157	-47.5		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	112	132	131	182	190	208	264	267	138.4		
Antipsychotics	387	335	383	239	221	300	216	306			41.7
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	133	154	141	67	48	42	23	25	-81.2	-40.5	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	9	2	...	0	...	0	...			
Thioxanthenes	23	26	11	...	0	0	0	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	230	147	229	166	173	256	193	277			43.5
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	2,679	2,820	3,357	3,250	2,695	2,662	3,365	3,691	37.8	38.7	
Barbiturates	344	410	524	525	377	330	404	486		47.3	
Benzodiazepines	1,821	1,959	2,377	2,264	1,900	1,911	2,564	2,675	46.9	40.0	
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	513	451	455	460	417	421	397	530			33.5
CNS stimulants	109	70	78	111	70	74	97	89			
CNS AGENTS	4,570	4,496	4,761	5,348	4,775	4,646	4,579	6,099	33.5	31.3	33.2
Analgesics	4,148	4,101	4,316	4,857	4,286	4,183	4,118	5,629	35.7	34.6	36.7
Antimigraine agents	21	16	5	10	14	...	10	0	-100.0		-100.0
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	22		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	1,751	1,780	1,966	2,582	2,292	2,574	2,368	3,775	115.6	46.7	59.4
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	649	581	547	674	551	420	484	521	-19.7	24.0	
Salicylates/combinations	440	458	488	395	383	342	325	300	-31.8		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	1,280	1,266	1,305	1,193	1,047	840	910	1,011	-21.0	20.4	
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	5	3	0	0	...	0			

Table 2.2.5 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Chicago by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	23	32	32	89	50	34	41	25			-39.0
Anticonvulsants	202	198	260	243	249	268	269	256			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	17	25	10	29	37	36	29	13			
Antiparkinson agents	46	51	38	44	29	25	8	16	-65.2		
General anesthetics	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	134	90	101	86	124	99	110	158			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	354	325	187	174	253	220	207	268			29.5
Antihistamines	43	42	35	30	39	56	50	56			
Bronchodilators	81	81	38	27	24	27	9	24	-70.4		166.7
Decongestants	34	42	32	29	22	17	22	16	-52.9		
Expectorants	21	21	12	13	13	8	14	10			
Upper respiratory combinations	164	137	66	70	150	107	103	146			
Respiratory agents NTA	11	...	3	...	4	6	10	16		166.7	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	314	158	158	199	174	134	167	192	-38.9	43.3	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	26	...	19	41	33	28	26	27			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	51	42	41	38	45	24	15	28	-45.1		86.7
Calcium channel blocking agents	53	54	68	41	27	12	30	27	-49.1	125.0	
Diuretics	43	10	6	11	12	9	19	7	-83.7		-63.2
Cardiovascular agents NTA	141	50	23	69	58	61	77	101		65.6	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,723	1,754	1,134	1,503	1,193	906	1,096	1,011	-41.3	11.6	-7.8
Alternative medicines	4	4	13	12	6	6	6	47	1,075.0	683.3	683.3
Anti-infectives	337	236	187	221	185	127	158	146	-56.7		
Gastrointestinal agents	106	66	94	87	40	55	64	87			
Hormones	102	77	75	58	49	87	64	53	-48.0	-39.1	
Nutritional products	103	63	70	59	61	32	50	42	-59.2		
Topical agents	6	19	19	10	6	8	23	43	616.7	437.5	
Drug unknown	1,022	1,210	600	995	808	510	652	502	-50.9		-23.0
All other substances NTA	44	80	77	61	38	80	79	89	102.3		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	21,484	21,883	23,522	26,875	26,206	26,154	30,327	32,647	52.0	24.8	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	37,241	38,407	42,412	50,479	48,344	47,867	55,449	57,817	55.3	20.8	
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	2,145	2,216	2,204	2,197	2,141	2,204	2,257	2,306	7.5	4.6	2.2

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.6 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Dallas by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	4,004	4,330	4,189	5,515	7,539	6,248	6,750	5,957	48.8		-11.7
Alcohol-in-combination	1,357	1,364	1,384	1,587	2,024	1,673	1,870	1,786	31.6		
Cocaine	1,442	1,457	1,393	1,778	2,586	2,106	2,180	1,770	22.7	-16.0	-18.8
Heroin	242	264	331	505	500	428	478	443	83.1		
Marijuana	470	549	553	916	1,510	1,172	1,225	1,049	123.2		
Amphetamines	92	133	120	263	336	307	351	378	310.9	23.1	
Methamphetamine	152	203	115	159	186	100	135	111	-27.0		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	21	57	20	17	15	24	71	77	266.7	220.8	
Ketamine	2	1	4	3	0	3	10	11	450.0	266.7	
LSD	107	133	84	77	93	105	64	43	-59.8	-59.0	
PCP	27	65	26	36	62	95	120	96	255.6		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	5	7	19	21	7	11	12	...			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	1	14	...	13	7	5	4	8	700.0		
GHB	11	37	60	72	160	156	169	128	1,063.6		
Inhalants	66	39	57	63	44	53	43	45	-31.8		
Combinations NTA	7	...	7	...	8	9	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,307	5,310	4,983	5,913	5,866	5,197	5,726	6,156		18.5	7.5
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	2,110	2,318	2,191	2,554	2,669	2,322	2,494	2,866	35.8	23.4	14.9
Antidepressants	633	695	728	801	774	801	830	832	31.4		
MAO inhibitors	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1			
SSRI antidepressants	234	265	266	302	306	286	276	292			
Tricyclic antidepressants	271	241	302	232	215	225	208	185	-31.7		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	127	187	160	262	253	290	346	355	179.5	22.4	
Antipsychotics	245	223	182	191	192	172	158	215		25.0	36.1
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	106	94	70	67	69	26	23	23	-78.3		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	1	...	3	...	1	1	0	1			
Thioxanthenes	8	...	...	11	1	2	0	8			
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	130	111	104	108	121	143	135	183	40.8	28.0	35.6
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,183	1,322	1,212	1,487	1,654	1,322	1,453	1,780	50.5	34.6	22.5
Barbiturates	75	81	59	114	112	123	114	110			
Benzodiazepines	787	874	768	1,036	1,201	976	1,027	1,346	71.0	37.9	31.1
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	321	368	385	337	342	223	311	323		44.8	
CNS stimulants	49	78	68	76	49	26	53	39			
CNS AGENTS	2,258	2,156	2,057	2,468	2,358	2,116	2,383	2,514		18.8	
Analgesics	1,807	1,779	1,673	1,989	1,990	1,729	1,966	2,011			
Antimigraine agents	11	7	3	7	11	15	9	8			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	25		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	547	467	524	730	780	717	775	925	69.1	29.0	19.4
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	410	469	387	416	390	344	382	326	-20.5		-14.7
Salicylates/combinations	242	221	162	190	143	113	155	94	-61.2		-39.4
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	597	615	596	644	665	537	627	634			
Analgesic combinations NTA	1	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		

Table 2.2.6 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Dallas by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	50	37	56	67	45	28	25	18	-64.0		
Anticonvulsants	126	108	107	170	147	153	191	178	41.3		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	18	10	9	...	1	...	12	14		...	
Antiparkinson agents	52	35	35	26	14	18	11	19	-63.5		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0			-100.0
Muscle relaxants	206	187	177	206	161	184	173	274	33.0	48.9	58.4
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	247	257	233	222	247	192	244	239			
Antihistamines	61	77	59	48	66	51	66	74		45.1	
Bronchodilators	26	26	15	10	...	6	4	8	-69.2		100.0
Decongestants	40	16	26	22	16	13	25	12	-70.0		-52.0
Expectorants	...	...	9	15	8	14	11	2		-85.7	-81.8
Upper respiratory combinations	107	112	114	118	133	105	133	135			
Respiratory agents NTA	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	172	112	94	97	94	77	86	78	-54.7		
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	20	16	...	6	13	14	8	14			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	32	20	16	13	16	18	16	8	-75.0		
Calcium channel blocking agents	44	22	13	19	11	13	...	16	-63.6		
Diuretics	15	12	8	19	...	6	6	7			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	61	42	43	40	43	27	27	33	-45.9		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	519	468	408	571	498	490	518	459			
Alternative medicines	...	...	7	15	9	18	18	16	...		
Anti-infectives	204	194	184	171	124	87	81	61	-70.1		
Gastrointestinal agents	67	41	31	58	45	44	50	38	-43.3		
Hormones	44	43	47	51	27	35	45	42			
Nutritional products	45	48	30	49	30	35	42	26	-42.2		
Topical agents	15	15	...	...	13	13	25	33		153.8	
Drug unknown	118	89	85	181	204	229	222	218	84.7		
All other substances NTA	22	31	21	40	45	29	35	25			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,141	5,230	4,975	6,194	7,198	6,245	6,796	6,500	26.4		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	9,310	9,640	9,171	11,428	13,405	11,445	12,476	12,114	30.1		
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	826	843	835	886	914	904	1,015	1,051	27.3	16.2	3.5

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.7 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Denver by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	4,308	4,423	2,942	4,283	4,146	4,973	5,268	5,666			
Alcohol-in-combination	1,633	1,635	1,190	1,524	1,542	1,710	1,758	1,875			
Cocaine	1,273	1,144	811	1,072	1,154	1,382	1,342	1,343			
Heroin	472	463	336	[illegible]	492	629	666	769	62.9	22.3	15.5
Marijuana	395	497	288	505	578	677	817	979	147.8	44.6	
Amphetamines	189	280	95	216	114	235	334	406	114.8	72.8	
Methamphetamine	139	175	105	292	120	101	110	98			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2	3	1	11	6	15	57	42	2,000.0	180.0	-26.3
Ketamine	0	0	0	2	0	1	12	11		1,000.0	
LSD	95	136	65	83	64	87	64	43	-54.7	-50.6	-32.8
PCP	8	9	7	14	5	...	7	7		...	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	38	30	18	18	19	27	15	32			113.3
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
GHB	0	0	0	7	13	71	43	16		-77.5	-62.8
Inhalants	61	50	26	70	37	32	41	35			
Combinations NTA	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	9	...	...	...
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	3,993	3,794	2,966	3,236	3,024	3,254	3,293	3,746		15.1	13.8
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,473	1,458	1,164	1,323	1,235	1,403	1,272	1,492			17.3
Antidepressants	428	432	372	435	352	412	332	425			28.0
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	182	148	154	165	142	145	133	165			24.1
Tricyclic antidepressants	176	198	155	158	135	150	94	119	-32.4	-20.7	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	70	87	63	93	74	117	105	142	102.9		35.2
Antipsychotics	180	152	124	121	114	109	103	132	-26.7		28.2
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	83	47	36	32	20	12	10	2	-97.6	-83.3	-80.0
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	6	3	6	4	2	4	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	88	98	82	86	91	93	93	129	46.6	38.7	38.7
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	816	828	613	736	729	845	805	917			13.9
Barbiturates	40	58	24	42	53	68	72	73	82.5		
Benzodiazepines	588	573	398	493	503	635	568	644			13.4
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	187	197	193	200	173	142	164	201		41.5	22.6
CNS stimulants	50	46	54	31	39	38	33	18	-64.0	-52.6	-45.5
CNS AGENTS	1,628	1,673	1,317	1,490	1,407	1,470	1,685	1,899		29.2	12.7
Analgesics	1,329	1,375	1,072	1,177	1,139	1,244	1,400	1,606		29.1	14.7
Antimigraine agents	12	3	14	5	7	8	9	8			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	376	342	273	376	420	522	607	797	112.0	52.7	31.3
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	292	304	231	255	224	174	224	220	-24.7		
Salicylates/combinations	238	209	161	142	129	141	151	144	-39.5		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	410	517	393	399	360	397	409	432			
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	

Table 2.2.7 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Denver by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	15	19	5	21	3	9	11	12			
Anticonvulsants	124	139	138	164	150	126	142	138			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	36	20	7	9	6	6	13	8	-77.8		
Antiparkinson agents	10	15	11	10	6	8	7	...		...	...
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	113	105	82	109	103	76	111	126		68.4	
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	122	139	87	77	63	61	86	86	-29.5	41.0	
Antihistamines	21	31	13	12	15	9	24	17		88.9	
Bronchodilators	9	8	9	7	...	4	7	3	-66.7		-57.1
Decongestants	26	33	23	12	12	8	7	13	-50.0		85.7
Expectorants	2	3	7	10	9	10	10	3		-70.0	-70.0
Upper respiratory combinations	59	58	34	33	25	29	33	50		72.4	51.5
Respiratory agents NTA	5	5	...	...	0	...	5	0	-100.0		-100.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	88	79	113	86	77	69	70	77			10.0
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	14	14	17	15	9	12	6	12			100.0
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	19	17	20	14	19	19	19	18			
Calcium channel blocking agents	16	14	23	18	8	10	13	8	-50.0		-38.5
Diuretics	14	6	12	4	3	5	10	13			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	24	29	43	35	38	24	22	26			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	681	444	286	260	242	250	181	192	-71.8	-23.2	
Alternative medicines	0	1	1	3	2	3	8	12		300.0	
Anti-infectives	125	161	94	65	48	43	39	48	-61.6		
Gastrointestinal agents	25	48	30	24	15	19	22	7	-72.0	-63.2	-68.2
Hormones	39	27	38	25	37	25	20	38		52.0	90.0
Nutritional products	27	32	19	21	7	10	19	9	-66.7		-52.6
Topical agents	4	3	1	4	3	3	7	9	125.0	200.0	28.6
Drug unknown	...	152	86	87	107	121	51	44		-63.6	
All other substances NTA	34	20	17	31	23	26	15	25			66.7
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,951	4,606	3,416	4,332	4,087	4,815	4,944	5,468		13.6	10.6
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	8,300	8,217	5,908	7,519	7,170	8,226	8,561	9,412		14.4	9.9
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	424	464	446	439	426	521	527	592	39.7	13.6	12.3

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.8 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Detroit by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	21,362	23,960	27,546	23,299	24,296	22,083	24,498	26,397		19.5	
Alcohol-in-combination	7,484	8,378	9,085	7,894	7,992	7,199	8,447	9,109		26.5	
Cocaine	8,268	8,763	10,435	8,093	8,617	7,699	7,870	7,730			
Heroin	2,160	2,390	3,188	3,028	2,879	2,653	3,328	3,870	79.2	45.9	16.3
Marijuana	2,955	3,875	4,210	3,742	4,335	4,100	4,344	5,017			
Amphetamines	305	292	440	359	362	178	...	437			
Methamphetamine	17	15	22	...	0	...	...	...			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	0	0	...	6	40	60	111	...	177.5	
Ketamine	0	0	0	...	7	...	...	12			...
LSD	99	143	57	74	27	63	35	15	-84.8	-76.2	-57.1
PCP	26	56	21	19	20	24	21	38			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	11	8	26	...	11	16	5	10			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	...	0	...	...	11	45	22	31	...		
Inhalants	31	39	56	...	28	51	17	11	-64.5	-78.4	
Combinations NTA	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	10,301	10,192	11,405	9,189	8,286	8,123	8,242	10,766			30.6
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	4,053	4,226	4,958	4,255	3,917	3,574	3,722	5,168			38.9
Antidepressants	598	822	1,203	991	935	939	993	1,413	136.3		42.3
MAO inhibitors	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	228	343	398	317	310	297	323	441	93.4		36.5
Tricyclic antidepressants	252	376	620	513	428	442	506	679			34.2
Miscellaneous antidepressants	116	100	185	157	197	196	164	294	153.4		79.3
Antipsychotics	335	351	350	317	226	224	186	343		53.1	84.4
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	130	122	120	82	52	39	22	28	-78.5		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	16	11	...	5	0	7	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	40	25	30	29	8	5	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	149	193	197	201	166	173	162	315	111.4	82.1	94.4
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	3,014	2,969	3,306	2,894	2,707	2,345	2,498	3,364			34.7
Barbiturates	604	570	595	484	496	380	550	656			19.3
Benzodiazepines	2,112	2,108	2,367	2,103	1,991	1,777	1,721	2,381			38.3
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	298	291	344	307	220	187	226	326		74.3	44.2
CNS stimulants	106	84	99	52	49	66	45	48	-54.7		
CNS AGENTS	3,681	4,403	5,031	3,780	3,468	3,514	3,758	4,738		34.8	26.1
Analgesics	3,231	3,852	4,323	3,219	2,899	3,030	3,214	3,995			24.3
Antimigraine agents	8	...	8	19	...	4	...	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	9			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	1,892	2,409	2,759	2,070	1,962	2,160	2,476	2,852			15.2
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	387	455	480	415	326	252	265	367		45.6	38.5
Salicylates/combinations	275	290	306	199	145	175	117	152			
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	667	691	766	513	466	438	337	597			77.2
Analgesic combinations NTA	1	...	4	...	0	...	7	...			

Table 2.2.8 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Detroit by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	57	24	25	20	20	14	14	32			128.6
Anticonvulsants	127	202	326	247	255	222	279	377	196.9	69.8	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	...	...	18	7	7	...	...	16		...	...
Antiparkinson agents	61	46	60	50	29	28	11	15	-75.4		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Muscle relaxants	199	274	279	237	257	213	232	298			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	239	158	192	119	106	106	113	256		141.5	126.5
Antihistamines	48	21	51	31	28	36	29	50			
Bronchodilators	61	28	27	23	24	10	4	21	-65.6		425.0
Decongestants	...	18	18	10	11	13	...	26			...
Expectorants	...	...	11	...	0	22	...	19	...		...
Upper respiratory combinations	114	82	79	47	42	25	60	138		452.0	130.0
Respiratory agents NTA	0	1	...	...	...	0	9	...			...
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	209	224	214	228	150	97	96	188		93.8	95.8
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	25	22	51	57	26	22	25	41			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	41	31	44	29	36	23	20	23			
Calcium channel blocking agents	46	59	38	55	22	21	9	28			211.1
Diuretics	17	16	10	21	...	3	14	37		1,133.3	
Cardiovascular agents NTA	80	96	72	67	64	27	29	59		118.5	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	2,119	1,181	1,010	807	644	833	553	416	-80.4	-50.1	-24.8
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	...	...	9	19	31			
Anti-infectives	211	192	164	125	119	83	35	43	-79.6	-48.2	
Gastrointestinal agents	64	84	75	69	47	48	51	50			
Hormones	63	42	63	60	37	43	26	38			
Nutritional products	56	44	29	37	40	15	15	20	-64.3		33.3
Topical agents	...	...	11	6	...	3	11	11		266.7	
Drug unknown	1,638	764	621	443	349	601	360	203	-87.6	-66.2	-43.6
All other substances NTA	76	49	48	63	50	30	36	19	-75.0		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	17,653	18,626	20,796	17,604	17,477	16,125	17,042	19,265			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	31,663	34,152	38,952	32,487	32,582	30,207	32,740	37,164			
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	1,436	1,513	1,537	1,449	1,461	1,481	1,474	1,583	10.2	6.9	7.4

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.9 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Los Angeles by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	18,675	18,882	19,820	16,983	20,174	26,368	33,073	33,802	81.0		
Alcohol-in-combination	5,649	5,594	5,648	4,650	6,129	8,195	10,993	10,907			
Cocaine	5,069	4,980	5,708	4,703	5,779	6,768	9,094	9,999	97.3	47.7	
Heroin	2,928	3,060	3,278	2,471	2,601	2,923	3,177	2,878			-9.4
Marijuana	1,656	1,706	2,132	2,084	3,422	5,472	5,846	5,729	246.0		
Amphetamines	550	596	627	728	541	866	1,072	1,261	129.3	45.6	
Methamphetamine	1,399	1,276	1,268	1,229	786	910	1,375	1,517		66.7	10.3
MDMA (Ecstasy)	14	37	46	24	30	52	177	142	914.3	173.1	-19.8
Ketamine	1	...	...	0	...	7	15	14	1,300.0		
LSD	208	260	216	186	162	229	217	175			-19.4
PCP	1,098	1,266	709	696	605	731	823	990			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	30	26	44	59	33	42	88	86	186.7		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...			
GHB	27	...	108	...	48	130	149	83	207.4		-44.3
Inhalants	23	24	26	26	30	36	35	...		...	...
Combinations NTA	18	8	...	0	...	2	8	7		250.0	
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	14,520	14,506	15,398	12,701	9,631	10,578	11,942	10,867			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	5,533	5,525	5,976	5,276	3,672	4,084	4,460	3,694			-17.2
Antidepressants	1,021	956	1,201	1,061	838	873	1,009	808			-19.9
MAO inhibitors	...	...	0	10	...	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	353	358	485	451	350	356	369	388			
Tricyclic antidepressants	508	439	497	407	253	257	311	154	-69.7	-40.1	-50.5
Miscellaneous antidepressants	153	156	219	192	233	259	330	267			
Antipsychotics	...	...	1,323	990	305	331	397	287			-27.7
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	424	395	411	315	87	78	70	37		-52.6	-47.1
Psychotherapeutic combinations	59	47	18	12	16	12	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	76	35	...	39	3	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	...	...	...	625	198	238	316	248			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	3,192	3,273	3,354	3,132	2,479	2,833	2,993	2,554			
Barbiturates	283	307	256	307	185	264	333	325			
Benzodiazepines	2,256	2,254	2,382	2,199	1,858	2,014	2,113	1,823			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	653	711	716	627	436	555	548	406	-37.8	-26.8	
CNS stimulants	75	78	98	93	50	47	60	...			
CNS AGENTS	5,790	5,998	6,279	4,994	3,923	4,291	4,860	4,562			
Analgesics	4,709	4,748	4,936	3,821	3,299	3,676	4,237	3,990			
Antimigraine agents	16	14	10	...	...	...	11	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	14			...
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	1,628	1,470	1,793	1,412	1,432	1,750	1,978	2,135		22.0	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	747	672	672	519	445	373	546	451	-39.6	20.9	
Salicylates/combinations	757	1,027	853	507	308	412	446	295	-61.0		-33.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	1,560	1,566	1,608	1,382	1,103	1,137	1,253	1,090	-30.1		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.9 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Los Angeles by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	66	88	87	126	35	58	29	22	-66.7	-62.1	
Anticonvulsants	409	436	461	401	297	259	263	208			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	15	14	20	31	24	...	...	8			
Antiparkinson agents	...	...	...	...	26	34	22	20			
General anesthetics	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	174	245	248	223	242	257	301	313	79.9		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	439	347	325	284	192	161	154	148	-66.3		
Antihistamines	50	83	53	72	56	25	52	37			
Bronchodilators	91	95	78	74	28	21	17	...	...		
Decongestants	70	44	54	30	37	21	13	8	-88.6		
Expectorants	17	12	...	8	2	13	9	11			
Upper respiratory combinations	208	111	115	86	66	72	60	83	-60.1		
Respiratory agents NTA	...	...	10	14	...	...	...	...			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	327	332	286	312	121	145	136	83	-74.6	-42.8	-39.0
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	48	28	39	34	22	22	22	12	-75.0		
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	53	51	48	43	28	29	25	24	-54.7		
Calcium channel blocking agents	73	109	69	71	19	17	30	...	...	...	...
Diuretics	27	43	20	26	19	22	11	7	-74.1	-68.2	
Cardiovascular agents NTA	127	100	111	138	32	55	47	34	-73.2		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	2,431	2,304	2,532	1,835	1,724	1,896	2,333	2,381			
Alternative medicines	0	11	8	8	11	27	...	...			
Anti-infectives	393	408	453	353	202	126	139	109	-72.3		
Gastrointestinal agents	144	135	119	114	46	48	52	55	-61.8		
Hormones	154	170	153	136	62	56	68	94		67.9	
Nutritional products	138	165	150	56	58	40	45	19	-86.2	-52.5	
Topical agents	34	...	12	8	...	...	0	26			
Drug unknown	1,486	1,343	1,574	1,089	1,302	1,557	1,967	2,024			
All other substances NTA	81	67	63	72	41	34	48	37	-54.3		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	19,250	19,258	20,275	17,187	17,103	20,677	25,286	24,669		19.3	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	33,195	33,389	35,218	29,684	29,805	36,945	45,015	44,670	34.6	20.9	
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	2,375	2,237	2,335	2,233	2,142	2,307	2,599	2,435		5.6	-6.3

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.10 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Miami by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,400	6,225	6,386	7,010	7,774	9,121	11,131	12,313	128.0	35.0	
Alcohol-in-combination	1,523	1,682	1,688	1,948	2,132	2,645	3,168	3,679	141.6	39.1	16.1
Cocaine	2,748	3,078	3,104	3,254	3,553	4,018	4,383	4,641	68.9		
Heroin	258	333	388	591	767	917	1,452	1,666	545.7	81.7	14.7
Marijuana	713	966	1,011	1,024	1,113	1,283	1,768	1,932	171.0	50.6	
Amphetamines	...	...	...	28	64	53	83	64			
Methamphetamine	8	5	9	10	16	9	15	27	237.5	200.0	80.0
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2	4	9	28	12	59	105	184	9,100.0	211.9	75.2
Ketamine	0	0	2	3	1	10	2	4		-60.0	100.0
LSD	74	83	54	63	54	50	55	55	-25.7		
PCP	7	8	15	14	14	9	15	9			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	6	5	4	4	6	6	8	5			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	4	32	57	23	12	7	10	6	50.0		
GHB	0	0	...	2	10	29	46	33			-28.3
Inhalants	22	8	7	3	10	23	15	4	-81.8	-82.6	-73.3
Combinations NTA	2	3	10	14	11	2	6	3	50.0	50.0	-50.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	4,071	3,847	3,516	3,238	2,981	3,037	3,752	3,606	-11.4	18.7	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,509	1,440	1,435	1,359	1,288	1,307	1,603	1,695	12.3	29.7	
Antidepressants	286	234	235	253	201	236	252	265			
MAO inhibitors	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
SSRI antidepressants	109	90	116	133	119	118	145	159	45.9	34.7	
Tricyclic antidepressants	161	122	88	76	47	74	63	50	-68.9	-32.4	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	13	22	31	43	35	44	44	56	330.8		27.3
Antipsychotics	194	145	135	145	99	92	132	129	-33.5	40.2	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	105	80	53	58	24	15	23	18	-82.9		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	6	2	5	0	0	0	2			
Thioxanthenes	6	...	3	...	0	0	0	2	-66.7		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	77	52	77	78	75	76	110	107	39.0	40.8	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,013	1,045	1,055	956	980	975	1,209	1,296	27.9	32.9	
Barbiturates	49	63	44	57	76	...	74	65			
Benzodiazepines	700	742	769	715	761	750	963	1,075	53.6	43.3	
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	264	240	242	185	142	148	172	157	-40.5		
CNS stimulants	16	16	10	5	8	5	10	6	-62.5		-40.0
CNS AGENTS	1,134	1,133	1,055	925	842	860	1,070	1,059		23.1	
Analgesics	964	994	896	813	752	734	953	936		27.5	
Antimigraine agents	2	...	4	3	...	2	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16			1,500.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	172	199	202	213	274	274	370	437	154.1	59.5	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	224	206	146	166	127	112	135	144	-35.7	28.6	
Salicylates/combinations	163	163	208	110	79	99	113	69	-57.7		-38.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	402	425	335	321	269	247	333	267	-33.6		
Analgesic combinations NTA	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-100.0		-100.0

Table 2.2.10 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Miami by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	18	13	16	12	12	9	8	8	-55.6		
Anticonvulsants	51	62	70	46	47	70	71	64	25.5		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	8	4	...	2	0	3	1	1	-87.5	-66.7	
Antiparkinson agents	50	38	41	30	14	13	8	15	-70.0		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	44	22	30	22	18	31	29	35			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	76	89	46	46	33	27	31	52	-31.6	92.6	67.7
Antihistamines	9	9	3	11	5	6	10	...			
Bronchodilators	27	15	20	8	9	7	1	4	-85.2		300.0
Decongestants	10	9	...	2	0	3	6	2	-80.0		
Expectorants	0	5	...	1	4	0	...	1			
Upper respiratory combinations	28	49	19	21	14	10	10	19	-32.1		90.0
Respiratory agents NTA	2	2	1	3	2	...	...	1			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	63	80	49	41	65	52	59	35	-44.4		-40.7
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	7	3	5	2	0	9	...	3	-57.1	-66.7	
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	6	13	14	...	7	6	10	9			
Calcium channel blocking agents	25	43	16	16	28	17	19	8	-68.0	-52.9	
Diuretics	3	5	4	0	2	2	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	23	16	10	21	27	18	23	15			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,287	1,105	930	867	753	790	989	764	-40.6		-22.8
Alternative medicines	0	0	1	7	4	6	...	4		-33.3	
Anti-infectives	115	113	94	68	59	41	55	51	-55.7		
Gastrointestinal agents	39	40	27	36	14	25	30	35			
Hormones	39	21	25	20	13	13	20	20	-48.7	53.8	
Nutritional products	32	34	47	20	13	20	12	26			116.7
Topical agents	8	2	12	...	3	...	11	25	212.5	...	127.3
Drug unknown	1,026	861	700	687	613	658	827	593	-42.2		-28.3
All other substances NTA	29	33	22	27	34	24	29	11	-62.1		-62.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,908	6,417	6,283	6,283	6,426	7,128	8,560	8,886	50.4	24.7	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	9,471	10,072	9,902	10,248	10,755	12,158	14,883	15,919	68.1	30.9	
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	627	622	632	668	700	706	740	765	22.0	8.4	3.4

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.11 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Minneapolis by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	2,702	2,725	3,229	3,629	3,184	3,699	4,301	5,702	111.0	54.1	32.6
Alcohol-in-combination	1,423	1,418	1,596	1,676	1,491	1,678	1,780	2,238	57.3	33.4	25.7
Cocaine	562	465	674	736	775	814	841	1,105	96.6	35.7	31.4
Heroin	65	83	105	138	145	182	228	338	420.0	85.7	48.2
Marijuana	411	469	543	604	490	625	803	1,200	192.0	92.0	49.4
Amphetamines	33	35	46	70	44	101	189	226	584.8	123.8	
Methamphetamine	57	93	108	217	109	112	153	321	463.2	186.6	109.8
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2	...	4	...	2	16	65	77	3,750.0	381.3	
Ketamine	0	0	2	...	0	1	1	3		200.0	200.0
LSD	89	116	62	79	51	64	58	19	-78.7	-70.3	-67.2
PCP	8	...	8	16	7	18	20	24	200.0		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	...	...	49	39	20	31	46	50	...		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	1	...	0	...	1			
GHB	1	0	2	1	8	33	93	68	6,700.0	106.1	
Inhalants	31	25	31	46	39	24	23	26			
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,711	5,599	5,897	5,711	4,913	5,250	5,789	6,599		25.7	14.0
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	2,298	2,336	2,505	2,294	1,960	2,043	2,282	2,794		36.8	22.4
Antidepressants	982	1,028	1,200	1,083	836	943	1,043	1,227		30.1	17.6
MAO inhibitors	8	10	...	6	2	...	0	2			
SSRI antidepressants	438	443	522	469	346	359	464	506		40.9	
Tricyclic antidepressants	322	289	291	270	168	197	146	205			
Miscellaneous antidepressants	213	287	381	338	321	386	434	515	141.8	33.4	18.7
Antipsychotics	241	199	213	176	135	172	221	228		32.6	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	115	74	74	61	29	21	35	13	-88.7		-62.9
Psychotherapeutic combinations	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	18	17	14	5	6	2	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	107	107	124	109	101	150	183	210	96.3	40.0	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	966	990	965	911	886	849	943	1,232	27.5	45.1	30.6
Barbiturates	28	25	35	35	29	38	13	74	164.3		469.2
Benzodiazepines	485	544	521	495	494	455	587	708	46.0	55.6	20.6
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	453	421	408	380	363	356	343	450			31.2
CNS stimulants	109	119	128	124	103	79	74	107			44.6
CNS AGENTS	2,500	2,322	2,451	2,566	2,244	2,423	2,671	2,927		20.8	9.6
Analgesics	2,182	2,022	2,123	2,262	1,988	2,155	2,396	2,537		17.7	
Antimigraine agents	9	9	...	13	13	11	22	10			-54.5
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30		2,900.0	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	407	459	461	522	579	588	664	953	134.2	62.1	43.5
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	496	499	462	563	469	483	517	499			
Salicylates/combinations	439	336	319	322	242	275	296	117	-73.3	-57.5	-60.5
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	830	718	865	842	685	798	897	926		16.3	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.11 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Minneapolis by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	...	52	...	40	30	11	12	12			
Anticonvulsants	127	123	148	127	116	128	156	171		33.6	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	12	...	...	18	11	3	...	...			
Antiparkinson agents	21	19	20	18	8	9	6	11	-47.6		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	92	102	102	98	88	115	97	183	98.9	59.1	88.7
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	218	221	219	212	170	166	183	262		57.8	43.2
Antihistamines	31	27	39	29	19	38	26	80	158.1	110.5	207.7
Bronchodilators	29	...	...	...	8	...	2	2	-93.1		
Decongestants	36	56	50	57	35	29	39	37			
Expectorants	23	...	17	15	18	11	12	15			
Upper respiratory combinations	93	85	91	94	81	69	93	111		60.9	
Respiratory agents NTA	6	10	...	10	9	9	10	18	200.0		
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	205	190	211	217	145	174	177	186			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	...	15	...	18	16	11	25	...			...
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	41	37	42	46	40	48	30	35			
Calcium channel blocking agents	24	18	23	30	19	15	22	42			
Diuretics	7	8	8	10	13	15	15	14			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	120	112	132	112	56	85	86	87			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	490	531	511	423	393	444	476	430			
Alternative medicines	1	...	8	7	15	17	21	15	1,400.0		
Anti-infectives	196	201	169	142	96	109	89	88	-55.1		
Gastrointestinal agents	32	45	53	61	24	53	52	51			
Hormones	54	71	57	48	47	50	43	33	-38.9		
Nutritional products	44	43	44	31	24	27	20	28	-36.4		40.0
Topical agents	3	1	10	3	4	...	18	40	1,233.3	...	
Drug unknown	125	94	121	87	...	134	172	152			
All other substances NTA	36	68	48	44	58	44	61	22			-63.9
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,364	[illegible]	4,828	4,957	4,328	4,643	5,197	6,521	49.4	40.4	25.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	8,413	8,324	9,126	9,340	8,097	8,949	10,090	12,300	46.2	37.4	21.9
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	642	683	691	683	661	703	741	797	24.2	13.5	7.6

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.12 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for New Orleans by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,746	6,292	6,532	6,301	6,285	6,058	6,301	4,215	-26.6	-30.4	-33.1
Alcohol-in-combination	2,626	2,807	2,457	1,970	1,919	1,916	1,948	1,181	-55.0	-38.4	-39.4
Cocaine	1,883	2,018	2,380	2,363	2,395	2,139	1,998	1,422	-24.5	-33.5	-28.8
Heroin	191	263	303	422	510	649	982	530	177.5	-18.3	-46.0
Marijuana	884	1,025	1,247	1,345	1,196	1,044	1,068	814			-23.8
Amphetamines	27	12	26	45	55	41	103	118			
Methamphetamine	12	18	22	26	25	23	27	...			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	12	...	12	13	42	51	44	34	183.3	-33.3	
Ketamine	0	0	0	1	5	9	4	2		-77.8	-50.0
LSD	26	60	36	63	77	76	35	18		-76.3	-48.6
PCP	74	67	27	21	9	16	16	8	-89.2	-50.0	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	7	...	4	1	4	...	5	4			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	...	0	2	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	1	8	27	35	78	69	72			
Inhalants	3	...	10	...	8	...	0	0	-100.0		
Combinations NTA	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	3,704	4,836	4,501	3,419	3,364	2,848	2,871	2,822			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,500	1,698	1,667	1,355	1,316	1,112	1,204	1,241			
Antidepressants	306	398	295	222	246	215	200	204	-33.3		
MAO inhibitors	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	90	172	127	69	85	73	92	53	-41.1		-42.4
Tricyclic antidepressants	168	166	115	130	104	77	55	116			110.9
Miscellaneous antidepressants	46	59	54	23	57	65	53	36		-44.6	-32.1
Antipsychotics	275	261	211	89	69	53	64	26	-90.5	-50.9	-59.4
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	109	100	61	31	26	9	14	6	-94.5		-57.1
Psychotherapeutic combinations	9	...	0	0	0	1	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	8	7	10	1	1	...	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	149	149	140	58	42	42	49	21	-85.9	-50.0	-57.1
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	892	991	1,086	992	933	818	881	1,008			
Barbiturates	103	104	157	134	115	100	117	170			
Benzodiazepines	569	658	705	694	705	642	659	772			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	221	228	224	164	113	76	105	67	-69.7		-36.2
CNS stimulants	27	48	76	52	67	26	58	...	...	...	...
CNS AGENTS	1,316	1,603	1,631	1,323	1,293	1,164	1,220	1,310			
Analgesics	873	1,107	1,214	1,107	1,043	935	993	1,041			
Antimigraine agents	3	1	4	...	0	0	0	4			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	...			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	403	473	557	528	569	589	675	857	112.7		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	176	189	186	148	107	75	60	52	-70.5		
Salicylates/combinations	89	127	129	127	124	97	60	23	-74.2	-76.3	-61.7
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	203	315	337	303	243	174	188	98	-51.7	-43.7	-47.9
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	2	1	1	0	...	0	0			

Table 2.2.12 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for New Orleans by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	8	12	8	...	4	10	6	2	-75.0	-80.0	-66.7
Anticonvulsants	241	245	190	52	50	42	47	13	-94.6	-69.0	-72.3
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	2	...	0	0	0	0	1	6			500.0
Antiparkinson agents	78	59	40	21	15	9	8	6	-92.3		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	114	176	179	136	181	167	164	243			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	118	128	88	48	67	65	45	19	-83.9	-70.8	-57.8
Antihistamines	34	26	27	10	19	16	11	...	...		
Bronchodilators	33	25	16	9	5	3	1	1	-97.0	-66.7	
Decongestants	8	7	4	...	7	1	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Expectorants	4	15	8	1	4	8	7	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Upper respiratory combinations	30	54	29	23	30	37	16	10	-66.7	-73.0	
Respiratory agents NTA	9	...	...	0	2	1	5	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	206	266	199	48	35	60	24	...	...	...	...
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	29	35	30	12	7	...	6	...	...		
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	30	45	17	5	10	10	4	...	...	...	
Calcium channel blocking agents	54	70	58	14	5	8	5	...	...		
Diuretics	34	46	36	5	2	4	4	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	59	71	58	12	10	35	6	...	...	...	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	564	1,141	915	645	654	448	378	239	-57.6	-46.7	-36.8
Alternative medicines	0	0	...	5	0	3	4	...			
Anti-infectives	119	116	84	64	48	25	11	14	-88.2		
Gastrointestinal agents	50	115	59	15	12	12	2	2	-96.0	-83.3	
Hormones	57	68	57	17	12	13	7	3	-94.7	-76.9	
Nutritional products	33	27	33	15	9	7	8	5	-84.8		
Topical agents	0	4	0	0	1	...	5	2			
Drug unknown	262	730	636	512	557	369	320	206		-44.2	-35.6
All other substances NTA	42	82	44	18	13	16	20	5	-88.1		-75.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,737	5,867	5,844	5,209	5,088	4,459	4,664	3,729	-21.3		-20.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	9,449	11,127	11,033	9,721	9,649	8,907	9,172	7,037	-25.5	-21.0	-23.3
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	565	575	603	576	563	585	607	588	3.9	0.4	-3.2

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.13 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for New York by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	47,323	47,996	52,887	48,809	47,150	40,513	41,905	40,417			
Alcohol-in-combination	12,323	13,534	16,033	14,689	14,194	12,333	12,450	11,821			
Cocaine	20,145	19,715	21,592	20,202	19,549	14,799	14,250	13,898	-31.0		
Heroin	11,129	10,706	11,132	9,481	9,218	9,302	11,009	10,644			
Marijuana	2,578	2,974	3,571	3,839	3,682	3,491	3,544	3,501			
Amphetamines	21	53	34	59	52	48	39	46			
Methamphetamine	21	23	21	32	36	17	31	...			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	7	...	24	41	31	136	200	172	2,357.1		
Ketamine	...	9	16	23	28	31	21	24	...		
LSD	150	188	142	139	75	54	73	62	-58.7		
PCP	852	697	229	261	256	278	237	203	-76.2		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	41	22	22	13	8	...	10	6	-85.4		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	1	0	...	1	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
GHB	0	0	...	6	5	16	31	15			
Inhalants	7	18	18	1	...	1	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Combinations NTA	41	...	48	23	11	3	5	1			-80.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	16,654	14,458	12,726	11,441	11,210	10,088	10,731	11,637	-30.1		
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	3,004	2,692	3,123	3,276	2,902	2,946	3,160	3,286			
Antidepressants	737	559	649	794	658	560	586	597			
MAO inhibitors	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	6			
SSRI antidepressants	283	219	281	386	359	303	317	349			
Tricyclic antidepressants	408	287	330	350	237	167	143	140	-65.7		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	41	49	36	57	62	90	126	102	148.8		-19.0
Antipsychotics	450	352	356	297	262	294	193	182	-59.6	-38.1	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	177	154	124	90	43	48	24	13	-92.7	-72.9	-45.8
Psychotherapeutic combinations	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	23	...	3	3	...	...	...	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	246	184	230	204	215	240	165	168			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,792	1,741	2,101	2,157	1,960	2,080	2,364	2,501			
Barbiturates	152	177	182	152	137	157	178	180			
Benzodiazepines	1,261	1,222	1,498	1,614	1,440	1,540	1,753	1,918	52.1		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	379	342	421	391	383	383	433	402			
CNS stimulants	26	40	16	28	21	...	17	7	-73.1		-58.8
CNS AGENTS	3,915	4,249	4,424	4,070	4,135	3,821	4,211	5,148		34.7	22.3
Analgesics	3,475	3,906	4,140	3,824	3,828	3,505	3,981	4,837	39.2	38.0	21.5
Antimigraine agents	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	28			180.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	2,088	2,746	2,620	2,502	2,534	2,362	2,573	3,444	64.9	45.8	33.9
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	370	319	393	369	316	296	351	362			
Salicylates/combinations	219	182	241	214	207	132	203	182			
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	797	659	886	737	771	716	843	807			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.13 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for New York by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	12	19	20	17	34	20	...	43	258.3		
Anticonvulsants	...	265	173	156	195	245	157	219			39.5
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...			
Antiparkinson agents	88	35	37	34	27	9	12	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Muscle relaxants	59	20	46	32	43	39	36	34			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	203	157	190	142	82	83	110	85	-58.1		
Antihistamines	28	39	53	59	17	16	36	33			
Bronchodilators	84	55	32	34	20	...	15	9	-89.3		
Decongestants	28	22	32	...	10	7	18	3	-89.3		-83.3
Expectorants	...	0	11	0	1	11	...	10			...
Upper respiratory combinations	53	34	62	40	34	25	37	22	-58.5		
Respiratory agents NTA	3	...	0	4	0	...	...	7			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	241	130	159	148	104	135	105	125			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	37	59	53	47	25	35	22	25			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	36	14	11	14	9	15	23	26			
Calcium channel blocking agents	60	24	37	29	...	16	18	24	-60.0		
Diuretics	...	8	16	13	...	10	...	12			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	69	25	41	45	50	60	38	38			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	9,290	7,230	4,830	3,806	3,988	3,103	3,145	2,994	-67.8		
Alternative medicines	0	2	9	...	...	3	...	8			
Anti-infectives	280	189	169	124	127	123	97	89	-68.2		
Gastrointestinal agents	57	52	51	39	25	32	23	37			
Hormones	103	66	47	53	58	76	32	33			
Nutritional products	54	46	46	27	33	38	20	16	-70.4		
Topical agents	1	16	...	0	...	6	...	30	2,900.0	400.0	...
Drug unknown	8,755	6,807	4,468	3,503	3,688	2,771	2,915	2,737	-68.7		
All other substances NTA	40	52	36	49	41	53	49	45			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	42,980	40,792	40,468	37,111	36,141	30,662	31,882	32,307	-24.8		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	63,977	62,454	65,614	60,250	58,360	50,601	52,636	52,055			
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	3,345	3,196	3,624	3,432	3,472	3,426	3,685	3,749	12.1	9.4	1.7

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.14 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Newark by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	12,667	15,258	14,469	11,473	12,252	10,912	9,943	9,230		-15.4	-7.2
Alcohol-in-combination	3,209	4,040	3,947	2,967	2,830	2,377	2,123	2,015		-15.2	
Cocaine	4,228	4,658	4,436	3,571	3,743	3,124	2,726	2,631		-15.8	
Heroin	4,493	5,681	5,386	4,364	5,072	4,733	4,399	3,718		-21.4	-15.5
Marijuana	628	742	627	500	532	533	539	647		21.4	
Amphetamines	18	19	7	18	20	35	...	...			
Methamphetamine	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	0			-100.0
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	...	...	...	...	38	21	49			133.3
Ketamine	0	0	16	6	7	...	9	12			
LSD	32	56	21	22	22	20	10	10	-68.8		
PCP	17	42	13	15	9	15	39	35	105.9	133.3	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	23	6	...	...	0	10	...	...	...	...	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	...			
Inhalants	...	0	7	0	...	...	0	0			
Combinations NTA	5	5	...	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	3,855	4,033	3,542	3,565	2,928	3,067	3,129	3,359			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,251	1,322	1,341	1,142	1,169	1,267	1,324	1,536			
Antidepressants	263	309	322	252	247	298	311	348			
MAO inhibitors	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	115	154	168	118	123	142	137	129			
Tricyclic antidepressants	117	121	93	73	53	79	85	152		92.4	78.8
Miscellaneous antidepressants	29	32	62	62	71	78	89	68	134.5		-23.6
Antipsychotics	174	145	133	109	91	100	96	119			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	85	69	63	38	39	16	14	15	-82.4		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	12	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...		
Thioxanthenes	11	7	8	...	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	66	67	61	59	48	79	81	102	54.5	29.1	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	804	831	862	762	822	854	904	1,066			
Barbiturates	51	35	36	41	29	54	54	83			
Benzodiazepines	550	605	618	499	620	647	703	849	54.4	31.2	20.8
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	202	190	208	222	172	152	148	134	-33.7		
CNS stimulants	...	37	23	19	9	15	12	3		-80.0	-75.0
CNS AGENTS	1,156	1,262	1,103	992	1,055	1,079	1,071	1,228			
Analgesics	1,046	1,123	984	883	945	965	971	1,101			
Antimigraine agents	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	8			...
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	431	438	332	368	463	521	582	739	71.5	41.8	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	187	251	215	177	154	153	115	97	-48.1	-36.6	
Salicylates/combinations	109	111	88	60	64	57	54	28	-74.3	-50.9	-48.1
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	315	323	349	275	262	235	217	227	-27.9		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.14 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Newark by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	12	...	14	8	6	11	9	11			
Anticonvulsants	34	62	55	67	65	69	70	75	120.6		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	...	1	...	5	5	...	4			
Antiparkinson agents	22	19	19	14	6	9	4	7	-68.2		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	42	37	29	18	29	20	17	29		45.0	70.6
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	98	90	87	64	75	65	84	50	-49.0		-40.5
Antihistamines	20	20	18	18	31	14	13	12			
Bronchodilators	19	11	12	4	...	14	0	...	...	...	
Decongestants	9	5	...	9	6	...	4	...	...		
Expectorants	9	1	...	...	...	4	17	6			
Upper respiratory combinations	41	50	46	31	31	29	46	28			-39.1
Respiratory agents NTA	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	44	102	67	61	45	24	46	51		112.5	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	12	32	14	24	14	10	16	13			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	...	11	17	...	5	...	...	6			
Calcium channel blocking agents	12	34	10	11	16	7	9	12			
Diuretics	0	4	6	5	...	0	...	...			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	14	21	20	16	8	4	15	14		250.0	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,306	1,257	944	1,306	585	632	604	495	-62.1	-21.7	-18.0
Alternative medicines	0	0	...	...	0	4	...	0		-100.0	
Anti-infectives	84	77	72	64	31	25	29	31	-63.1		
Gastrointestinal agents	34	27	37	18	12	19	24	8	-76.5	-57.9	-66.7
Hormones	23	41	23	13	15	6	7	23		283.3	228.6
Nutritional products	9	14	9	3	8	4	4	13		225.0	225.0
Topical agents	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	36	...		
Drug unknown	1,130	1,080	774	1,187	507	559	514	379	-66.5	-32.2	-26.3
All other substances NTA	25	18	23	13	12	15	20	5	-80.0	-66.7	-75.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	9,394	10,870	9,909	8,893	8,944	8,301	7,747	7,217		-13.1	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	16,522	19,291	18,011	15,038	15,180	13,979	13,072	12,589			
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	679	702	681	649	697	720	765	770	13.5	7.0	0.6

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.15 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Philadelphia by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	19,977	24,524	25,414	28,199	31,530	32,287	30,005	33,163	66.0		
Alcohol-in-combination	6,192	6,887	6,825	7,496	8,565	8,815	8,331	9,228	49.0		
Cocaine	8,481	9,502	10,383	11,202	13,048	12,434	10,497	11,358			
Heroin	2,385	3,839	3,864	3,712	3,445	4,087	4,661	5,362	124.8		
Marijuana	2,086	3,059	3,432	4,560	5,302	5,465	4,928	5,496	163.5		
Amphetamines	143	251	256	420	361	444	489	400	179.7		
Methamphetamine	91	91	66	101	48	47	67	60			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	...	0	19	27	89	141	203	...	128.1	44.0
Ketamine	0	4	...	...	...	5	23	...			
LSD	113	237	126	99	76	121	104	74			
PCP	431	596	367	481	573	580	604	785	82.1	35.3	30.0
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	12	27	36	36	22	53	38	27		-49.1	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	...	...	53	79	90			
Inhalants	22	14	39	47	27	81	32	42			
Combinations NTA	20	9	13	21	22	...	10	21			110.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	11,744	12,423	13,338	14,619	14,063	13,372	14,379	15,059			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	5,437	6,066	6,763	7,503	7,413	7,016	7,263	7,759	42.7		
Antidepressants	1,011	1,012	1,251	1,340	1,370	1,332	1,604	1,884			
MAO inhibitors	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	508	499	586	667	676	733	855	1,074			
Tricyclic antidepressants	355	310	390	326	304	205	206	176	-50.4		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	141	198	270	341	389	394	544	634	349.6		
Antipsychotics	679	574	698	476	491	547	434	571			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	246	235	265	184	104	89	51	50	-79.7		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	10	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Thioxanthenes	53	40	42	7	10	...	5	0	-100.0		-100.0
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	370	300	391	284	376	447	378	520			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	3,668	4,323	4,585	5,583	5,501	5,086	5,158	5,236	42.7		
Barbiturates	376	516	566	793	727	623	491	404		-35.2	
Benzodiazepines	2,629	3,148	3,302	4,209	4,182	3,916	4,112	4,265	62.2		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	664	658	717	580	592	546	555	566			
CNS stimulants	79	157	228	104	52	51	68	69			
CNS AGENTS	3,967	4,112	4,517	5,252	4,925	4,587	5,257	5,398	36.1		
Analgesics	3,301	3,507	3,781	4,514	4,162	3,883	4,372	4,619	39.9		
Antimigraine agents	2	...	13	17	...	10	7	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	61			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	1,230	1,411	1,534	2,265	2,310	2,270	2,687	3,027	146.1		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	627	669	583	654	500	431	579	535			
Salicylates/combinations	420	370	410	423	298	213	233	143	-66.0		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	1,022	1,050	1,239	1,155	1,047	958	841	834			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	0			

Table 2.2.15 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Philadelphia by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	58	53	42	60	48	35	27	...			
Anticonvulsants	279	229	382	400	494	435	583	470			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	15	...	13	14	8	...	9	...			
Antiparkinson agents	98	68	125	88	47	40	27	35	-64.3		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Muscle relaxants	216	239	174	176	167	181	238	237			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	472	312	338	306	222	216	243	319			31.3
Antihistamines	94	55	93	80	63	84	90	109			
Bronchodilators	93	37	49	43	22	9	6	14	-84.9		
Decongestants	68	32	33	30	24	...	20	28	-58.8		
Expectorants	27	14	18	13	20	5	20	...			
Upper respiratory combinations	171	167	137	133	87	83	98	124			
Respiratory agents NTA	18	7	8	...	...	10	...	20			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	237	290	245	212	232	172	234	312			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	17	17	21	29	23	...	33	68			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	46	65	59	54	54	36	71	60			
Calcium channel blocking agents	78	77	56	47	40	28	35	55			
Diuretics	18	27	13	23	22	13	...	20			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	79	105	96	59	92	73	65	109			67.7
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,632	1,644	1,475	1,345	1,271	1,381	1,382	1,271			
Alternative medicines	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	15			...
Anti-infectives	291	300	258	254	154	139	139	92	-68.4		
Gastrointestinal agents	148	122	101	76	104	133	141	135			
Hormones	106	86	100	92	70	81	102	88			
Nutritional products	58	66	43	40	18	...	14	38			
Topical agents	30	5	12	13	2	14	...	88	193.3	528.6	...
Drug unknown	932	958	776	742	758	869	887	735			
All other substances NTA	68	107	177	123	156	116	85	80			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	17,731	20,501	21,628	23,225	24,924	24,413	23,431	25,790	45.5		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	31,721	36,947	38,752	42,818	45,593	45,659	44,385	48,222	52.0		
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	1,620	1,657	1,657	1,638	1,691	1,711	1,739	1,769	9.2	3.4	1.8

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.16 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Phoenix by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,277	6,218	6,380	6,800	6,233	6,847	7,609	8,212	55.6	19.9	
Alcohol-in-combination	2,000	2,756	2,595	2,528	2,168	1,915	2,303	2,627	31.4	37.2	14.1
Cocaine	1,057	1,165	1,382	1,337	1,486	1,877	1,775	1,752	65.8		
Heroin	472	485	632	827	873	839	841	777	64.6		
Marijuana	451	474	610	741	727	1,028	1,073	1,284	184.7	24.9	
Amphetamines	402	453	304	408	362	519	661	888	120.9	71.1	34.3
Methamphetamine	802	777	725	800	446	341	600	604		77.1	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	1	...	6	2	20	76	96	...	380.0	
Ketamine	0	0	0	...	...	4	14	4			-71.4
LSD	41	54	46	71	99	156	135	62		-60.3	-54.1
PCP	16	23	31	40	46	39	47	61	281.3	56.4	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	8	7	10	23	3	71	53	25	212.5	-64.8	-52.8
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...			
GHB	0	0	0	3	2	17	16	19			
Inhalants	21	14	30	12	8	14	7	4	-81.0		
Combinations NTA	4	7	12	2	9	6	7	7			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	6,164	6,968	6,138	5,854	6,052	7,197	7,818	9,593	55.6	33.3	22.7
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	2,628	3,180	3,044	2,789	2,702	2,881	3,033	3,738	42.2	29.7	23.2
Antidepressants	686	905	826	916	758	904	1,023	1,193	73.9	32.0	16.6
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	...			
SSRI antidepressants	197	243	257	322	272	323	365	511	159.4	58.2	40.0
Tricyclic antidepressants	337	499	421	400	279	237	245	263	-22.0		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	151	162	148	193	207	342	412	418	176.8	22.2	
Antipsychotics	325	378	404	332	325	275	289	422	29.8	53.5	46.0
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	91	62	72	62	70	52	43	45	-50.5		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	4	1	1	3	1	0	0		-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	16	7	10	5	7	6	2	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	218	305	321	264	244	217	244	374	71.6	72.4	53.3
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,547	1,831	1,665	1,450	1,571	1,661	1,667	2,077	34.3	25.0	24.6
Barbiturates	107	120	132	150	140	105	124	157	46.7	49.5	
Benzodiazepines	1,031	1,307	1,192	1,020	1,140	1,265	1,219	1,488	44.3	17.6	22.1
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	410	404	341	280	291	291	324	432		48.5	33.3
CNS stimulants	71	65	148	91	48	40	54	46			
CNS AGENTS	2,451	2,502	2,247	2,210	2,442	3,121	3,429	4,129	68.5	32.3	20.4
Analgesics	1,919	1,721	1,584	1,626	1,885	2,530	2,815	3,303	72.1	30.6	17.3
Antimigraine agents	9	...	4	...	6	8	14	7			-50.0
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	15		400.0	275.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	492	483	515	645	841	1,429	1,321	1,820	269.9	27.4	37.8
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	342	330	251	289	287	284	383	512	49.7	80.3	33.7
Salicylates/combinations	385	247	222	183	201	213	334	145	-62.3	-31.9	-56.6
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	691	652	591	502	548	594	758	804		35.4	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.16 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Phoenix by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	29	27	44	67	20	...	16	17	-41.4		
Anticonvulsants	89	138	153	180	210	240	248	327	267.4	36.3	31.9
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	15	7	5	4	9	12	3	9	-40.0		
Antiparkinson agents	46	135	119	62	41	21	24	33		57.1	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	353	473	342	271	276	284	323	437		53.9	35.3
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	144	151	109	121	140	142	179	353	145.1	148.6	97.2
Antihistamines	26	35	20	32	20	29	41	136	423.1	369.0	231.7
Bronchodilators	31	25	17	10	13	14	8	20	-35.5		150.0
Decongestants	20	22	21	22	15	18	9	21			133.3
Expectorants	3	6	9	16	10	3	11	3			
Upper respiratory combinations	54	61	41	38	81	74	105	152	181.5	105.4	
Respiratory agents NTA	9	3	1	3	0	4	4	21	133.3	425.0	425.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	97	121	92	104	118	161	173	259	167.0	60.9	49.7
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	15	11	4	11	18	28	18	31	106.7		72.2
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	29	31	35	34	37	39	56	58	100.0	48.7	
Calcium channel blocking agents	23	26	13	26	18	29	24	40			
Diuretics	6	10	...	4	13	20	13	...			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	23	44	38	29	31	45	62	101	339.1	124.4	62.9
OTHER SUBSTANCES	844	1,014	645	630	650	892	1,005	1,114			
Alternative medicines	4	1	11	11	10	14	14	21	425.0		
Anti-infectives	171	141	76	101	105	97	88	126	-26.3		43.2
Gastrointestinal agents	57	33	36	35	34	67	43	72			67.4
Hormones	44	47	32	50	55	80	72	150	240.9	87.5	108.3
Nutritional products	40	35	25	31	21	22	25	27			
Topical agents	0	...	4	3	5	5	1	52		940.0	5,100.0
Drug unknown	499	718	440	371	392	542	715	612			
All other substances NTA	30	29	21	28	28	67	48	54			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	6,808	7,910	7,431	7,327	7,058	8,291	9,072	10,084	48.1	21.6	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	11,441	13,187	12,517	12,654	12,285	14,044	15,428	17,805	55.6	26.8	15.4
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	639	701	732	690	717	765	858	937	46.6	22.4	9.2

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.17 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for St. Louis by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	6,055	5,409	5,521	5,179	6,380	7,298	8,259	10,382			
Alcohol-in-combination	2,131	2,006	1,991	1,898	2,096	2,033	2,490	3,157			
Cocaine	2,329	1,841	1,852	1,494	2,072	2,329	2,403	3,080			
Heroin	392	369	489	447	622	851	1,084	1,309	233.9		
Marijuana	897	861	924	1,109	1,338	1,639	1,763	2,311	157.6		
Amphetamines	37	74	76	88	92	184	126	167	351.4		
Methamphetamine	51	76	39	67	66	104	162	115	125.5		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	1	...	2	...	15	52	55			
Ketamine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
LSD	77	79	40	19	35	70	74	52			
PCP	92	70	67	35	28	26	74	110		323.1	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	15	...	11	13	...	12	5	...			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	1	0	0	...	8	7	...		...	...
Inhalants	21	16	27	7	11	26	17	17			
Combinations NTA	...	2	2	0	0	...	3	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	4,951	4,938	5,498	5,130	4,324	4,389	5,059	5,580		27.1	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	2,421	2,488	2,799	2,611	2,262	2,239	2,506	2,734		22.1	
Antidepressants	762	848	968	836	723	664	751	813		22.4	
MAO inhibitors	4	3	3	...	0	...	0	...			
SSRI antidepressants	350	415	562	428	334	286	334	365		27.6	
Tricyclic antidepressants	303	267	214	191	176	140	117	134	-55.8		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	105	163	188	213	214	236	300	311	196.2	31.8	
Antipsychotics	241	247	276	198	180	170	250	279		64.1	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	113	85	104	67	39	35	30	19	-83.2		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	10	11	9	1	0	0	...	...			
Thioxanthenes	8	17	9	6	5	0	...	...			
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	111	134	154	125	136	135	218	251	126.1	85.9	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,367	1,342	1,500	1,531	1,306	1,355	1,473	1,619			
Barbiturates	37	56	86	104	82	97	56	81			
Benzodiazepines	1,005	1,020	1,148	1,139	1,017	1,036	1,123	1,269			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	325	265	266	288	206	222	293	269		21.2	
CNS stimulants	50	52	55	45	53	50	33	24	-52.0	-52.0	
CNS AGENTS	1,790	1,689	1,922	1,875	1,513	1,651	2,019	2,286	27.7	38.5	
Analgesics	1,525	1,441	1,664	1,622	1,314	1,439	1,726	1,954	28.1	35.8	
Antimigraine agents	11	9	12	16	...	9	22	12			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	...			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	412	397	433	609	543	663	824	1,108	168.9	67.1	34.5
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	365	369	394	301	230	227	268	281		23.8	
Salicylates/combinations	245	197	212	159	116	103	155	102	-58.4		-34.2
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	490	470	611	535	421	438	447	438			
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	...	1	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.17 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for St. Louis by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	30	17	25	31	21	...	8	7	-76.7		
Anticonvulsants	79	120	92	106	97	118	153	156	97.5	32.2	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	9	8	14	7	11	...	15	12			
Antiparkinson agents	26	29	24	21	5	7	13	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	121	74	103	88	64	77	105	154		100.0	46.7
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	175	167	130	120	102	115	163	123			
Antihistamines	25	28	19	21	31	22	27	25			
Bronchodilators	24	13	10	14	8	7	12	6	-75.0		
Decongestants	27	18	27	...	13	17	13	6	-77.8	-64.7	
Expectorants	0	...	14	5	...	6	5	...			
Upper respiratory combinations	90	90	58	68	45	62	100	70			
Respiratory agents NTA	...	15	...	5	...	...	7	11		...	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	116	141	166	126	85	92	95	99			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	18	14	20	17	10	0	14	...			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	14	32	26	15	10	24	15	29	107.1		93.3
Calcium channel blocking agents	34	32	48	36	20	19	15	8	-76.5	-57.9	
Diuretics	7	...	21	11	12	12	15	9			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	44	60	52	48	34	37	35	44			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	450	452	482	398	361	292	275	338			22.9
Alternative medicines	...	...	...	11	...	7	6	18	...		
Anti-infectives	151	128	140	124	101	84	41	56	-62.9		
Gastrointestinal agents	78	61	73	32	55	34	32	38	-51.3		
Hormones	35	43	57	27	48	37	19	33			
Nutritional products	22	24	31	31	26	18	19	26			
Topical agents	4	16	8	1	...	5	11	32	700.0	540.0	190.9
Drug unknown	120	147	138	137	81	78	108	104			
All other substances NTA	39	30	31	35	46	30	39	32			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	6,038	5,657	6,179	5,664	5,719	6,336	6,908	8,216			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	11,006	10,346	11,020	10,310	10,704	11,687	13,317	15,963			
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	917	869	880	841	819	876	918	903	-1.5	3.0	-1.6

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Table 2.2.18 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for San Diego by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	4,689	4,494	5,646	6,578	6,666	6,619	6,508	6,133	30.8	-7.3	-5.8
Alcohol-in-combination	1,375	1,405	1,776	1,802	1,878	1,801	1,622	1,660			
Cocaine	667	644	906	844	971	1,063	1,002	812		-23.6	-19.0
Heroin	687	675	970	911	984	1,063	1,031	733		-31.0	-28.9
Marijuana	512	480	626	970	1,128	923	955	1,107	116.2	19.9	15.9
Amphetamines	381	425	489	872	753	916	894	942	147.2		
Methamphetamine	911	686	666	976	721	584	747	673		15.2	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	6	6	17	8	14	25	47	52	766.7	108.0	
Ketamine	0	0	4	...	4	13	12	10		-23.1	-16.7
LSD	47	54	82	66	65	65	48	22	-53.2	-66.2	-54.2
PCP	54	58	34	51	52	37	36	38			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	26	23	29	17	34	22	27	10	-61.5	-54.5	-63.0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	0	0	7	8	5	8	5	...		-37.5
GHB	3	22	37	34	34	77	65	57	1,800.0	-26.0	
Inhalants	15	10	...	14	14	12	6	3	-80.0	-75.0	-50.0
Combinations NTA	3	8	9	6	7	13	7	9	200.0		28.6
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	3,987	3,681	4,538	5,272	5,517	5,421	5,131	5,645	41.6		10.0
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	1,788	1,660	2,187	2,497	2,647	2,601	2,377	2,599	45.4		9.3
Antidepressants	503	453	622	709	733	672	623	695	38.2		11.6
MAO inhibitors	3	0	3	...	0	0	2	0	-100.0		-100.0
SSRI antidepressants	160	124	208	264	292	245	230	250	56.3		8.7
Tricyclic antidepressants	220	180	238	278	204	193	160	223			39.4
Miscellaneous antidepressants	120	149	172	164	237	235	231	222	85.0		
Antipsychotics	276	211	263	226	268	300	212	212	-23.2	-29.3	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	163	112	133	105	112	73	47	45	-72.4	-38.4	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	7	3	6	0	2	1	0	1	-85.7		
Thioxanthenes	17	11	10	6	6	3	1	3	-82.4		200.0
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	89	86	114	115	148	223	164	162	82.0	-27.4	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	981	976	1,273	1,525	1,614	1,600	1,517	1,678	71.0		10.6
Barbiturates	68	81	120	165	161	129	145	147	116.2	14.0	
Benzodiazepines	671	663	922	1,102	1,191	1,250	1,197	1,312	95.5		9.6
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	241	231	231	258	262	222	175	219			25.1
CNS stimulants	29	21	30	36	32	28	25	15	-48.3	-46.4	-40.0
CNS AGENTS	1,543	1,512	1,779	2,054	2,204	2,224	2,280	2,545	64.9	14.4	11.6
Analgesics	1,242	1,247	1,452	1,688	1,783	1,839	1,913	2,123	70.9	15.4	11.0
Antimigraine agents	10	17	8	12	15	9	12	5	-50.0	-44.4	-58.3
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4			100.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	398	464	612	706	885	1,011	1,013	1,304	227.6	29.0	28.7
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	199	217	236	324	259	224	270	237	19.1		-12.2
Salicylates/combinations	197	163	170	178	160	134	153	103	-47.7	-23.1	-32.7
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	438	387	425	464	464	462	464	470			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.18 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for San Diego by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	22	19	29	37	36	16	15	10	-54.5	-37.5	-33.3
Anticonvulsants	107	82	111	113	151	144	141	160	49.5		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	17	6	8	12	4	11	7	6	-64.7	-45.5	
Antiparkinson agents	50	34	32	40	26	29	15	13	-74.0	-55.2	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	105	124	147	164	199	185	187	232	121.0	25.4	24.1
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	117	114	122	127	126	108	100	106			
Antihistamines	17	24	24	19	16	30	16	21			
Bronchodilators	19	16	13	11	15	5	4	4	-78.9		
Decongestants	19	16	21	27	25	15	14	13			
Expectorants	1	5	2	3	4	4	8	4	300.0		
Upper respiratory combinations	58	52	62	64	64	49	55	62		26.5	
Respiratory agents NTA	2	1	1	3	2	6	3	2		-66.7	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	91	80	73	107	110	86	60	107		24.4	78.3
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	9	18	9	16	15	23	14	15	66.7	-34.8	
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	30	27	27	30	35	15	13	17	-43.3		
Calcium channel blocking agents	21	17	11	23	24	20	9	17			88.9
Diuretics	9	3	4	18	9	2	4	19	111.1	850.0	375.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	21	16	22	20	26	25	20	39	85.7	56.0	95.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES	449	314	377	488	429	402	315	288	-35.9	-28.4	-8.6
Alternative medicines	0	...	8	11	10	24	12	4		-83.3	-66.7
Anti-infectives	104	86	113	134	95	71	59	37	-64.4	-47.9	-37.3
Gastrointestinal agents	45	30	37	52	42	41	23	19	-57.8	-53.7	-17.4
Hormones	34	36	25	39	47	40	36	39			
Nutritional products	23	18	23	19	34	11	19	17		54.5	
Topical agents	4	4	3	9	4	1	2	12	200.0	1,100.0	500.0
Drug unknown	213	123	143	200	178	189	141	148		-21.7	
All other substances NTA	26	16	24	23	19	25	23	13	-50.0	-48.0	-43.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,043	4,660	5,806	6,747	6,982	7,036	7,094	6,962	38.1		-1.9
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	8,676	8,175	10,184	11,851	12,184	12,040	11,639	11,779	35.8		
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	519	504	575	586	611	657	639	624	20.2		-2.4

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.19 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for San Francisco by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	12,458	10,512	9,649	8,697	7,263	8,309	8,675	10,033	-19.5	20.7	15.7
Alcohol-in-combination	2,941	2,578	2,173	1,941	1,586	1,705	1,804	2,155	-26.7	26.4	19.5
Cocaine	3,227	2,560	2,310	1,979	1,843	1,935	2,054	2,482	-23.1	28.3	20.8
Heroin	3,654	3,113	3,132	2,719	2,360	3,050	2,756	2,790	-23.6		
Marijuana	500	506	424	388	391	469	627	704	40.8	50.1	12.3
Amphetamines	433	329	235	273	172	254	371	786	81.5	209.4	111.9
Methamphetamine	1,301	1,106	934	1,012	616	554	591	611	-53.0		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	32	29	32	35	38	47	107	152	375.0	223.4	42.1
Ketamine	1	3	4	1	2	4	14	11	1,000.0	175.0	
LSD	148	116	104	73	43	55	67	46	-68.9	-16.4	-31.3
PCP	131	89	158	122	67	62	70	76	-42.0	22.6	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	18	14	25	24	23	15	33	42	133.3	180.0	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0			
GHB	11	16	78	83	102	138	151	158	1,336.4	14.5	
Inhalants	2	3	4	10	7	5	4	5	150.0		
Combinations NTA	58	49	34	36	11	17	25	17	-70.7		-32.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	5,689	5,014	4,564	4,794	5,263	4,393	3,496	3,710	-34.8	-15.5	6.1
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	2,056	1,818	1,608	1,481	1,236	1,366	1,301	1,580	-23.2	15.7	21.4
Antidepressants	418	382	355	320	289	358	284	326	-21.5		15.5
MAO inhibitors	1	3	3	0	...	1	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
SSRI antidepressants	142	147	125	127	106	145	102	124			21.6
Tricyclic antidepressants	205	144	108	87	94	98	52	56	-72.7	-42.9	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	70	87	119	106	85	114	130	149	112.9	30.7	14.6
Antipsychotics	311	273	190	163	123	142	117	145	-53.4		23.9
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	150	120	107	73	45	42	25	23	-84.7	-45.2	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	5	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	26	23	10	12	5	...	3	1	-96.2		-66.7
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	135	124	71	77	73	97	89	121		24.7	36.0
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,300	1,146	1,041	980	817	847	885	1,096	-15.7	29.4	23.8
Barbiturates	94	75	66	64	51	48	78	115		139.6	47.4
Benzodiazepines	857	780	730	727	619	665	664	825		24.1	24.2
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	349	291	245	188	147	134	143	157	-55.0	17.2	
CNS stimulants	27	17	22	18	7	19	14	10	-63.0	-47.4	
CNS AGENTS	1,477	1,330	1,361	1,184	1,151	1,207	1,389	1,589		31.6	14.4
Analgesics	1,204	1,077	1,082	964	964	987	1,194	1,353		37.1	13.3
Antimigraine agents	8	8	8	2	3	1	3	2	-75.0	100.0	
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	545	527	515	559	541	600	696	839	53.9	39.8	20.5
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	188	173	161	127	119	131	130	155	-17.6	18.3	19.2
Salicylates/combinations	145	97	117	68	75	64	103	65	-55.2		-36.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	319	272	281	209	227	191	263	288		50.8	9.5
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.19 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for San Francisco by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	11	3	12	18	6	7	10	7	-36.4		-30.0
Anticonvulsants	88	84	112	95	77	103	111	112	27.3		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	4			
Antiparkinson agents	67	46	36	29	25	13	8	5	-92.5	-61.5	-37.5
General anesthetics	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Muscle relaxants	101	116	117	74	76	93	61	109			78.7
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	109	106	90	58	58	44	68	82	-24.8	86.4	20.6
Antihistamines	24	16	16	9	13	12	13	27		125.0	107.7
Bronchodilators	11	4	5	2	3	0	6	7	-36.4		
Decongestants	22	25	23	11	9	5	5	9	-59.1	80.0	80.0
Expectorants	5	4	1	3	2	2	6	7	40.0	250.0	
Upper respiratory combinations	44	56	42	32	31	25	37	30	-31.8		-18.9
Respiratory agents NTA	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	-66.7		
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	79	105	81	72	58	54	43	71		31.5	65.1
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	12	17	25	17	15	23	11	21	75.0		90.9
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	18	35	21	20	23	14	15	11	-38.9		-26.7
Calcium channel blocking agents	15	15	11	9	4	8	4	6	-60.0		50.0
Diuretics	13	11	5	7	8	2	3	8	-38.5	300.0	166.7
Cardiovascular agents NTA	22	28	19	19	7	8	10	25		212.5	150.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,967	1,655	1,422	1,999	2,759	1,723	695	387	-80.3	-77.5	-44.3
Alternative medicines	0	3	10	6	4	1	2	4		300.0	100.0
Anti-infectives	101	62	52	41	36	29	15	20	-80.2	-31.0	33.3
Gastrointestinal agents	31	28	21	15	6	4	14	27		575.0	92.9
Hormones	30	27	28	25	20	26	29	26			
Nutritional products	17	20	15	7	10	6	14	14	-17.6	133.3	
Topical agents	5	4	4	5	4	1	4	17	240.0	1,600.0	325.0
Drug unknown	1,758	1,497	1,281	1,881	2,669	1,636	600	267	-84.8	-83.7	-55.5
All other substances NTA	25	16	11	20	9	19	17	12	-52.0	-36.8	-29.4
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	12,115	10,161	9,533	9,424	9,068	8,928	7,857	8,575	-29.2		9.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	18,147	15,527	14,213	13,491	12,525	12,702	12,171	13,743	-24.3		12.9
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	577	481	495	479	513	558	503	545	-5.6	-2.3	8.3

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.20 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Seattle by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	9,787	8,286	8,303	11,653	8,768	9,033	12,078	11,614		28.6	
Alcohol-in-combination	2,900	2,272	2,149	2,988	2,221	2,228	3,173	3,145		41.2	
Cocaine	3,029	2,158	2,143	2,850	2,399	2,519	3,338	3,409		35.3	
Heroin	2,137	2,023	2,418	2,894	2,421	2,470	2,490	1,927		-22.0	-22.6
Marijuana	910	993	899	1,663	936	808	1,414	1,596	75.4	97.5	12.9
Amphetamines	186	233	178	462	293	345	640	699	275.8	102.6	
Methamphetamine	309	258	195	479	266	353	540	395			-26.9
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2	10	12	20	19	32	128	115	5,650.0	259.4	-10.2
Ketamine	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	1		-66.7	-75.0
LSD	212	245	182	163	94	121	107	62	-70.8	-48.8	-42.1
PCP	20	36	50	49	47	47	116	128	540.0	172.3	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	74	41	60	53	45	48	37	72		50.0	94.6
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0		-100.0	
GHB	0	0	3	...	17	34	57	39			-31.6
Inhalants	4	15	3	20	6	16	12	15	275.0		25.0
Combinations NTA	6	...	12	3	3	8	21	12	100.0	50.0	-42.9
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	7,920	5,782	5,425	6,550	5,146	4,821	6,896	8,204		70.2	19.0
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	3,436	2,518	2,387	2,720	2,122	1,839	2,630	2,883		56.8	9.6
Antidepressants	1,150	817	780	839	646	587	796	798		35.9	
MAO inhibitors	2	3	0	...	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
SSRI antidepressants	287	293	284	257	199	186	317	308		65.6	
Tricyclic antidepressants	613	333	272	366	229	191	229	233	-62.0	22.0	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	248	188	224	210	218	210	250	257		22.4	
Antipsychotics	328	219	192	203	155	121	181	195		61.2	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	113	87	65	47	35	23	20	17	-85.0	-26.1	-15.0
Psychotherapeutic combinations	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	23	16	5	18	5	0	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	185	112	122	137	116	98	160	178		81.6	11.3
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	1,912	1,421	1,360	1,634	1,275	1,092	1,611	1,845		69.0	14.5
Barbiturates	84	130	93	153	108	106	130	191	127.4	80.2	46.9
Benzodiazepines	1,207	887	947	1,104	925	785	1,220	1,354		72.5	11.0
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	620	404	319	377	243	202	261	300	-51.6	48.5	14.9
CNS stimulants	46	60	55	44	45	39	42	44		12.8	
CNS AGENTS	3,394	2,459	2,311	2,903	2,222	2,201	3,040	3,991		81.3	31.3
Analgesics	2,798	2,073	1,936	2,504	1,904	1,947	2,666	3,505		80.0	31.5
Antimigraine agents	4	6	3	11	7	5	8	...			...
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	1,215	954	943	1,422	1,104	1,237	1,699	2,560	110.7	107.0	50.7
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	426	284	277	276	276	203	242	250	-41.3	23.2	
Salicylates/combinations	393	266	230	247	154	147	178	143	-63.6		-19.7
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	761	563	484	548	363	354	534	539		52.3	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.2.20 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Seattle by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	32	14	14	25	23	8	20	18	-43.8	125.0	-10.0
Anticonvulsants	222	138	163	178	151	120	199	228		90.0	14.6
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	24	33	11	11	27	5	7	15	-37.5		
Antiparkinson agents	49	30	35	25	10	3	4	8	-83.7	166.7	100.0
General anesthetics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	270	171	152	159	107	119	143	217		82.4	51.7
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	266	184	113	130	91	92	167	187	-29.7	103.3	
Antihistamines	71	44	27	36	23	18	56	57		216.7	
Bronchodilators	40	11	5	...	7	6	4	2	-95.0	-66.7	-50.0
Decongestants	42	39	12	24	23	19	18	23	-45.2		
Expectorants	7	...	6	8	8	8	8	7			
Upper respiratory combinations	97	72	61	53	27	38	69	90		136.8	30.4
Respiratory agents NTA	8	10	...	3	4	3	12	8			-33.3
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	168	140	113	130	91	65	77	98	-41.7	50.8	27.3
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	21	29	27	19	18	15	11	5	-76.2	-66.7	-54.5
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	57	35	36	29	30	11	28	27	-52.6	145.5	
Calcium channel blocking agents	40	21	18	24	7	7	7	13	-67.5		85.7
Diuretics	22	13	11	21	6	8	3	18		125.0	500.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	28	40	21	37	30	23	27	35		52.2	29.6
OTHER SUBSTANCES	656	481	501	667	619	624	983	1,045	59.3	67.5	6.3
Alternative medicines	2	3	13	19	6	10	11	11	450.0		
Anti-infectives	175	129	125	106	65	32	63	45	-74.3	40.6	
Gastrointestinal agents	56	39	45	32	32	35	35	36			
Hormones	67	30	37	66	50	50	34	35	-47.8	-30.0	
Nutritional products	34	31	20	12	17	3	12	27		800.0	125.0
Topical agents	15	7	1	6	...	0	7	23			228.6
Drug unknown	253	210	244	384	413	472	784	845	234.0	79.0	7.8
All other substances NTA	52	32	16	42	34	21	37	23	-55.8		-37.8
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	10,363	8,505	8,471	10,587	8,327	8,424	11,115	11,495		36.5	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	17,707	14,068	13,728	18,203	13,914	13,854	18,974	19,818		43.0	
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	700	570	599	582	550	564	621	701	0.2	24.2	12.8

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.2.21 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Washington, DC by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	15,419	11,474	11,842	11,083	11,876	10,695	10,302	10,612			
Alcohol-in-combination	4,926	3,407	3,605	3,216	3,270	2,745	2,300	2,774	-43.7		20.6
Cocaine	4,849	3,542	3,881	3,223	3,718	3,150	2,830	2,894	-40.3		
Heroin	1,254	1,295	1,527	1,689	2,097	1,771	1,946	1,888	50.6		
Marijuana	2,712	2,035	2,167	2,394	2,360	2,516	2,510	2,135			
Amphetamines	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Methamphetamine	33	24	11	...	16	33	62	24			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	...	...	...	23	...	78	110	...	...	
Ketamine	...	1	3	10	4	3	7	...			
LSD	168	176	132	90	49	87	45	25	-85.1	-71.3	-44.4
PCP	1,301	868	347	212	152	176	317	525	-59.6	198.3	65.6
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	...	...	...	13	21	12	...	...			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
GHB	0	1	0	0	4	13	24	15			
Inhalants	...	9	...	4	15	...	...	...		...	
Combinations NTA	6	2	0	0	...	2	...	...	...		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	9,768	8,402	7,959	7,876	7,178	6,241	5,927	6,868			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	3,788	3,360	3,305	3,204	2,705	2,342	2,177	2,452			
Antidepressants	1,003	945	893	910	805	670	610	733			
MAO inhibitors	15	0	...	7	...	0	0	...	...		
SSRI antidepressants	423	481	458	399	354	311	315	375			
Tricyclic antidepressants	379	248	232	244	229	145	72	80	-78.9	-44.8	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	186	216	199	260	219	214	222	275			
Antipsychotics	474	397	343	339	235	219	220	263			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	205	203	128	114	49	34	...	...	...		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	0	1	...	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	23	...	14	...	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	243	170	200	218	180	182	193	244			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	2,227	1,903	1,970	1,852	1,581	1,406	1,303	1,383			
Barbiturates	210	185	194	203	167	151	112	99			
Benzodiazepines	1,438	1,205	1,210	1,107	1,063	879	839	900			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	579	513	566	543	352	376	351	385			
CNS stimulants	84	135	100	103	83	...	44	72		...	63.6
CNS AGENTS	3,929	3,285	3,206	3,316	3,011	2,556	2,427	2,982			
Analgesics	3,514	2,833	2,740	2,791	2,559	2,210	2,094	2,596			
Antimigraine agents	16	...	8	7	...	...	...	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	25		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	981	737	751	790	740	680	672	1,098			63.4
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	733	643	645	554	517	414	395	459	-37.4		
Salicylates/combinations	498	405	314	333	324	230	216	145	-70.9	-37.0	-32.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	1,281	1,043	1,022	1,107	964	880	802	857			
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			

Table 2.2.21 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimates for Washington, DC by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	26	20	38	...	26	13	18	...			
Anticonvulsants	220	207	208	305	297	233	227	207			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	10	18	...	...	...	8	...	25		212.5	
Antiparkinson agents	54	55	58	38	15	22	7	21	-61.1		200.0
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	104	151	145	127	109	70	76	121			59.2
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	358	318	303	279	217	180	173	298		65.6	72.3
Antihistamines	83	72	57	62	51	54	51	100			
Bronchodilators	26	25	18	20	12	9	3	...			
Decongestants	46	54	50	33	32	20	...	8	-82.6		
Expectorants	38	19	17	11	15	...	...	...			
Upper respiratory combinations	164	144	156	143	104	82	93	130		58.5	
Respiratory agents NTA	1	2	6	10	...	...	...	14	1,300.0	...	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	154	141	152	129	140	117	98	98			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	25	37	46	28	31	20	29	31		55.0	
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	35	26	30	27	17	27	...	26			
Calcium channel blocking agents	28	39	24	27	47	23	18	12	-57.1	-47.8	
Diuretics	26	2	18	21	...	9	4	9			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	40	37	34	26	42	38	28	20	-50.0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	1,539	1,278	993	947	1,105	1,046	1,053	1,036	-32.6		
Alternative medicines	0	...	...	...	19	10	...	...			
Anti-infectives	254	210	195	182	106	84	53	77	-70.8		
Gastrointestinal agents	71	95	55	29	44	47	46	46			
Hormones	67	76	48	36	51	52	57	71			
Nutritional products	51	62	39	55	37	29	33	47			
Topical agents	0	28	2	1	0	...	6	46		...	666.7
Drug unknown	1,045	762	599	581	808	780	817	714	-31.7		
All other substances NTA	42	42	52	50	40	26	35	31			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	14,152	11,830	11,720	11,193	11,596	10,282	10,303	10,566			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	25,187	19,876	19,801	18,959	19,054	16,936	16,229	17,480			
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	1,195	1,176	1,090	1,077	1,112	1,129	1,201	1,261	5.5	11.7	5.0

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Alcohol in Combination	86,744	91,064	93,927	102,088	94,134	100,347	104,164	104,533	113,472	97,527	-14.1	
Cocaine	82,359	85,757	86,254	79,575	89,176	84,704	90,178	96,752	96,282	91,687		
8-Ball Cocaine	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	...		
Anhydroecgonine Methylester												
Basuco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bazooka	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	-100.0	
Benzoylecgonine	16	...	150	...	148	152	...	50	...	...		
Blow	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	2	0	0		-100.0
Candy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
China White Cocaine	0	0	5	0	0	5	...	0	0	0		
Cinnamoylcocaine												
Cocaine	62,044	64,248	64,916	59,837	68,420	64,822	69,835	72,721	72,439	70,106		
Cocaine Laced Cigarette	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Cocaine Metabolite	7	44	...	43	...	...	69	110	117	123		
Coke	247	299	197	140	135	244	135	304	81	62		-79.6
Crack	19,949	20,873	20,854	19,220	20,348	19,356	19,911	23,466	23,497	20,694		
Crack Joint	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	150	...	
Crystal Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	5	10		...
Dust	...	...	4	9	1	...	3	...	4	5		
Ecgonine Methylester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	-100.0	
Eight Ball	2	1	7	0	...	...	...	1	...	0		-100.0
Ethylecgonine	0	0	1	2	...	0	0	...	0	...		
Flake	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Free Base Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Love Drug												
Methylecgonine	...	0	1	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Moon Dust												
Norcocaethylene	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Norcocaine	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	...	0	0		
P-Blow	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Ready Rock	1	1	2	1	2	0	4	...	0	2		
Rock Cocaine	...	16	15	5	...	18	8	...	7	8		
Heroin	35,899	37,859	37,829	37,406	44,786	47,635	47,169	44,138	48,926	42,571	-13.0	
Acetylcodeine												
Beast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Black Tar Heroin	9	...	5	10	13	21	...	4	3	...		
Blue Diamond Heroin												
Blue Ring												
Brown Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	...		
Brown Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Carachi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	22		...
China Cat Heroin												
China White Heroin	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
D-Funk	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dead President	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diacetylmorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		
Floaters												
Heroin	35,873	37,843	37,771	37,387	44,715	47,556	47,044	44,120	48,897	42,494	-13.1	

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Heroin Dope	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	525.0	
Heroin with Dormin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Heroin with Scopolamine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Horse												
Iranian Heroin	1	1	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Mexican Mud												
Mixed Dope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Mixed Jive Heroin												
Mixed Junk Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
Monoacetylmorphine	0	0	0	...	1	0	...	3	0	0		-100.0
Mxd Siu Whpd Cracker												
P-Dope	...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
Pakistani Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Persian Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Poison	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	14		
Polo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
Smack	...	0	...	2	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Stuff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Super Buick	2	0	1	2	...	0	...	0	0	0		
Tootsie Roll Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	...		
White Fox Heroin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana	32,331	37,863	38,979	43,094	43,974	49,028	47,398	55,164	55,347	55,727		
11-Hydroxy-THC												
11-Nor-Delta-9-THC												
51'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
Ash	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bad Grass	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Bad Weed	0	0	...	2	...	...	...	0	0	0		
Blunt	20	19	17	10	...	...	24	21	22	11		
Bolivian Pot												
Buda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cannabinoids	4,020	6,328	4,412	4,978	5,433	5,803	5,744	6,917	6,974	7,690		
Cannabinol	2	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	10	...		
Cannabis Sativa	836	1,392	1,068	1,056	1,193	1,173	1,145	1,467	1,127	1,054		
Cannabis Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Charmin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cheba	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chronic	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Clickers Pot with Formaldehyde	4	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Columbian Grass												
Crazy Eddie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Delta-9-carboxy-THC	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	...		
Delta-9-THC	14	42	...	...	97	119	101	93	32	0	-100.0	-100.0
Double Barrell THC	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Flowers												
Grass	0	...	...	0	2	2	1	1	0	...		
Happy Cigarette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

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Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Hash	17	15	6	5	7	4	4	8	...	2		-75.0
Hawaiian Marijuana	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Hemp	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Herbs	1	0	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	5		
Joint	5	12	2	3	7	...	4	11	...	10		
Joystick Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Locoweed	0	0	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Love Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana	18,908	20,393	22,790	26,102	22,189	23,480	22,875	27,827	28,736	26,128		
Marijuana Cookies	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	...	7	...	
Marijuana Distillate	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Marijuana Dusted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Marijuana Pizza	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana with Formaldehyde	1	1	1	3	1	8	1	2	1	...		
Marijuana with THC	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Mary Anna	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mary Jane	0	...	0	0	0	0	2	...	0	0		
Mexican Gold Marijuana	0	0	...	...	1	0	1	0	0	0		
Mixed Jive												
MJ	840	844	714	560	417	991	1,206	1,567	1,230	1,499		
Pearl T	0	2	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	0		-100.0
Pot	...	...	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,215		
Pot Brownies	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	...		
Primo	...	...	...	0	4	0	1	...	0	0		
Ragweed Marijuana	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Red Bud												
Reefer	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roaches	...	...	0	...	0	3	3	...	0	0		
Seeds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sheeba	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Shermans	...	0	2	0	3	5	4	4	17	5	-70.6	
Sinsemilla Marijuana												
Smoke	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Tea	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Tetrahydrocannabinol	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	61	66	...		
Thai Stick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
THC	4,485	5,743	6,552	6,167	10,413	...	...	...	...	...		
THC Cookies												
THC Metabolite	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Trip Weed												
Tung Shueh												
Turbo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Weed	63	67	61	65	125	294	92	164	228	180		
Wicky Stick	0	...	...	0	0	4	...	0	...	...		
Witch	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0		

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Amphetamines	5,946	5,476	6,706	5,921	6,575	8,497	8,638	9,049	9,506	10,079		
Amobarbital/dextroamphetamine/thyroid desiccated	...	...	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0		-100.0
Amphetamine	5,702	5,254	6,362	5,557	6,285	8,054	8,115	8,429	8,771	9,448		
Amphetamine-dextroamphetamine	6	13	...	...	195	227	...	312	442	512		
B-52 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-100.0	
Bam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Beans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bennies	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		
Benzphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	...	4		300.0
Black Beanies												
Black Beauty	2	3	...	1	1	0	0	...	2	4		
Black Mollies	0	1	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0		
Blue and Clears												
Blue Crystal												
Blues Amphetamine												
Blues and Reds												
Brown and Clears	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Chicken Powder Amphetamine	...	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0		
Christmas Trees Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Crossroads Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Crosstops Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
d-Amphetamine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Dextroamphetamine	...	...	186	...	...	205	...	...	...	...		
Dextroamphetamine/prochlorperazine												
DOM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Footballs	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Green and Clear Amphetamine												
Hearts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Khat	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
MDA	2	0	...	1	...	0	...	23	...	...		...
Methylcrystalline	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mollies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Nexus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
Pep Pill	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	...	0		
Pink Hearts Amphetamine												
Purple Heart Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Red Hearts												
Rockets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
STP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sweethearts	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Uppers	...	12	8	...	1	1	10	2	...	...		
Vees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
West Coast Turnarounds												
White Cross Diet Pill	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
White Crosses Amphetamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Whites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Yellow Mollies												
Methamphetamine	8,936	6,534	4,952	4,730	5,717	7,323	6,182	6,786	8,137	6,136		
30-30'S	0	0	0	2	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Bathtub Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blue Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Crank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Criss Cross Speed												
Crystal	315	253	100	97	168	226	81	241	270	288		
Crystal Methedrine	12	...	4	0	0	0	4	15	76	393	417.1	2,520.0
Deb Speed												
Easter Eggs Speed												
Hurricane												
Ice	4	11	4	1	2	8	7	13	20	30		
Meth Crystals	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	30	27	...		
Meth Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	800.0	
Methampex												
Methamphet Crystalline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	59	552		
Methamphetamine	4,544	3,479	2,556	2,086	3,423	4,601	3,824	4,273	5,419	3,593		
Methamphetamine/phenobarbital/phenytoin												
Monster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Mr Pep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pink Ladies Speed												
PTA-Speed	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Red Devils Speed	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Reds Speed	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Rock	0	5	...	...	0	3	...	13	4	27	575.0	107.7
Rock Crystal	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Speed	1,211	1,162	593	797	832	943	820	1,293	1,096	...		
Speed Crystal	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	...		
Speeders Speed												
Splash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
White Cloud Speed												
Zoom Speed	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
(MDMA) Ecstasy	363	351	792	947	1,903	2,125	2,385	2,427	3,115	2,303		
Ecstasy	352	348	787	944	1,883	2,114	2,340	2,381	3,097	2,287		
MDM	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0		
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	18	15		-53.1
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	...	2	5	3	19	11	39	14	0	0		-100.0
Ketamine	...	51	...	209	...	107	156	451	...	152		
Ketamine	...	32	...	197	113	83	127	318	...	129		
Norketamine												
Purple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Special K	...	18	11	13	...	24	29	...	...	22		
LSD	1,542	1,767	3,215	2,427	2,699	2,157	1,859	1,882	939	407	-56.7	-78.4
Acid	427	597	1,190	779	552	821	538	517	106	...		
Acid Blotter	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acid Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acid Purple	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0		

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Beauty Acid	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blotter Blue LSD	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blue Dot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Blue Haze												
Blue Heaven												
Felix the Cat												
Hallucinogenic Acid	0	0	0	1	...	0	2	...	0	0		
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kool Aid LSD	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
LSD	1,111	1,114	1,921	1,641	2,098	1,336	1,318	1,301	830	219	-73.6	-83.2
LSD with Strychnine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mickey Mouse												
Micro Dots	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Orange Barrel Sunshine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Orange Blossom Acid												
Paper Acid	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pink Hearts LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pink Micro Dot LSD												
Pink Sunshine Acid												
Purple Barrel LSD	2	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Purple Blotter LSD	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Purple Haze	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
Snoopy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
White Lightning Acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	-50.0	-50.0
PCP	1,760	1,725	1,711	1,607	2,057	2,607	2,798	3,074	3,028	3,257		
Angel Dust	57	69	87	42	70	60	154	68	232	74		
Animal Tranquilizer	1	2	1	...	...	6	0	0	0	0		
Black Dust	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Buzz	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cools PCP												
Crystal PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-100.0	
Dummy Dust												
Energizer	0	...	...	0	1	0	0	...	0	0		
Fireball	0	0	0	2	0	...	0	4	0	0		-100.0
Green	0	0	...	0	...	...	1	0	0	0		
Hog												
Lemons	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Love Boat	0	...	0	3	0	1	4	4	0	5		
Lovely												
Mad Dog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Mint Leaf												
Night Train	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
PCP	1,457	1,522	1,348	1,430	1,697	2,389	2,394	2,698	2,483	2,991		
Phencyclidine	244	123	200	122	269	133	...	238	284	162		
Phencyclohexyl Ethyl	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Semyl	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sunshine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Super Kools												
TAC	0	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	1	3		
Tea PCP	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
TIC	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	19		
Wack	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	...		
Whack	0	0	4	4	5	4	3	1	0	0		-100.0
Zombie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	845	863	986	573	960	791	1,058	718	1,070	620		
Angels Trumpet	0	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	...	0		-100.0
Crystal Mescaline	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Datura Stramonium	...	0	0	0	...	0	2	0	0	...		
Hallucinogen Miscellaneous	8	...	16	50	...	...	36	51	...	9		-82.4
Jimson Weed	...	8	...	2	5	4	7	...	...	...		
Jimson Weed Tea	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liberty Cups Mushrooms	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mace	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Magic Mushrooms	...	...	...	3	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Mescaline	...	...	...	39	...	25	16	12	...	12		
Mescaline Chocolates												
Mescaline Synthetic												
Microdot Mescaline	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Morning Glory Seeds	0	...	3	2	1	0	0	...	...	...		
Mushrooms	521	465	365	409	656	630	873	529	...	452		
Needle Point Mescaline	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	2	-50.0	
Nutmeg	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Peyote	2	0	...	...	1	1	3	...	0	...		
Psilocybin	...	1	3	7	...	...	0	0	2	0	-100.0	
Psilocyn												
Psychedelics	...	1	0	...	16	13	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Shrums	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	...		
Toad Stools	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wild Mushrooms	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16		
Flunitrazepam	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Rochas	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	...		
Roche	...	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	...		
Rohypnol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9		
Roofies	4	0	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	2		
Ruffies	3	5	0	2	...	2	...	1	4	1	-75.0	
Rufinal	3	2	3	...	2	2	1	1	0	0		-100.0
GHB	459	387	895	1,192	1,987	2,865	...	1,679	1,661	2,024		
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	459	387	895	1,051	1,922	2,754	...	1,679	1,660	2,021		
GBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Renewtrient	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	1		
Inhalants (volatile agent)	1,124	1,053	818	451	555	856	550	...	329	485		
Acetone	...	2	4	11	...	...	...	...	0	...		
Acrylics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Aerosol air freshener	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	...		
Aerosol Spray	0	...	1	...	8	...	0	...	...	2		
Air Deodorizer	0	...	...	8	4	1	...	1	0	0		-100.0
Airplane Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Alpha terpineol	...	12	...	3	1	...	...	0	0	0		
Brake Fluid	0	0	0	...	...	1	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Butane	...	2	...	...	3	0	...	2	7	...		
Car Cleaner	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Carburetor Cleaning Fuel	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	5	1	3	200.0	
Chlorothene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cleaner Solvent	0	2	...	3	1	...	0	0	0	0		
Cleaning Fluid	0	...	...	...	3	0	1	0	...	...		
Coffee Stain Remover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cologne Aerosol	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Contact Cement	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Correction Fluid	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Cresol	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Cyanoacrylate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	...		
Deodorant Aerosol	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Embalming Fluid	3	2	5	6	10	7	11	7	2	...		
Epoxy Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ether	...	1	0	0	...	1	...	0	1	0	-100.0	
Ethylene Glycol	0	5	...	0	...	1	0	0	0	...		
Facial Astringent	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fingernail Polish	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fluorine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Furniture Polish Aerosol	0	...	...	...	10	0	7	0	0	0		
Gas	6	...	9	...	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Gasoline	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	3	...		
Glue	17	22	23	28	19	25	10	11	9	11		
Hair Spray Aerosol	...	...	4	...	8	0	...	0	0	...		
Helium	...	...	...	1	...	...	0	...	0	0		
Hydrocarbon	0	0	0	0	1	...	1	...	0	2		
Inhalants	5	...	7	10	12	...	14	13	8	7		
Ink	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene Oil	5	...	0	0	0	1	3	...	0	0		
Lacquer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Lacquer Thinner	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Leather Cleaner	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Lighter Fluid	2	1	...	...	...	0	0	6	0	0		-100.0
Malathion	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Methane	0	2	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	...		
Methanol	0	6	1	10	...	0	1	...	5	0	-100.0	
Methylbenzene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Methylchloroform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Methylene Chloride	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Moth Balls	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Motor Oil	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	...	0	0		
Nail Polish Remover	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	0	...		
Natural Gas	0	1	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Octane Booster	...	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Paint	293	356	...	40	41	293	...	31	...	48		
Paint Thinner	...	10	7	...	9	10	...	...	7	6		
Paint/unknown composition	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pesticide/unknown composition	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Petroleum Distillate	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
Petroleum hydrocarbons	...	0	...	0	3	...	0	0	0	...		
Phenolic disinfectants	...	0	6	...	...	4	...	0	0	...		
Polish Remover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Polyurethane												
Propane Gas	...	0	...	...	1	...	0	0	...	...		
Roach Poison	0	6	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Rubber Cement	0	0	1	5	0	4	0	0	0	0		
Shoe Polish	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Silicone Shoe Saver	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Solvents	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0		
Spot Remover	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Starting Fluid	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tape Recorder Cleaner	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tolly	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Toluene	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	...		
Toluene Glue	21	...	14	4	10	14	...	...	6	...		
Toluol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Transmission Go	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichloroethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichloroethane/trichloroethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tuilio	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tuleeo	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Turpentine	...	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0		
Vaporizers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Volatile/unknown components	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Xylene	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Inhalants (nitrites)	9	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	...		
Black Jack												
Butyl Nitrite	1	...	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	0		
Isobutyl Nitrite	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Locker Room												
Poppers	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	2	0	...		
Rush	7	0	...	1	...	3	2	0	...	0		
Inhalants (chloro-fluoro-hydrocarbons)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	0	...		
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Freon propellant	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	...		
Silicone Spray	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichlorofluromethane	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	0		-100.0

Table 2.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inhalants (general anesthetics)	14	...	...	20	9	16	16	...	4	...		
Desflurane												
Enflurane												
Fluoromar												
Halothane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Isoflurane	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Methoxyflurane												
Nitrogen Hypoxide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nitrous Oxide	9	...	...	19	7	13	16	...	4	1	-75.0	
Sevoflurane												
Trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Whippets	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	...		
Combinations NTA	75	70	55	42	52	68	59	156	...	118		
Acid with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Cocaethylene	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	...		
Cocaine with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5		400.0
Crystal Crank with THC	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	0	...	0		
LSD with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	...		
LSD with Speed												
Marijuana with Angel Dust	...	1	1	0	0	0	2	...	0	...		
Marijuana with Cathinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana with Cocaine	9	11	3	2	0	3	...	...	...	5		
Marijuana with Crystal Substance												
Marijuana with Heroin	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Marijuana with PCP	...	3	...	1	0	0	5	6	...	20	---	
Marijuana with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		
PCP with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
PCP with THC	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	...	0	4		
Pot with Cocaine	0	0	1	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Pot with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Shermans with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-100.0	
Speedball	56	48	40	34	46	58	43	43	...	36		
THC with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	1		
WAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Alcohol in Combination	160,798	166,907	166,172	171,963	184,991	196,222	204,510	218,005	35.6		
Cocaine	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	34.7	14.4	10.4
8-Ball Cocaine	...	...	...	5	3	2	0	2			
Anhydroecgonine Methylester											
Basuco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bazooka	...	10	7	5	5	2	1	2			
Benzoylecgonine	70	35	...	...	414	461	358	...			
Blow	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	2			
Candy											
China White Cocaine	3	2	0	0	5	0	...	0	-100.0		
Cinnamoylcocaine											
Cocaine	107,773	101,043	118,371	121,928	129,165	128,257	134,658	145,160	34.7		
Cocaine Laced Cigarette	0	3	...	0	1	0	0	0			
Cocaine Metabolite	91	112	142	15	...	...	164	226			
Coke	511	458	354	629	495	275	379	386			
Crack	34,728	33,789	33,373	38,243	41,727	39,568	39,266	46,964	35.2		19.6
Crack Joint	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Crystal Cocaine	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	...			
Dust	24	20	...	7	8	10	4	11			
Ecgonine Methylester	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	3			
Eight Ball	4	1	14	3	8	...	...	...			
Ethylecgonine	0	1	0	0	1	...	0	...			
Flake	0	0	0	3	0	0	...	0			
Free Base Cocaine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-75.0		
Love Drug											
Methylecgonine	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	1			
Moon Dust	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Norcocaethylene	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Norcocaine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	...			
P-Blow	5	...	5	0	...	8	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Ready Rock	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	...			
Rock Cocaine	...	...	52	...	32	...	26	...			
Heroin	63,158	69,556	72,980	70,712	75,668	82,192	94,804	93,064	47.4		
Acetylcodeine											
Beast	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Black Tar Heroin	13	6	45	15	9	22	...	8		-63.6	
Blue Diamond Heroin											
Blue Ring											
Brown Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			
Brown Mexican Heroin	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Carachi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18			
China Cat Heroin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
China White Heroin	5	8	7	7	...	0	0	...	...		
D-Funk	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Dead President	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Diacetylmorphine	0	0	2	1	0	0	...	...			
Floaters	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Heroin	62,987	69,487	72,904	70,657	75,614	82,102	94,600	93,017	47.7		

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Heroin Dope	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	4			
Heroin with Dormin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Heroin with Scopolamine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Horse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Iranian Heroin	0	0	0	2	1	4	...	0		-100.0	
Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		-100.0	
Mexican Mud											
Mixed Dope	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Mixed Jive Heroin											
Mixed Junk Heroin	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Monoacetylmorphine	...	...	...	0	0	3	...	3			
Mxd Siu Whpd Cracker											
P-Dope	16	31	...	6	6	0	0	1	-93.8		
Pakistani Heroin											
Persian Heroin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Poison	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	2			
Polo	0	7	14	0	0	0	0	1			
Smack	0	2	1	...	...	2	...	0		-100.0	
Stuff	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Super Buick	0	0	0	2	1	...	...	0			
Tootsie Roll Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	...			
White Fox Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Marijuana	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	176.0		14.6
11-Hydroxy-THC											
11-Nor-Delta-9-THC											
51'S	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	1			
Ash	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Bad Grass	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
Bad Weed	0	1	4	0	...	3	...	0		-100.0	
Blunt	22	27	43	38	36	...	...	43	95.5		
Bolivian Pot											
Buda	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Cannabinoids	3,537	4,420	5,878	8,395	10,739	10,411	11,547	13,892	292.8		
Cannabinol	0	...	...	5	...	0	...	15			
Cannabis Sativa	738	1,127	1,167	1,873	2,460	2,250	2,318	2,594	251.5		
Cannabis Tea											
Charmin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Cheba	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0		-100.0	
Chronic	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Clickers Pot with Formaldehyde	46	23	14	4	3	0	...	0	-100.0		
Columbian Grass											
Crazy Eddie	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Delta-9-carboxy-THC	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	1			-66.7
Delta-9-THC	21	55	72	22	134	219	220	124	490.5		-43.6
Double Barrell THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Flowers	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Grass	12	8	8	...	...	2	3	1	-91.7		-66.7
Happy Cigarette	16	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Hash	24	19	35	29	22	12	9	...			
Hawaiian Marijuana	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Hemp	...	1	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Herbs	...	9	...	1	1	...	...	...			
Joint	35	43	...	...	14	10	...	14	-60.0		
Joystick Marijuana	0	0	2	0	0	0	...	0			
Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Locoweed	0	0	0	0	3	0	...	0			
Love Leaf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana	29,265	32,396	35,088	37,173	43,183	48,291	46,355	56,563	93.3		22.0
Marijuana Cookies	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	...			
Marijuana Distillate	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	0			
Marijuana Dusted	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana Pizza	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana Tea	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana with Formaldehyde	0	6	3	6	2	4	9	3			-66.7
Marijuana with THC	0	7	0	0	1	0	...	0			
Mary Anna	3	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	-100.0		
Mary Jane	1	0	0	0	...	0	2	...			
Mexican Gold Marijuana	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	0			-100.0
Mixed Jive											
MJ	2,157	1,663	1,755	1,635	1,558	977	2,197	2,797		186.3	27.3
Pearl T	2	17	3	7	2	1	7	1	-50.0		-85.7
Pot	1,748	2,084	...	...	5,679	...	...	...			
Pot Brownies	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0			-100.0
Primo	3	2	4	6	...	4	1	...			
Ragweed Marijuana	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Red Bud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Reefer	60	32	38	26	26	22	...	...			
Roaches	0	0	0	...	...	...	6	...			
Seeds	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0			
Sheeba	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Shermans	7	6	4	...	2	3	9	21	200.0	600.0	133.3
Sinsemilla Marijuana											
Smoke	0	1	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Tea	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Tetrahydrocannabinol	131	264	...	...	...	...	298	126			
Thai Stick	3	4	...	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
THC	1,968	2,824	5,718	8,137	12,295	16,581	...	...			
THC Cookies											
THC Metabolite	5	...	8	0	0	...	0	...			
Trip Weed											
Tung Shueh	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Turbo	2	...	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Weed	190	170	161	225	128	190	386	392	106.3	106.3	
Wicky Stick	13	9	3	...	4	0	7	...	...		
Witch	0	0	0	...	0	1	...	0		-100.0	

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Amphetamines	10,118	9,581	9,772	10,496	12,183	12,496	17,134	18,555	83.4	48.5	
Amobarbital/dextroamphetamine/thyroid desiccated	2	...	...	...	...	0	2	3			
Amphetamine	9,392	9,341	9,129	10,085	11,616	11,842	16,169	17,200	83.1	45.2	
Amphetamine-dextroamphetamine	0	0	0	9	...	261	635	754		188.9	
B-52 S	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	2			
Bam	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Beans	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bennies	3	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Benzphetamine	...	...	0	2	0	0	...	...			
Black Beanies											
Black Beauty	...	10	...	5	10	2	0	...			
Black Mollies	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	0		-100.0	
Blue and Clears											
Blue Crystal											
Blues Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Blues and Reds											
Brown and Clears	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Cat	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...			
Chicken Powder Amphetamine	...	0	...	...	2	1	4	0		-100.0	-100.0
Christmas Trees Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Crossroads Amphetamine	2	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Crosstops Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
d-Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Dextroamphetamine	45	...	364	233	319	264	283	405	800.0		
Dextroamphetamine/prochlorperazine											
DOM	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1			
Footballs	11	4	1	1	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Green and Clear Amphetamine											
Hearts	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Khat	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
MDA	3	7	0	2	...	13	...	25	733.3	92.3	
Methylcrystalline	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Mollies											
Nexus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Pep Pill	...	...	...	2	0	1	3	...			
Pink Hearts Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Purple Heart Amphetamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Red Hearts											
Rockets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
STP	2	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
Sweethearts	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Uppers	17	19	...	...	20	...	11	...	...		
Vees	...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0			
West Coast Turnarounds											
White Cross Diet Pill	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			
White Crosses Amphetamine	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0			-100.0
Whites	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	1			

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Yellow Mollies											
Methamphetamine	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923			
30-30'S	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Bathtub Speed	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Blue Speed	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Crank	7,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,988	-73.9		
Criss Cross Speed											
Crystal	1,036	799	493	746	353	265	307	511	-50.7	92.8	66.4
Crystal Methedrine	1,094	623	15	42	...	0	4	91	-91.7		2,175.0
Deb Speed											
Easter Eggs Speed											
Hurricane											
Ice	30	20	...	...	14	3	15	33		1,000.0	120.0
Meth Crystals	...	7	0	0	3	0	0	56	...		
Meth Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Methampex	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Methamphet Crystalline	0	1	2	0	...	0	0	...			
Methamphetamine	4,850	5,618	5,127	8,247	6,035	5,508	8,424	9,693	99.9	76.0	
Methamphetamine/phenobarbital/phenytoin											
Monster	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Mr Pep	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Pink Ladies Speed											
PTA-Speed	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Red Devils Speed	1	2	0	...	1	...	0	...			
Reds Speed	0	1	1	...	...	0	...	0			
Rock	13	4	17	...	7	...	11	17			
Rock Crystal	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			...
Speed	2,902	2,965	2,030	2,265	1,754	1,629	1,762	2,389			
Speed Crystal	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Speeders Speed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Splash											
White Cloud Speed											
Zoom Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			-100.0
(MDMA) Ecstasy	253	421	319	637	1,143	2,850	4,511	5,542	2,090.5	94.5	
Ecstasy	250	413	312	626	1,135	2,828	4,455	5,478	2,091.2	93.7	
MDM	...	0	0	0	0	0	6	0			-100.0
MDMA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	50			
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	0	8	...	...	7	22	50	14			-72.0
Ketamine	19	...	81	...	209	396	263	679	3,473.7		
Ketamine	8	...	54	242	180	309	210	423	5,187.5		
Norketamine											
Purple	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Special K	11	9	27	...	29	...	53	...			
LSD	5,158	5,682	4,569	5,219	4,982	5,126	4,016	2,821	-45.3	-45.0	
Acid	1,189	1,523	1,022	1,476	1,787	1,331	1,359	623	-47.6	-53.2	-54.2
Acid Blotter	3	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Acid Blue	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Acid Purple	0	...	0	...	0	1	...	0		-100.0	

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Beauty Acid	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Blotter Blue LSD	3	...	0	9	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Blue Dot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Blue Haze											
Blue Heaven											
Felix the Cat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Hallucinogenic Acid	26	31	13	2	0	...	2	...	...		
Hits	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kool Aid LSD	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
LSD	3,936	4,118	3,524	3,726	3,035	3,739	2,654	2,131	-45.9	-43.0	
LSD with Strychnine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Mickey Mouse											
Micro Dots	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Orange Barrel Sunshine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Orange Blossom Acid											
Paper Acid	0	0	2	0	...	...	0	0			
Pink Hearts LSD	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pink Micro Dot LSD	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pink Sunshine Acid											
Purple Barrel LSD	0	0	...	2	...	0	0	0			
Purple Blotter LSD	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Purple Haze	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			
Snoopy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sugar	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
White Lightning Acid	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4			
PCP	5,899	5,963	3,441	3,626	3,436	3,663	5,404	6,102		66.6	
Angel Dust	292	429	122	118	156	111	214	300			
Animal Tranquilizer	...	0	3	1	3	...	6	0			-100.0
Black Dust	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Buzz	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0			
Cools PCP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Crystal PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Dummy Dust											
Energizer	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	...			
Fireball	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	4			
Green	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	0			
Hog											
Lemons	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Love Boat	19	7	5	4	...	3	5	4	-78.9		
Lovely											
Mad Dog	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Mint Leaf											
Night Train	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
PCP	5,253	5,018	2,975	3,092	2,870	3,127	4,783	5,181		65.7	
Phencyclidine	313	496	324	405	324	391	374	521			
Phencyclohexyl Ethyl	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Semyl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Sunshine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Super Kools											
TAC	1	0	...	1	0	...	7	1			-85.7
Tea PCP	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
TIC	3	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Vet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Wack	5	3	2	0	2	1	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Whack	3	3	...	1	4	9	7	1	-66.7	-88.9	-85.7
Zombie	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1,577	1,463	1,600	1,629	1,849	1,533	1,849	1,788			
Angels Trumpet	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	8			
Crystal Mescaline	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...			
Datura Stramonium	0	0	1	...	0	...	...	0			
Hallucinogen Miscellaneous	0	...	2	22	...	133	145	56			
Jimson Weed	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...			
Jimson Weed Tea	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Liberty Cups Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Mace	2	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
Magic Mushrooms	3	...	22	11	...	4	...	...			
Mescaline	128	43	119	288	...	111	42	15	-88.3		-64.3
Mescaline Chocolates											
Mescaline Synthetic											
Microdot Mescaline	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Morning Glory Seeds	...	0	0	0	5	3	0	...			
Mushrooms	789	942	1,165	957	830	1,065	1,502	1,287			
Needle Point Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7		600.0	
Nutmeg	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...			
Peyote	2	...	...	9	...	...	4	...			
Psilocybin	9	...	4	19	4	...	...	2	-77.8		
Psilocyn	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Psychedelics	4	6	4	...	1	18	13	1		-94.4	-92.3
Shrums	...	...	0	...	0	0	5	0			-100.0
Toad Stools	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Wild Mushrooms	0	1	0	0	...	0	2	0			-100.0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Flunitrazepam	4	...	4	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Rochas	0	...	0	2	0	1	1	3		200.0	
Roche	0	0	5	...	0	4	1	3			200.0
Rohypnol	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roofies	0	0	0	9	4	...	7	5			
Ruffies	...	19	32	5	5	6	4	5	...		
Rufinal	0	9	32	17	...	6	3	1			-66.7
GHB	56	145	638	762	1,282	3,178	4,969	3,340	5,864.3		
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	56	145	638	762	1,282	2,973	4,853	3,339	5,862.5		
GBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Renewtrient	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Inhalants (volatile agent)	1,480	863	1,283	2,108	1,871	1,007	1,406	587	-60.3		-58.3
Acetone	21	28	...	14	6	...	12	...	...		
Acrylics	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Aerosol air freshener	...	0	0	...	0	0	1	0			-100.0
Aerosol Spray	...	...	16	0	...	13	...	...			
Air Deodorizer	...	...	...	0	...	12	...	1		-91.7	
Airplane Glue	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alpha terpineol	2	...	11	17	15	4	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Brake Fluid	...	0	...	4	0	...	1	1			
Butane	...	6	...	...	5	8	...	9			
Car Cleaner	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0			
Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Carburetor Cleaning Fuel	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	6	...		
Chlorothene	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cleaner Solvent	0	...	0	1	3	4	...	0		-100.0	
Cleaning Fluid	3	7	2	0	8	10	1	...	...		
Coffee Stain Remover	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cologne Aerosol	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Contact Cement	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
Correction Fluid	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-100.0		-100.0
Cresol	0	0	0	...	...	0	1	0			-100.0
Cyanoacrylate	1	0	...	0	0	1	0	...			
Deodorant Aerosol	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Embalming Fluid	3	6	3	4	7	16	18	9	200.0		-50.0
Epoxy Glue	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Ether	...	3	0	...	1	...	6	1			
Ethylene Glycol	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	0	-100.0		-100.0
Facial Astringent	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Fingernail Polish	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Fluorine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Furniture Polish Aerosol	0	0	3	...	...	12	7	0		-100.0	-100.0
Gas	5	2	...	20	10	...	...	...			
Gasoline	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9			
Glue	...	...	52	...	45	47	35	19		-59.6	-45.7
Hair Spray Aerosol	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	0		-100.0	...
Helium	1	0	0	...	...	8	...	...			
Hydrocarbon	...	...	...	0	0	1	6	...			...
Inhalants	15	4	7	9	...	22	...	20			
Ink	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Kerosene Oil	...	0	...	5	...	0	4	...			
Lacquer	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lacquer Thinner	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0	
Leather Cleaner	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Lighter Fluid	...	...	...	4	...	...	0	6			
Malathion	0	0	...	...	0	2	0	1			
Methane	2	...	3	0	2	0	...	0	-100.0		
Methanol	...	4	12	...	7	...	1	...			
Methylbenzene	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Methylchloroform	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Methylene Chloride	0	...	0	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Moth Balls	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Motor Oil	...	0	0	0	0	7	0	...			
Nail Polish Remover	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Natural Gas	0	...	0	...	3	0	...	...			
Octane Booster	...	6	...	...	3	4	0	0		-100.0	
Paint	170	81	164	685	508	82	382	...			
Paint Thinner	16	13	18	...	17	...	...	9			
Paint/unknown composition	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0			
Pesticide/unknown composition	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0			-100.0
Petroleum Distillate	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
Petroleum hydrocarbons	0	...	...	...	...	3	...	0		-100.0	
Phenolic disinfectants	...	4	8	...	6	...	6	0			-100.0
Polish Remover	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Polyurethane	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Propane Gas	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...			
Roach Poison	...	3	4	...	...	5	0	0		-100.0	
Rubber Cement	3	0	3	0	1	5	4	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Shoe Polish	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	...			
Silicone Shoe Saver	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Solvents	0	...	...	1	0	0	...	...			
Spot Remover	0	0	1	0	...	...	0	0			
Starting Fluid	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Tape Recorder Cleaner	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0			
Tolly	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		-100.0	
Toluene	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	8			
Toluene Glue	...	32	...	129	...	14	...	11			
Toluol	5	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Transmission Go	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Trichloroethane	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Trichloroethane/trichloroethylene	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Tuilio	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Tuleeo	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
Turpentine	...	3	...	...	2	1	4	0		-100.0	-100.0
Vaporizers	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Volatile/unknown components	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Xylene	...	0	1	0	0	...	0	...			
Inhalants (nitrites)	...	5	9	14	...	3	...	...			
Black Jack											
Butyl Nitrite	0	0	0	1	...	0	...	0			
Isobutyl Nitrite	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Locker Room											
Poppers	0	2	7	5	...	0	5	2			-60.0
Rush	...	3	2	7	...	3	5	...			
Inhalants (chloro-fluoro-hydrocarbons)	...	19	...	...	3	...	...	10			
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	...			
Freon propellant	1	9	...	0	1	0	1	0	-100.0		-100.0
Silicone Spray	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Trichlorofluromethane	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	7			

Table 2.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Inhalants (general anesthetics)	25	...	20	30	...	29	32	...			
Desflurane											
Enflurane											
Fluoromar											
Halothane	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Isoflurane	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Methoxyflurane											
Nitrogen Hypoxide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Nitrous Oxide	22	...	14	25	...	25	28	...			
Sevoflurane											
Trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Whippets	...	...	3	...	0	0	1	...			
Combinations NTA	495	163	383	201	125	94	127	298			
Acid with PCP											
Cocaethylene	0	...	1	0	1	1	0	2			
Cocaine with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
Crystal Crank with THC	...	2	2	...	...	8	7	...			
LSD with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6			
LSD with Speed											
Marijuana with Angel Dust	0	0	0	...	2	0	2	...			
Marijuana with Cathinone	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana with Cocaine	...	5	7	9	14	2	7	8			
Marijuana with Crystal Substance											
Marijuana with Heroin	0	0	0	2	...	0	0	0			
Marijuana with PCP	3	6	...	6	...	1	5	7		600.0	
Marijuana with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
PCP with Cocaine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
PCP with THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...			
Pot with Cocaine	2	0	0	0	1	...	...	...			
Pot with PCP											
Shermans with PCP	6	3	...	0	0	0	1	1	-83.3		
Speedball	264	143	287	109	88	80	101	159			
THC with Cocaine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8			
WAC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		

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[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
Antidepressants	25,361	28,853	25,529	31,202	27,762	32,317	28,259	30,316	30,695	30,554		
MAO inhibitors	...	14	14	10	4	...	2	...	...	2		
isocarboxazid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenelzine	...	12	7	9	2	...	1	...	...	...		
tranylcypromine	7	1	7	1	...	1	1	...	0	0		
monoamine oxidase inhibitors-NOS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	1		
SSRI antidepressants	11,507	13,015	11,754	13,810	11,072	14,078	12,637	13,086	13,885	13,554		
citalopram	0	0	0	448	1,115	1,953	1,505	1,975	2,499	2,396		
fluoxetine	5,116	5,364	4,449	5,500	3,881	3,994	3,945	3,031	3,332	2,719		
fluvoxamine	172	341	...	...	...	...	453	146	...	22		
paroxetine	3,614	3,512	4,135	4,192	3,064	4,498	3,522	4,324	4,599	4,986		
sertraline	2,605	3,796	3,091	3,422	2,788	3,458	3,213	3,556	3,376	3,430		
SSRI antidepressants-NOS	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	0		
Tricyclic antidepressants	7,186	7,160	5,971	6,486	7,040	6,331	5,507	6,040	6,407	5,802		
amitriptyline	4,059	3,671	3,038	2,476	3,240	3,537	2,907	2,328	2,346	2,047		
amoxapine	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	...		
clomipramine	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	10		
desipramine	205	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	11		
doxepin	669	914	623	833	719	569	554	309	463	451		
imipramine	557	505	213	491	256	285	278	297	...	...		
nortriptyline	345	552	723	462	426	304	359	325	334	258		
protriptyline	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-100.0	
trimipramine	1	1	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	...		
tricyclic antidepressants-NOS	1,192	1,343	1,084	1,999	2,260	1,426	1,197	2,568	2,947	2,781		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	6,527	8,664	7,791	10,896	9,645	11,840	10,113	11,065	10,394	11,196		
bupropion	711	1,183	1,499	2,006	1,853	2,179	1,630	2,361	1,783	2,133		
maprotiline	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
mirtazapine	...	356	249	602	817	1,423	993	893	1,005	1,323		
nefazodone	296	806	745	669	1,131	834	775	872	621	524		
nomifensine maleate	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
trazodone	4,545	5,158	4,517	5,424	4,429	5,465	4,333	4,634	4,712	4,505		
venlafaxine	691	950	678	1,901	1,308	1,774	1,948	1,992	2,003	2,438		
antidepressants-NOS	279	...	...	240	104	166	434	311	270	...		
Antipsychotics	7,718	8,064	8,206	8,268	6,955	10,348	9,748	9,817	10,365	9,215		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	2,224	2,360	1,951	1,123	965	1,194	913	743	616	747		
chlorpromazine	280	484	386	276	290	335	...	269	368	488		
fluphenazine	193	171	253	147	...	...	32	27	20	30		
mesoridazine	15	...	10	10	...	7	2	...	5	0	-100.0	
perphenazine	341	460	353	...	...	...	28	...	26	11	-57.7	
prochlorperazine	214	258	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...		
promazine	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
thioridazine	905	733	494	303	176	449	333	...	...	27		
trifluoperazine	129	...	252	...	28	27	23	...	7	...		
triflupromazine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
phenothiazine antipsychotics-NOS	...	9	...	...	19	...	12	12	...	...		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	23		
amitriptyline-chlordiazepoxide	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	0	...		
amitriptyline-perphenazine	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	19		

Table 2.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
psychotherapeutic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	...	...	
Thioxanthenes	416	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	...	12		
thiothixene	416	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	...	12		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5,007	5,431	5,971	6,940	5,330	8,921	8,740	8,982	9,560	8,433		
butaperazine												
chlorprothixene	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
clozapine	38	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...		
haloperidol	1,160	951	1,179	676	507	374	793	658	357	528		
lithium	2,083	1,840	1,641	2,422	1,444	1,640	2,081	1,646	1,764	1,088		
loxapine	...	...	...	42	17	...	12	17	...	...		
molindone	8	...	6	4	6	...	3	3	...	0		-100.0
olanzapine	669	1,154	1,605	1,812	1,474	2,979	2,475	2,575	2,642	1,811		
pimozide	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
quetiapine	0	...	351	409	487	1,529	1,480	1,917	2,429	2,735		
risperidone	960	1,129	1,025	1,543	1,809	2,069	1,830	2,015	2,030	1,863		
ziprasidone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
antipsychotics-NOS	1	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...		
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	55,455	59,926	58,426	60,817	57,650	62,451	58,068	63,594	72,355	63,031	-12.9	
Barbiturates	3,310	4,207	4,553	4,395	3,382	3,651	3,450	4,401	5,105	4,737		
acetylcarbromal/pentobarbital	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
allobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
amidopyrine/butalbital/caffeine												
amobarbital	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	0		
amobarbital-secobarbital	8	2	2	...	5	0	...	0	0	...		
aprobarbital/butabarbital/phenobarbital												
barbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	0	0		
barbital/butabarbital/dihydroergotamine/ phenobarbital/scopolamine												
barbituric acid	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
belladonna/phenobarbital												
butabarbital	...	5	17	...	16	2	...	15	18	...		
butabarbital/chlorpheniramine- phenylpropanolamine/theophylline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
butabarbital/pentobarbital/phenobarbital/ secobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
butalbital	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	3	2	8		
cyclobarbital	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
diethylbarbituric acid												
ephedrine/pentobarbital												
ephedrine/phenobarbital	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ephedrine/secobarbital												
heptabarbital												
hexobarbital												
hexobarbitone	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
homatropine/phenobarbital	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
mephobarbital	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
mephobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	1	...	...	...	0	0		
methylbarbituric acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		

Table 2.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
methylphenobarbital	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
pavatrine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
pentobarbital	...	...	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
pentobarbital/phenobarbital	0	3	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
phenobarbital	831	1,220	1,326	908	693	1,012	786	506	611	367		
phenobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0
phenyltoloxamine/secobarbital												
secobarbital	14	25	12	...	...	...	15	18	4	...		...
talbutal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
barbiturates-NOS	2,351	2,870	3,161	3,281	2,472	2,433	2,415	3,361	3,848	3,930		
Benzodiazepines	40,686	44,410	44,398	46,215	44,324	47,419	43,659	49,175	54,797	47,884	-12.6	
alprazolam	8,782	9,049	8,783	10,023	10,461	10,731	11,375	12,035	13,609	13,154		
bromazepam	6	...	...	2	6	0	...	9	...	...		...
chlordiazepoxide	374	662	854	893	291	758	627	372	580	107	-81.6	-71.2
clobazam	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	...	0	0		
clonazepam	7,233	8,863	8,587	8,831	7,754	9,484	8,521	8,256	10,861	7,786	-28.3	
clorazepate	556	623	388	200	...	...	...	343	231	26		
diazepam	6,536	5,846	6,912	5,155	6,251	6,603	5,487	4,971	6,476	5,286		
estazolam	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	8	...		
flurazepam	292	412	472	331	207	244	219	138	465	...		
halazepam	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	...	...		
lorazepam	5,313	5,636	4,836	5,965	4,726	5,999	4,672	5,626	6,276	5,198		
lormetazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
midazolam	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0
nitrazepam	0	2	3	0	...	...	1	0	0	2		
oxazepam	272	416	254	284	33	...	214	...	241	...		
prazepam	...	0	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...		
quazepam	1	6	...	2	...	...	2	0	1	0	-100.0	
temazepam	1,222	1,767	1,337	1,672	1,022	1,726	1,016	1,237	1,400	890		
triazolam	142	350	188	282	278	124	239	187	48	...		
benzodiazepines-NOS	9,887	10,763	11,745	12,462	13,058	11,389	10,987	15,787	14,516	14,711		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics	11,460	11,309	9,475	10,207	9,944	11,381	10,959	10,018	12,454	10,411	-16.4	
acepromazine	1	...	4	...	1	7	4	1	1	...		
acetophenazine maleate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetylcarbromal												
benactyzine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
bromisovalum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
buspirone	576	573	617	961	1,125	1,204	1,095	422	858	718		
carbamate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
chloral betaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chloral hydrate	50	29	16	...	...	14	23	...	...	...		
chlormethazanone												
chlormezanone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
demoxepam	20	8	1	3	5	1	0	0	2	...		
dexmedetomidine												
dextromethorphan/doxylamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
dichloralphenazone	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diphenhydramine	4,966	4,508	3,549	3,219	3,552	3,674	3,766	3,502	4,168	2,477	-40.6	-29.3

Table 2.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
doxylamine	533	710	725	570	660	710	723	597	713	773		
doxylamine/pyridoxine												
ethchlorvynol	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
ethinamate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
glutethimide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		-100.0
hydroxyzine	878	893	819	1,409	1,116	1,335	586	594	863	866		
meprobamate	30	...	...	...	25	16	...	...	15	...		
meprobamate/pentaerythritolchloral												
methaqualone	...	...	6	...	18	...	9	...	...	3		
methylpentynol												
methyprylon	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
paraldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
penfluridol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenprobamate	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
propiomazine												
pyrilamine	2	...	0	0	...	...	1	0	...	0		
salicylamide/scopolamine	0	0	...	3	0	...	0	0	0	0		
sulforidazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
tricloryl	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
tybamate	2	...	1	...	0	0	2	0	0	0		
zaleplon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	...	268		
zolpidem	2,914	2,973	2,664	2,862	2,406	3,149	3,662	3,605	4,684	4,075		
zopiclone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics-NOS	1,404	1,405	920	816	771	1,117	969	845	840	995		
CNS stimulants	3,038	2,292	1,799	1,869	1,775	1,819	1,517	1,392	1,754	1,887		
caffeine	1,501	1,161	959	923	1,147	1,039	635	856	978	1,155		
caffeine-sodium benzoate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
caffeine/ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
caffeine/multivitamin/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
caffeine/phenylpropanolamine	...	3	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dexmethylphenidate												
doxapram	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
methylphenidate	1,235	970	757	924	554	742	746	527	752	716		
modafinil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	...		
pemoline	219	...	9	...	...	...	...	0	1	...		
CNS stimulants-NOS	26	35	20	15	14	29	42	9	10	7		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002).

The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) is classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Amphetamines are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MAO = monoamine oxidase, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Table 2.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
Antidepressants	54,442	53,764	55,886	54,138	54,382	58,964	60,576	61,012			
MAO inhibitors	405	303	...	291	28	14	...	...	...		
isocarboxazid	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
phenelzine	299	...	...	278	19	11	...	...	...		
tranylcypromine	...	...	23	11	8	...	2	...			
monoamine oxidase inhibitors-NOS	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7			
SSRI antidepressants	20,402	21,585	23,651	24,317	24,768	24,882	26,715	26,972	32.2		
citalopram	0	0	0	0	0	1,563	3,458	4,474		186.2	
fluoxetine	9,110	9,506	9,598	10,502	9,813	9,381	7,939	6,362	-30.2	-32.2	
fluvoxamine	0	271	591	638	421	471	629	227			
paroxetine	3,914	5,656	5,990	7,180	7,646	7,256	8,020	8,923	128.0		
sertraline	7,377	6,150	7,472	5,997	6,887	6,210	6,670	6,932			
SSRI antidepressants-NOS	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...			
Tricyclic antidepressants	24,625	19,429	18,962	16,223	13,130	13,526	11,838	12,447	-49.5		
amitriptyline	11,266	8,897	8,874	8,445	6,710	5,716	6,444	4,673	-58.5		-27.5
amoxapine	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2			
clomipramine	797	330	368	202	...	...	191	...	...		
desipramine	1,240	735	755	401	238	219	...	236	-81.0		
doxepin	4,272	2,726	2,402	2,091	1,537	1,552	1,123	772	-81.9	-50.3	
imipramine	2,757	2,483	1,838	1,383	718	748	563	390	-85.9		
nortriptyline	2,707	2,350	2,244	1,301	1,275	888	663	658	-75.7		
protriptyline	...	4	...	...	...	0	0	2			
trimipramine	...	7	7	2	...	...	1	...			
tricyclic antidepressants-NOS	1,301	1,819	2,224	2,326	2,427	4,259	2,623	5,515	323.9		110.3
Miscellaneous antidepressants	9,011	12,447	13,155	13,307	16,455	20,542	21,953	21,459	138.1		
bupropion	757	1,249	964	1,529	2,681	3,859	3,809	4,145	447.6		
maprotiline	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0			
mirtazapine	0	0	0	...	606	1,420	2,416	1,898			
nefazodone	0	234	1,103	673	1,552	1,800	1,608	1,494			
nomifensine maleate	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	1			
trazodone	7,285	9,455	9,210	8,733	9,674	9,853	9,798	9,347			
venlafaxine	341	1,235	1,606	1,632	1,629	3,209	3,722	3,994	1,071.3		
antidepressants-NOS	516	144	268	729	261	343	599	581			
Antipsychotics	25,012	21,902	18,947	16,983	16,270	15,223	20,097	20,182	-19.3	32.6	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	11,899	9,125	7,743	5,332	4,310	2,088	2,107	1,359	-88.6	-34.9	
chlorpromazine	2,607	2,202	2,154	1,198	870	567	613	636	-75.6		
fluphenazine	1,475	792	884	501	424	207	89	47	-96.8		
mesoridazine	...	248	167	...	...	...	9	9			
perphenazine	2,212	1,896	1,452	764	813	...	168	...	...		
prochlorperazine	302	555	307	284	400	272	311	207			
promazine	...	0	3	...	0	0	...	0			
thioridazine	3,189	2,566	2,243	1,725	1,227	478	782	201	-93.7		-74.3
trifluoperazine	1,391	736	397	454	370	119	49	...	...		
triflupromazine	2	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
phenothiazine antipsychotics-NOS	249	131	135	231	...	...	...	15	-94.0		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	617	522	369	283	...	...	...	...	...		
amitriptyline-chlordiazepoxide	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...			
amitriptyline-perphenazine	472	374	177	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Table 2.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
psychotherapeutic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
Thioxanthenes	1,781	1,176	531	828	299	...	...	...	...		
thiothixene	1,781	1,176	531	828	299	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	10,715	11,079	10,304	10,540	11,402	12,771	17,661	18,542	73.0	45.2	
butaperazine											
chlorprothixene	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
clozapine	418	214	184	63	...	...	191	214			
haloperidol	3,014	2,718	3,311	2,306	2,130	1,183	1,167	1,016	-66.3		
lithium	5,964	6,707	4,678	4,864	3,480	3,867	3,720	3,410	-42.8		
loxapine	519	334	252	...	...	59	...	...			
molindone	13	...	23	12	...	10	6	5			
olanzapine	0	0	0	1,449	2,759	3,265	5,454	5,217		58.8	
pimozide	...	3	...	4	5	0	0	...			
quetiapine	0	0	0	0	484	896	3,009	4,346		385.0	
risperidone	588	1,024	1,848	1,616	2,154	3,352	3,899	4,046	588.1		
ziprasidone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
antipsychotics-NOS	12	5	4	...	4	5	6	3			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	106,421	108,881	112,847	114,228	118,352	118,467	120,519	135,949	27.7	14.8	12.8
Barbiturates	5,887	6,793	7,129	7,039	8,760	7,777	7,102	9,506	61.5		33.8
acetylcarbromal/pentobarbital	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0			
allobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
amidopyrine/butalbital/caffeine											
amobarbital	...	14	6	0	0	...	1	0			-100.0
amobarbital-secobarbital	10	20	...	8	5	6	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
aprobarbital/butabarbital/phenobarbital											
barbital	5	...	3	2	0	0	2	...	...		
barbital/butabarbital/dihydroergotamine/ phenobarbital/scopolamine											
barbituric acid	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
belladonna/phenobarbital											
butabarbital	8	...	...	12	22	...	5	33	312.5		560.0
butabarbital/chlorpheniramine-phenylpropanolamine/theophylline	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
butabarbital/pentobarbital/phenobarbital/ secobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
butalbital	...	...	14	8	0	...	...	5			
cyclobarbital	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	...			
diethylbarbituric acid											
ephedrine/pentobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ephedrine/phenobarbital	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
ephedrine/secobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
heptabarbital											
hexobarbital											
hexobarbitone	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1			
homatropine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0			
mephobarbital	1	3	1	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
mephobarbital/phenytoin	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	...			
methylbarbituric acid											

Table 2.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
methylphenobarbital	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0			-100.0
pavatrine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
pentobarbital	...	46	254	202	...	...	...	...			
pentobarbital/phenobarbital	...	2	0	1	4	...	253	...			
phenobarbital	2,479	2,897	2,338	1,832	2,546	1,601	1,798	1,117	-54.9		
phenobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenyltoloxamine/secobarbital											
secobarbital	212	...	200	45	37	...	23	22	-89.6		
talbutal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
barbiturates-NOS	2,852	3,610	4,220	4,927	6,031	5,753	4,848	7,209	152.8		48.7
Benzodiazepines	74,637	76,548	78,640	82,621	88,808	90,539	91,078	103,972	39.3	14.8	14.2
alprazolam	17,168	17,082	16,655	17,468	17,833	20,484	22,105	25,644	49.4	25.2	16.0
bromazepam	10	6	8	10	20	8	...	13			
chlordiazepoxide	2,563	2,661	2,074	1,155	1,516	1,184	1,384	953	-62.8		
clobazam	...	1	0	0	0	4	0	...			
clonazepam	12,165	12,802	13,375	14,597	17,450	16,584	18,005	19,117	57.1		
clorazepate	725	1,047	1,342	959	1,011	374	383	574			
diazepam	13,560	14,249	13,601	13,366	12,758	11,406	12,090	11,447			
estazolam	267	297	354	...	27	...	...	9	-96.6		
flurazepam	1,497	1,407	1,498	729	884	538	463	603	-59.7		
halazepam	...	...	0	3	0	0	...	...			
lorazepam	12,226	11,256	10,035	10,818	10,472	10,692	10,671	11,902			
lormetazepam	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
midazolam	0	1	1	1	...	0	0	5			
nitrazepam	...	...	1	0	5	...	2	0			-100.0
oxazepam	475	342	697	395	670	317	307	452			
prazepam	13	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...		
quazepam	...	...	210	10	11	...	...	1			
temazepam	3,739	2,888	2,699	2,731	3,104	2,694	2,742	2,637			
triazolam	991	776	727	322	537	560	363	235	-76.3		
benzodiazepines-NOS	9,139	11,587	15,363	19,979	22,507	25,520	22,376	30,302	231.6		35.4
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics	25,898	25,541	27,078	24,569	20,784	20,151	22,339	22,472			
acepromazine	...	...	...	2	7	...	10	2			-80.0
acetophenazine maleate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
acetylcarbromal											
benactyzine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
bromisovalum	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
buspirone	1,358	1,682	1,316	1,510	1,190	2,086	2,299	1,280		-38.6	-44.3
carbamate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chloral betaine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chloral hydrate	477	381	475	152	45	...	37	...	...		
chlormethazanone											
chlormezanone	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
demoxepam	20	54	41	43	9	8	1	2	-90.0	-75.0	100.0
dexmedetomidine											
dextromethorphan/doxylamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
dichloralphenazone	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
diphenhydramine	13,958	11,953	13,008	11,122	8,058	6,771	7,440	7,670	-45.0		

Table 2.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
doxylamine	2,024	1,933	2,034	1,269	1,435	1,230	1,433	1,310			
doxylamine/pyridoxine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ethchlorvynol	86	...	52	30	...	...	...	0	-100.0		
ethinamate											
glutethimide	0	0	7	...	0	0	0	2			
hydroxyzine	3,150	2,680	2,776	2,168	1,713	2,525	1,921	1,456	-53.7		
meprobamate	435	178	99	126	206	---	---	---	---		
meprobamate/pentaerythritolchloral											
methaqualone	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...			
methylpentynol											
methyprylon	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
paraldehyde	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
penfluridol	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
phenprobamate	1	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
propiomazine											
pyrilamine	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...			
salicylamide/scopolamine	3	0	0	0	...	3	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
sulforidazine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0			
tricloryl	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0			
tybamate	...	0	0	2	...	...	2	0			-100.0
zaleplon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410			
zolpidem	1,410	4,037	5,250	5,624	5,837	5,267	6,810	8,289	487.9	57.4	
zopiclone	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics-NOS	2,808	2,153	1,917	2,433	2,326	1,587	2,086	1,685	-40.0		
CNS stimulants	4,592	5,723	5,539	6,162	4,091	3,645	3,336	3,146	-31.5		
caffeine	3,176	3,562	3,116	3,146	2,120	2,070	1,674	1,834	-42.3		
caffeine-sodium benzoate											
caffeine/ephedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	1			
caffeine/multivitamin/phenylpropanolamine	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
caffeine/phenylpropanolamine	...	4	...	...	...	0	0	0			
dexmethylphenidate											
doxapram	3	2	0	...	0	1	1	1			
methylphenidate	1,190	1,860	1,904	2,474	1,728	1,478	1,487	1,279			
modafinil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12			
pemoline	...	171	298	282	...	...	...	1			
CNS stimulants-NOS	42	...	145	78	56	29	72	18			-75.0

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) is classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Amphetamines are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, MAO = monoamine oxidase, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
Analgesics	70,852	71,433	70,496	69,182	69,554	85,843	81,350	85,529	88,971	89,905		
Antimigraine agents	259	378	...	261	410	245	257	258	402	...		
almotriptan												
APAP/dichloralphenazone/isometheptene	...	347	...	...	388	228	...	43	310	...		
belladonna/caffeine/ergotamine/pentobarbital												
caffeine-ergotamine	9	6	...	1	1	...	0	2	...	0		-100.0
dihydroergotamine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ergotamine	...	0	...	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
frovatriptan												
isometheptene mucate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
methysergide maleate	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
naratriptan												
rizatriptan												
sumatriptan	...	13	7	12	12	7	...	...	...	...		
zolmitriptan	0	0	0	1	3	0	9	4	10	...		
antimigraine agents-NOS	4	10	2	...	...	3	...	2	0	...		
Cox-2 inhibitor	0	0	0	7	...	395	607	504	809	801		
celecoxib	0	0	0	7	...	395	607	265	491	388		
meloxicam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
rofecoxib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	313	331		
valdecoxib												
cox-2 inhibitor-NOS												
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	28,528	28,371	30,575	32,883	36,128	40,979	41,394	47,683	51,634	55,311		16.0
Narcotic analgesics	14,353	15,510	17,063	19,689	21,987	23,429	24,404	31,963	32,823	37,315		16.7
Narcotic analgesic combinations	14,175	12,861	13,512	13,194	14,141	17,550	16,990	15,720	18,811	17,997		
alfentanil												
anileridine	0	0	0	2	0	...	4	0	0	0		
aspirin/ethoheptazine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
buprenorphine	1	0	0	...	...	1	10	7	3	1	-66.7	-85.7
butorphanol	...	6	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
codeine/combinations	3,671	3,322	3,298	2,473	2,501	2,578	2,717	1,603	2,117	2,317		
codeine	490	950	469	447	447	378	777	460	470	673		
acetaminophen-codeine	3,023	2,341	2,708	1,866	1,978	2,108	1,741	1,073	1,567	1,626		
acetaminophen/caffeine/codeine												
APAP/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	...	...	0	0	...	0	9	...	...	3		
ASA/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	12		
aspirin-codeine	2	...	...	5	3	1	...	0	0	0		
aspirin/caffeine/codeine												
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin	1	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin/codeine/papaverine	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
codeine/phenacetin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
codeine/salicylates												
codeine combination-NOS	0	2	...	0	0	0	0	1	...	3		
dezocine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dihydrocodeine/combinations	...	1	...	...	0	0	3	1	...	4		

Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
dihydrocodeine	0	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	...	4		
APAP/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ASA/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
dihydromorphinone												
fentanyl/combinations	16	33	254	245	...	251	325	512	...	...		
fentanyl	16	33	254	245	...	251	325	512	...	...		
droperidol-fentanyl												
hydrocodone/combinations	6,044	6,465	7,145	6,806	8,446	10,123	9,975	10,403	11,164	12,033		
hydrocodone	548	746	1,160	807	1,267	1,148	1,092	1,477	737	1,296		
acetaminophen-hydrocodone	5,496	5,719	5,967	5,980	7,063	8,793	8,745	8,842	10,216	10,507		
aspirin-hydrocodone	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0
hydrocodone-ibuprofen	0	0	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	230		
hydromorphone	...	510	427	496	...	...	933	...	...	...		
hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	...		
kaolin-pectin/paregoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
levomethadyl acetate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0
levorphanol	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0		
meperidine/combinations	485	238	491	337	545	678	408	480	184	228		
meperidine	411	121	373	223	289	413	293	411	108	218		
acetaminophen/meperidine	0	0	0	...	0	0	8	0	0	0		
meperidine-promethazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		
methadone	1,952	2,292	2,518	2,826	2,600	3,405	4,415	4,874	5,851	5,190		
morphine/combinations	759	695	1,261	1,159	1,057	1,221	1,262	1,506	1,897	1,122		
morphine	757	695	1,260	1,158	1,055	1,218	1,261	1,506	1,897	1,122		
cocaine (Schedule I substance)/morphine	...	0	1	...	2	3	1	0	0	0		
nalbuphine	...	...	4	19	14	6	...	11	14	...		
noscapine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	4		...
opium/combinations	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	22	...	...		
opium	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	22	...	...		
belladonna-opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
oxycodone/combinations	2,711	2,293	2,918	3,060	3,369	5,437	5,388	8,077	10,332	11,230		
oxycodone	...	...	600	813	992	2,050	1,743	4,940	6,160	7,828		58.5
acetaminophen-oxycodone	2,326	1,655	2,186	2,207	2,296	3,121	3,516	3,069	4,121	3,221		
aspirin-oxycodone	130	...	133	40	...	267	...	68	51	...		
oxymorphone	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	2		
papaveretum	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pentazocine/combinations	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	241	...	0	...	-100.0
pentazocine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		
acetaminophen-pentazocine	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
aspirin-pentazocine	...	29	...	...	9	...	...	237	...	0		-100.0
naloxone-pentazocine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0
phenacetin/combinations	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
phenacetin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine/phenacetin												
aspirin/caffeine/phenacetin/pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		

Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
propoxyphene/combinations	3,637	3,286	2,540	3,253	2,379	2,872	2,613	2,763	2,598	2,486		
propoxyphene	808	577	531	631	186	276	317	560	124	286		
acetaminophen-propoxyphene	2,829	2,705	2,009	2,622	2,193	2,595	2,296	2,204	2,471	2,192		
ASA/caffeine/propoxyphene	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	8		
remifentanil												
sufentanil	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
narcotic analgesics-NOS	8,790	9,057	9,439	11,878	14,068	13,027	12,908	15,880	16,317	18,970		
narcotic analgesic combinations-NOS	0	1	0	1	2	11	0	...	8	...	...	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	13,153	13,352	12,343	11,654	9,977	12,780	12,013	11,170	11,492	11,289		
bromfenac	0	11	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
diclofenac	386	18	12	...	...	34	...	16	12	21		
diclofenac-misoprostol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1		
etodolac	...	194	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...		
fenoprofen	1	...	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
flurbiprofen	3	0	3	3	...	...	...	0	1	0	-100.0	
ibuprofen	8,900	9,100	8,467	7,701	6,994	9,617	8,721	8,320	8,802	8,272		
indomethacin	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29		
ketoprofen	...	406	...	...	15	...	14	4	...	...		
ketorolac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
meclofenamate	0	...	...	0	0	1	...	0	0	0		
mefenamic acid	3	0	0	...	2	2	...	8	1	0	-100.0	-100.0
nabumetone	...	193	278	437	340	...	...	...	...	...		
naproxen	2,620	2,842	2,706	2,580	2,031	2,512	2,568	2,175	2,096	2,476		
oxaprozin	216	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	-90.0	
phenylbutazone	0	0	0	...	2	3	0	1	0	0		-100.0
piroxicam	...	...	5	...	11	1	6	3	...	3		
sulindac	...	5	0	9	...	5	6	1	...	...		
tolmetin	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...		
nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents-NOS	18	...	...	11	...	10	...	0	14	9		
Salicylates/combinations	7,477	7,382	7,724	5,969	5,408	7,166	6,617	4,463	4,036	4,453		
aspirin/combinations	6,779	6,716	6,757	5,309	4,979	6,664	6,046	3,986	3,249	3,746		
aspirin	5,586	5,644	6,052	4,861	4,504	5,836	5,260	3,408	2,729	3,452		
Al hydroxide/ASA/Ca carbonate/Mg hydroxide	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
ASA/citric acid/Na bicarb	14	1	11	...	...	...	10	5	0	...		
ASA/butalbital/caffeine	1,025	942	573	333	404	680	766	390	...	273		
ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	...	...	0	0	...	1	6	...	...		
aspirin-butalbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
aspirin-caffeine	...	18	...	14	...	15	7	...	...	3		
aspirin-diphenhydramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1		
aspirin-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	...	0		
aspirin/salsalate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
choline salicylate	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
choline salicylate-magnesium salicylate	2	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diflunisal	9	...	...	3	3	4	...	1	1	2		
magnesium salicylate	...	12	...	17	8	...	9	6	...	...		
salsalate	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	1	...		

Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
sodium salicylate												
sodium thiosalicylate												
salicylates-NOS	543	595	845	633	413	373	558	470	727	694		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	21,360	21,944	19,657	18,403	17,523	24,207	20,461	21,447	20,597	17,849	-13.3	-16.8
acetaminophen/combinations	20,028	20,663	17,985	17,885	16,252	22,747	19,319	19,931	19,234	16,637	-13.5	-16.5
acetaminophen	16,740	16,881	14,543	14,363	13,339	17,545	15,290	15,545	15,343	13,385		
acetaminophen-butalbital	...	...	6	...	0	3	7	...	...	0		
acetaminophen-caffeine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
acetaminophen-diphenhydramine	1,559	1,992	1,353	1,691	1,362	2,442	1,782	1,870	1,643	1,534		
acetaminophen-pamabrom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
acetaminophen-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	7	...	...	5	6	...	31	...		
acetaminophen-salicylamide	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	13	0	0		-100.0
acetaminophen-tramadol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
acetaminophen/ascorbic acid/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine												
acetaminophen/aspirin												
acetaminophen/aspirin/pyrilamine												
acetaminophen/atropine/caffeine/ ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/Al hydroxide/ASA/caffeine/Mg hydroxide	1	0	...	1	...	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine	694	1,110	877	1,154	938	1,851	1,203	1,676	1,158	1,153		
APAP/ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/butalbital/caffeine	886	530	1,053	528	479	830	807	561	865	368	-57.5	
APAP/caffeine/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/pamabrom/pyridoxine												
APAP/pamabrom/pyrilamine	...	28	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	9		
ammonium sulfate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
benoxaprofen												
benzydamine HCL												
dipyrone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dypyrone	0	0	0	1	...	6	1	0	0	0		
glafenine												
methotrimeprazine												
morazone												
oxyphenbutazone												
salicylamide	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
suprofen												
tramadol	768	810	1,163	213	900	1,115	695	1,206	1,123	1,080		
xylazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
zomepirac	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	1	...	0		-100.0
analgesics-NOS	564	467	508	254	334	340	445	308	...	131		
Analgesics combinations NTA	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	0	0		
diphenhydramine-magnesium salicylate												
magnesium salicylate-phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
paraaminobenzoic acid/sodium salicylate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
prednisone/salicylamide												
analgesic combinations-NOS	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	0	0		

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Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
Anorexiants	952	981	571	708	727	795	745	383	569	1,038		171.0
clobenzorex	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
dexfenfluramine	0	...	0	2	0	0	...	0	0	0		
diethylpropion	3	...	0	2	1	0	2	0	...	...		
fenfluramine	266	...	...	...	18	...	2	...	3	...		
fenproporex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
mazindol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phendimetrazine	2	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	2	0	-100.0	...
phenmetrazine HCl	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phentermine	216	...	...	...	...	35	19	23	...	...		
phenylpropanolamine	364	356	189	255	392	391	334	31	...	...		
sibutramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
anorexiants-NOS	99	189	209	...	192	367	387	264	332	723		
Anticonvulsants	5,973	6,407	7,583	8,113	6,825	8,324	8,524	7,478	7,164	7,904		
5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid												
aloxidone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	-100.0	
aprobarbital	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbamazepine	1,846	1,343	1,878	1,945	1,168	1,134	1,142	998	829	1,055		
divalproex sodium	2,419	2,771	3,457	3,488	2,496	3,628	2,608	2,481	2,884	2,861		
ethosuximide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	1	0	-100.0	
ethotoin												
felbamate	2	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
fosphenytoin	0	0	0	5	...	...	1	0	0	0		
gabapentin	204	506	496	822	1,573	1,911	2,554	1,947	1,514	2,295		
hydantoin	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	-100.0	-100.0
lamotrigine	...	...	11	...	26	24	...	212	...	...		
levetiracetam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
mephenytoin												
methetoin	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
methsuximide	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0		
oxcarbazepine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	216		
paramethadione												
phenacemide												
phensuximide	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
phenytoin	1,012	1,406	1,567	1,591	1,174	1,117	1,122	781	1,014	672		
primidone	...	...	...	...	15	5	7	7	2	...		
tiagabine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...		
topiramate	0	...	2	...	...	...	392	437	183	...		
trimethadione												
valproic acid	407	152	111	111	246	300	...	...	...	171		
zonisamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...		
anticonvulsants-NOS	...	2	...	0	0	...	2	5	4	...		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	274	491	643	598	405	515	624	396	131	517	294.7	
benzocaine-trimethobenzamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
cyclizine	0	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	0	...		
dimenhydrinate	...	...	388	214	261	...	471	...	48	...		
dimenhydrinate/niacin/pentylenetetrazol												
diphenidol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
dolasetron												
dronabinol												
granisetron	4	1	2	8	...	...	0	5	2	2		
isopropamide iodide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
meclizine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
ondansetron	...	189	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...		
phosphorated carbohydrate solution	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	7	...	...		
scopolamine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
thiethylperazine	0	...	0	1	...	0	0	...	0	...		
trimethobenzamide	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
antiemetic/antivertigo agents-NOS	22	6	10	...	...	...	...	13	...	...		
Antiparkinson agents	0	0	0	...	0	7	3	0	...	5		
benztropine	1,090	896	999	668	595	448	306	442	544	520		
biperiden	861	806	908	537	499	418	239	274	461	374		
bromocriptine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbidopa	1	...	15	9	3	0	...	5	...	...		
carbidopa-levodopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
entacapone	...	2	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...		
levodopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
pergolide	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
pramipexole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
procyclidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
ropinirole	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
selegiline												
tolcapone	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		
trihexyphenidyl												
antiparkinson agents-NOS	213	...	...	...	24	20	...	...	9	17		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
droperidol	0	3	7	0	...	...	...	7	...	...		
etomidate	0	3	4	0	0	1	...	0	0	0		
methohexital												
propofol												
thiamylal sodium	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	7	...	...		
thiopental												
general anesthetics-NOS	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Muscle relaxants												
acetaminophen/chlorzoxazone	6,748	6,959	6,653	7,001	6,716	7,867	8,047	8,973	10,028	8,187		
acetaminophen/orphenadrine	...	0	2	0	...	2	0	0	0	0		
ASA/caffeine/orphenadrine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
ASA/carisoprodol/codeine	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	16		
aspirin-carisoprodol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	555	372	...		
aspirin-meprobamate	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
aspirin-methocarbamol	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	-100.0	
atracurium	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...		
baclofen												
benzoctamine	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...		
botulinum toxin type A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
botulinum toxin type B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		

Table 2.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
carisoprodol	3,174	4,412	4,042	4,323	4,506	4,916	4,604	5,407	5,833	4,972		
chlorphenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorzoxazone	...	8	19	10	...	...	...	13	10	...		
cisatracurium												
cyclobenzaprine	2,075	1,538	1,429	1,549	1,212	1,909	2,067	2,096	2,095	1,255	-40.1	
dantrolene	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...		
doxacurium												
mephenesin												
metaxalone	...	...	...	...	...	221	306	202	707	...		
methocarbamol	461	485	...	426	294	281	408	208	389	...		
methoxyethoxyethylaminomethyl-1-4-benzodioxan	0	0	...	3	...	0	0	0	0	0		
metocurine												
mivacurium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
orphenadrine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...		
pancuronium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pipecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
rapacuronium												
rocuronium												
succinylcholine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
tizanidine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	204	...		
tubocurarine												
vecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		
muscle relaxants-NOS	327	...	168	...	151	163	115	...	...	326		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	1	0	0	...	...	...	7	...	...	5		
cevimeline												
donepezil	0	0	0	...	...	...	7	...	2	...		
ergoloid mesylates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
galantamine												
laudanosine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
pilocarpine												
rivastigmine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
tacrine												

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Cocaine (Schedule I substance) / morphine is Brompton's mixture. All other mentions of cocaine are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Anesthetic gasses are classified under Inhalants.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
Analgesics	136,939	137,231	134,638	140,385	141,929	138,736	167,194	174,500	27.4	25.8	
Antimigraine agents	549	844	603	798	507	671	502	660			
almotriptan											
APAP/dichloralphenazone/isometheptene	442	528	417	564	460	586	391	353			
belladonna/caffeine/ergotamine/ pentobarbital											
caffeine-ergotamine	31	...	25	18	7	2	...	4	-87.1	100.0	
dihydroergotamine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
ergotamine	7	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	-85.7		-50.0
frovatriptan											
isometheptene mucate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
methysergide maleate	0	...	...	0	3	3	0	0		-100.0	
naratriptan											
rizatriptan											
sumatriptan	3	19	...	...	21	24	...	...	...		
zolmitriptan	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	14			
antimigraine agents-NOS	...	1	...	4	12	...	4	2			-50.0
Cox-2 inhibitor	0	0	0	0	0	...	1,002	1,314		...	
celecoxib	0	0	0	0	0	...	1,002	755		...	
meloxicam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
rofecoxib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	552			
valdecoxib											
cox-2 inhibitor-NOS											
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	44,518	45,254	46,941	54,116	58,946	69,011	82,373	99,317	123.1	43.9	20.6
Narcotic analgesics	19,415	20,910	22,525	26,298	32,573	41,676	47,833	64,786	233.7	55.5	35.4
Narcotic analgesic combinations	25,102	24,343	24,416	27,819	26,373	27,335	34,540	34,531	37.6	26.3	
alfentanil											
anileridine	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	0		-100.0	
aspirin/ethoheptazine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
buprenorphine	2	2	1	...	0	...	11	10	400.0		
butorphanol	35	...	239	...	19	...	...	...			
codeine/combinations	9,439	8,732	7,594	7,869	6,620	4,974	5,295	3,720	-60.6	-25.2	-29.7
codeine	2,142	1,540	1,208	1,033	1,420	894	1,155	930	-56.6		
acetaminophen-codeine	6,839	6,838	5,907	6,598	5,049	3,845	3,849	2,641	-61.4	-31.3	-31.4
acetaminophen/caffeine/codeine											
APAP/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	...	13	...	...	...	...	9	...			
ASA/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	264	317	197	...	24	226	217	...			
aspirin-codeine	16	10	6	5	...	7	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
aspirin/caffeine/codeine											
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin	...	...	...	2	...	0	0	0			
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin/	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
codeine/papaverine	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
codeine/phenacetin	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0			
codeine/salicylates											
codeine combination-NOS	2	8	...	...	...	0	0	3			
dezocine	...	0	3	0	0	...	0	0			
dihydrocodeine/combinations	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...			

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
dihydrocodeine	...	0	0	...	1	...	...	...			
APAP/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	0	0	3	0	...	0	0	0			
ASA/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	...	...	0	...	0	0	1	0	...		-100.0
dihydromorphinone											
fentanyl/combinations	28	22	34	203	286	337	576	710	2,435.7	110.7	
fentanyl	28	22	34	203	286	337	576	710	2,435.7	110.7	
droperidol-fentanyl											
hydrocodone/combinations	9,320	9,686	11,419	11,570	13,611	15,252	20,098	21,567	131.4	41.4	
hydrocodone	1,150	1,324	1,574	904	1,907	2,074	2,240	2,214	92.5		
acetaminophen-hydrocodone	8,168	8,362	9,845	10,667	11,686	13,043	17,538	19,058	133.3	46.1	
aspirin-hydrocodone	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3			
hydrocodone-ibuprofen	0	0	0	0	17	...	320	292			
hydromorphone	887	569	609	604	937	1,313	...	...			
hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan	0	2	0	0	0	0	...	1			
kaolin-pectin/paregoric	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
levomethadyl acetate	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
levorphanol	...	...	0	0	1	0	4	0			-100.0
meperidine/combinations	925	1,045	876	864	730	882	1,085	665			
meperidine	728	969	806	731	495	512	706	519			
acetaminophen/meperidine	0	...	0	0	0	...	8	0			-100.0
meperidine-promethazine	...	10	...	...	...	369	...	...			
methadone	3,252	4,247	4,129	3,832	4,810	5,426	7,819	10,725	229.8	97.7	37.2
morphine/combinations	1,099	1,283	864	1,300	1,955	2,217	2,483	3,403	209.6		
morphine	1,098	1,283	864	1,299	1,954	2,213	2,478	3,403	209.9		
cocaine (Schedule I substance)/morphine	1	0	0	...	1	4	4	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
nalbuphine	13	13	10	14	...	33	...	25			
noscapine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...			
opium/combinations	...	...	30	49	24	...	167	96			
opium	...	...	28	49	24	...	167	96			
belladonna-opium	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
oxycodone/combinations	4,069	3,393	3,190	5,012	5,211	6,429	10,825	18,409	352.4	186.3	70.1
oxycodone	138	...	100	372	1,034	1,804	3,792	11,100	7,943.5	515.3	192.7
acetaminophen-oxycodone	3,626	2,944	2,839	4,353	3,841	4,503	6,637	7,190	98.3	59.7	
aspirin-oxycodone	305	334	251	287	335	121	396	119			-69.9
oxymorphone	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3			
papaveretum	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
pentazocine/combinations	289	153	196	202	329	262	...	247			
pentazocine	4	5	0	0	0	3	...	...			
acetaminophen-pentazocine	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	0			
aspirin-pentazocine	...	135	184	...	...	...	...	241			
naloxone-pentazocine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenacetin/combinations	...	0	0	...	1	0	1	0			-100.0
phenacetin	...	0	0	...	1	0	0	0			
APAP/ASA/caffeine/phenacetin											
aspirin/caffeine/phenacetin/ pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
propoxyphene/combinations	6,731	6,294	5,889	6,502	5,826	5,632	5,485	5,361			
propoxyphene	1,515	1,068	1,065	1,166	1,109	816	593	684	-54.9		
acetaminophen-propoxyphene	5,216	5,224	4,822	5,337	4,714	4,816	4,891	4,675			
ASA/caffeine/propoxyphene	0	...	2	0	...	0	...	...			
remifentanil											
sufentanil	0	...	0	0	4	0	0	1			
narcotic analgesics-NOS	8,307	9,562	11,855	15,893	18,495	25,946	25,935	32,196	287.6		24.1
narcotic analgesic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	11		266.7	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	28,742	30,401	25,295	26,441	25,695	21,631	24,793	22,663	-21.2		
bromfenac	0	0	0	0	15	0	...	0			
diclofenac	225	210	456	725	30	310	...	28	-87.6	-91.0	
diclofenac-misoprostol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
etodolac	802	612	324	489	279	...	...	...	...		
fenoprofen	...	...	0	1	...	3	0	1			
flurbiprofen	291	469	...	20	3	6	...	1	-99.7	-83.3	
ibuprofen	19,588	21,754	17,350	17,647	17,567	14,696	18,338	17,123			
indomethacin	355	304	153	307	...	191	...	...			
ketoprofen	395	178	584	306	716	...	...	...	...		
ketorolac	1,485	546	254	287	276	237	...	...	...		
meclofenamate	12	5	5	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0		
mefenamic acid	6	3	4	...	0	...	3	...			
nabumetone	434	460	359	490	471	777	240	...			
naproxen	4,302	5,253	4,546	5,330	5,549	4,610	5,080	4,270			
oxaprozin	157	243	833	365	377	256	182	...			
phenylbutazone	...	...	...	...	0	3	3	1		-66.7	
piroxicam	154	...	...	...	...	...	7	8			
sulindac	18	...	19	...	5	...	11	...			
tolmetin	...	15	10	...	...	...	0	...			
nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents-NOS	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	-93.5		
Salicylates/combinations	18,990	17,153	15,717	14,699	15,106	11,376	13,784	8,499	-55.2	-25.3	-38.3
aspirin/combinations	16,875	15,443	13,382	13,173	13,472	10,288	12,710	7,235	-57.1	-29.7	-43.1
aspirin	14,586	12,701	11,811	11,231	11,696	9,365	11,096	6,137	-57.9	-34.5	-44.7
Al hydroxide/ASA/Ca carbonate/Mg hydroxide	...	8	14	15	...	...	...	...			
ASA/citric acid/Na bicarb	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	5			
ASA/butalbital/caffeine	1,657	1,813	1,188	1,736	1,515	737	1,447	708	-57.3		-51.1
ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	...	...	8	...	0	5	...			
aspirin-butalbital	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
aspirin-caffeine	319	719	80	156	...	...	22	...			
aspirin-diphenhydramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10			
aspirin-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	2	...	...	0	1	...			
aspirin/salsalate	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
choline salicylate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
choline salicylate-magnesium salicylate	17	6	...	4	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
diflunisal	...	...	21	23	...	6	8	2	...	-66.7	
magnesium salicylate	...	250	371	210	...	25	...	...			
salsalate	9	13	22	...	7	...	5	1	-88.9		

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
sodium salicylate											
sodium thiosalicylate											
salicylates-NOS	1,772	1,299	1,781	1,221	1,439	1,046	931	1,197			
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	44,119	43,499	46,002	44,129	41,601	35,926	44,667	42,044		17.0	
acetaminophen/combinations	43,637	42,428	44,297	41,706	38,648	34,137	42,066	39,165		14.7	
acetaminophen	37,293	35,371	37,093	34,867	31,424	27,702	32,835	30,888	-17.2		
acetaminophen-butalbital	283	16	...	186	...	...	10	...			
acetaminophen-caffeine	5	...	7	0	1	0	0	1	-80.0		
acetaminophen-diphenhydramine	1,513	2,703	3,081	2,891	3,345	3,054	4,224	3,513	132.2		
acetaminophen-pamabrom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
acetaminophen-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...			
acetaminophen-salicylamide	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	13			
acetaminophen-tramadol											
acetaminophen/ascorbic acid/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine											
acetaminophen/aspirin											
acetaminophen/aspirin/pyrilamine											
acetaminophen/atropine/caffeine/ ephedrine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
APAP/Al hydroxide/ASA/caffeine/Mg hydroxide	8	3	...	2	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine	2,267	1,921	1,665	1,888	1,987	2,091	3,054	2,834			
APAP/ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
APAP/butalbital/caffeine	1,878	1,724	1,773	1,620	1,583	1,007	1,637	1,426			
APAP/caffeine/pyrilamine	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/pamabrom/pyridoxine											
APAP/pamabrom/pyrilamine	183	424	383	174	170	...	...	271			
ammonium sulfate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
benoxaprofen											
benzydamine HCL											
dipyrone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dypyrone	...	...	0	...	0	...	7	0			-100.0
glafenine											
methotrimeprazine											
morazone											
oxyphenbutazone											
salicylamide	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	1			
suprofen											
tramadol	0	645	1,290	1,418	1,972	1,113	1,810	2,329		109.3	
xylazine	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1			
zomepirac	2	5	8	0	...	...	0	...			
analgesics-NOS	478	415	407	1,001	975	588	785	544			
Analgesics combinations NTA	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
diphenhydramine-magnesium salicylate											
magnesium salicylate-phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
paraaminobenzoic acid/sodium salicylate	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
prednisone/salicylamide											
analgesic combinations-NOS	20	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	2,354	2,489	2,655	2,349	1,552	1,436	1,540	953	-59.5		
clobenzorex	1	2	0	0	...	0	0	...			
dexfenfluramine	0	0	0	1	...	2	...	0		-100.0	
diethylpropion	5	...	2	4	...	3	2	...			
fenfluramine	...	14	100	537	...	...	3	...			
fenproporex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
mazindol	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
phendimetrazine	...	8	0	5	...	...	...	9		...	...
phenmetrazine HCl	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
phentermine	...	192	176	505	197	217	54	...			
phenylpropanolamine	1,487	1,366	1,312	770	545	647	725	129	-91.3	-80.1	-82.2
sibutramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
anorexiants-NOS	677	774	1,065	524	398	425	754	596			
Anticonvulsants	9,358	10,455	11,496	12,193	13,990	14,938	16,849	14,642	56.5		
5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid											
aloxidone	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	5			
aprobarbital	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
carbamazepine	3,879	3,633	3,743	3,473	3,221	3,113	2,276	1,827	-52.9		
divalproex sodium	1,762	2,550	4,099	5,155	6,228	5,984	6,235	5,365	204.5		
ethosuximide	5	6	...	...	0	...	0	...			
ethotoin											
felbamate	...	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	...		
fosphenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
gabapentin	...	20	...	296	1,002	2,395	4,465	3,461	...		
hydantoin	8	0	6	...	0	2	0	5			
lamotrigine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	323			
levetiracetam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
mephenytoin											
methetoin	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
methsuximide	1	1	4	0	0	1	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
oxcarbazepine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
paramethadione											
phenacemide											
phensuximide	1	0	...	0	...	0	0	1			
phenytoin	3,266	3,573	2,923	2,426	2,974	2,766	2,239	1,795	-45.0		
primidone	23	211	23	...	...	19	12	9	-60.9		
tiagabine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
topiramate	0	0	0	0	...	...	540	621		...	
trimethadione											
valproic acid	279	449	598	618	263	357	916	...			
zonisamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
anticonvulsants-NOS	4	6	7	...	7	0	...	9	125.0		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1,263	849	865	786	1,134	1,003	1,139	526	-58.4		
benzocaine-trimethobenzamide											
cyclizine	8	33	1	3	...	...	3	0	-100.0		-100.0
dimenhydrinate	638	397	618	427	674	475	849	329			
dimenhydrinate/niacin/pentylenetetrazol											
diphenidol	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
dolasetron											
dronabinol	...	1	11	7	3	...	...	8	...		
granisetron											
isopropamide iodide	1	0	...	0	0	0	...	...			
meclizine	573	380	203	300	368	...	...	...	...		
ondansetron	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	9		800.0	
phosphorated carbohydrate solution	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
scopolamine	0	...	14	...	...	...	0	...			
thiethylperazine	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
trimethobenzamide	30	15	17	31	16	...	...	20			
antiemetic/antivertigo agents-NOS	...	3	0	1	0	...	10	...			...
Antiparkinson agents	3,519	3,463	3,039	2,564	1,895	1,264	755	985	-72.0		
benztropine	2,790	2,787	2,363	2,055	1,713	1,036	658	735	-73.7		
biperiden	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0			
bromocriptine	...	...	13	5	24	12	...	10			
carbidopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
carbidopa-levodopa	...	...	...	12	7	...	11	...			
entacapone											
levodopa	...	1	...	...	1	0	0	...			
pergolide											
pramipexole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
procyclidine	2	1	0	...	0	1	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
ropinirole											
selegiline	...	2	1	...	0	...	...	0			
tolcapone											
trihexyphenidyl	525	462	464	426	...	...	...	...			
antiparkinson agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
General anesthetics	2	2	...	6	10	...	...	10	400.0		
droperidol	0	1	...	6	7	0	2	0			-100.0
etomidate											
methohexital											
propofol	1	0	...	0	...	...	...	10	900.0		
thiamylal sodium											
thiopental	1	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	-100.0		
general anesthetics-NOS											
Muscle relaxants	12,223	13,733	13,520	12,318	13,612	13,717	15,914	19,001	55.5	38.5	19.4
acetaminophen/chlorzoxazone	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	0			-100.0
acetaminophen/orphenadrine	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
ASA/caffeine/orphenadrine	...	22	...	12	...	...	...	7			
ASA/carisoprodol/codeine	...	...	0	4	...	0	0	928	...		
aspirin-carisoprodol	...	...	...	...	3	0	...	0			
aspirin-meprobamate	18	...	3	6	0	...	0	2	-88.9		
aspirin-methocarbamol	...	0	...	...	1	0	0	1			
atracurium											
baclofen	...	...	...	72	319	318	...	306			
benzoctamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
botulinum toxin type A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
botulinum toxin type B											

Table 2.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
carisoprodol	6,569	7,771	7,279	6,133	8,454	8,829	9,520	11,239	71.1		
chlorphenesin	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorzoxazone	535	338	512	...	27	...	...	23	-95.7		
cisatracurium											
cyclobenzaprine	3,133	2,924	3,599	3,626	2,967	2,761	3,975	4,191		51.8	
dantrolene	1	4	0	6	0	0	1	0	-100.0		-100.0
doxacurium											
mephenesin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
metaxalone	17	...	235	266	246	359	527	909	5,247.1		
methocarbamol	1,127	1,053	682	1,054	977	719	689	597	-47.0		
methoxyethoxyethylaminomethyl-1-4-benzodioxan	4	...	4	0	...	7	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
metocurine											
mivacurium											
orphenadrine	57	302	301	395	228	178	...	...			
pancuronium	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
pipecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
rapacuronium											
rocuronium											
succinylcholine	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
tizanidine	0	0	0	0	0	...	358	350		...	
tubocurarine											
vecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3			
muscle relaxants-NOS	374	540	277	443	273	305	278	273			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	1	0	...	...	...			
cevimeline											
donepezil	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...			
ergoloid mesylates	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
galantamine											
laudanosine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
pilocarpine											
rivastigmine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
tacrine											

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Cocaine (Schedule I substance) / morphine is Brompton's mixture.All other mentions of cocaine are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Anesthetic gasses are classified under Inhalants.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE:Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Antihistamines	1,446	1,239	1,231	1,768	1,279	1,761	1,503	1,917	2,195	1,852		
acetaminophen/phenylpropanolamine/ phenyltoloxamine												
astemizole	...	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
azatadine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
bromodiphenhydramine												
brompheniramine	0	...	...	...	4	0	0	0	...	...		
carbinoxamine	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
cetirizine	...	...	271	249	289	...	237	305	226	...		
chloropyramine												
chlorpheniramine	...	49	27	...	25	31	32	35	...	32		
chlorphentermine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
clemastine	...	...	2	0	3	...	0	...	505	49	-90.3	
cyproheptadine	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...		
desloratadine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
dexbrompheniramine												
dexchlorpheniramine	2	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diphenylpyraline HCl												
fexofenadine	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	201	347	...		
loratadine	409	334	178	285	222	142	376	263	410	457		
meclozine HCl	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
methapyrilene HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
methdilazine												
neo-antergan hydrogen meleate	0	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0		
phenindamine												
pheniramine	0	0	2	4	0	0	...	1	...	0		-100.0
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	1	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
promethazine	227	363	538	779	442	745	487	471	324	732		
pyribenzamine												
rotoxamine tartrate												
terfenadine	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
trimeprazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
tripelennamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
triprolidine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
antihistamines-NOS	206	...	38	149	...	378	264	...	64	...		
Bronchodilators	651	473	370	536	419	188	231	182	241	328		
albuterol	...	...	39	38	...	...	...	23	...	221		
albuterol-ipratropium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
aminophylline	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
bitolterol												
dyphylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
formoterol												
isoetharine												
isoproterenol-phenylephrine												
levalbuterol												
metaproterenol	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	1	0	-100.0	
oxtriphylline												

Table 2.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
pirbuterol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		
proxyphylline	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	3		
salmeterol	0	0	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	3		...
terbutaline	8	...	7	...	3	1	...	0	...	1		
theobromine magnesium oleate	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
theophylline	486	272	213	...	322	...	...	32	11	...		
bronchodilators-NOS	1	0	...	5	...	...	0	...	...	0		
Decongestants	843	1,185	370	261	348	443	606	509	350	333		
pseudoephedrine	835	1,071	261	244	343	378	561	505	341	333		
decongestants-NOS	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	3	10	0	-100.0	-100.0
Expectorants	331	644	372	283	261	488	287	260	216	473		
ambroxol	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
anhydrous calcium iodide-isoproterenol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guaifenesin	331	643	371	283	261	483	287	260	213	473		
potassium iodide												
terpin hydrate												
expectorants-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Upper respiratory combinations	2,218	3,056	2,007	1,987	1,411	2,483	3,193	2,432	3,265	3,367		
acetaminophen-chlorpheniramine	27	43	245	154	159	395	722	994	997	836		
acetaminophen-dextromethorphan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
acetaminophen-phenylephrine												
acetaminophen-pseudoephedrine	25	261	...	19	21	...	...	...	...	...		
acetaminophen/dextromethorphan/ doxylamine/ephedrine										.		
acrivastine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
ammonium chloride/CPM/codeine/PE												
ammonium chloride/CPM/DM/ ephedrine/ipecac/PE												
anhydrous calcium iodide-codeine												
APAP/ASA/PPA												
APAP/brompheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
APAP/brompheniramine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/caffeine/chlorpheniramine/PPA												
APAP/caffeine/CPM/hydrocodone/PE												
APAP/caffeine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
APAP/caffeine/PPA/salicylamide												
APAP/chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine												
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	...		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	7	14	11		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PPA												
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/ dextromethorphan/guaifenesin	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	...	...	0	7	...	...	...	17	18	...		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/pseudoephedrine	15	...	16	...	8	...	17	15	20	6	-70.0	-60.0
APAP/clemastine/pseudoephedrine												
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine												

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Table 2.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/salicylamide	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	8	1	-87.5	-66.7
APAP/dexbrompheniramine/pseudoephedrine												
APAP/dextromethorphan/diphenhydramine/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
APAP/dextromethorphan/doxylamine/PSE	650	790	586	483	417	356	821	517	810	741		
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PSE	3	8	6	13	8	...	...	0	...	2		
APAP/dextromethorphan/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
APAP/dextromethorphan/PSE/pyrilamine												
APAP/dextromethorphan/pseudoephedrine	...	3	1	5	4	10	...	21	...	...		
APAP/diphenhydramine/pseudoephedrine	28	18	...	10	15	12	22	21	...	...		
APAP/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine												
ASA/brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan												
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	...	1	1	...	...	0	...	0	...	0		
ASA/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine												
ASA/diphenhydramine/PPA												
aspirin-pseudoephedrine												
atropine/CPM/hyoscyamine/PE/PPA/ scopolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
azatadine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	0	0	2	...	...	...	0	...		
bromodiphenhydramine-codeine	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
brompheniramine-phenylephrine												
brompheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	...	13	28	16	...	...	7	...	...	...		
brompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	9	1	...		
brompheniramine/codeine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...		
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	15	...	24	26	...	265	...	...	0	0		
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE												
brompheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/PPA												
brompheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine/ PPA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
brompheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA	1	0	...	2	...	0	0	0	0	0		
caffeine/pheniramine/PE/Na citrate, salicylat												
carbetapentane-chlorpheniramine												
carbetapentane/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine												
carbetapentane/CPM/ephedrine/phenylephrine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbetapentane/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
carbetapentane/PE/PPA/K guaiacolsulfonate												
carbinoxamine-pseudoephedrine	...	2	1	0	0	3	6	...	0	1		
carbinoxamine/dextromethorphan/PSE	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		
carbinoxamine/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine												
carbinoxamine/methscopolamine/ pseudoephedrine												
cetirizine-pseudoephedrine												
chlorpheniramine-dextromethorphan	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	...	6		
chlorpheniramine-hydrocodone	...	1	...	0	3	...	1	...	...	...		
chlorpheniramine-phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	...	188	20	...	19	...	...	...	14	4		

Table 2.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
chlorpheniramine-pseudoephedrine	15	13	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...		
chlorpheniramine/codeine/PE/K iodide												
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine/PPA												
chlorpheniramine/codeine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	...		
chlorpheniramine/dihydrocodeine/PE/PPA												
chlorpheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
chlorpheniramine/DM/phenylephrine												
chlorpheniramine/ephedrine/guaifenesin												
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine												
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/phenylephrine	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	1	...	...		
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PE	1	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PSE												
chlorpheniramine/PE/phenyltoloxamine	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	...		
chlorpheniramine/PE/PPA/phenyltoloxamine	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	0	0		-100.0
chlorpheniramine/phenindamine/PPA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA												
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine	...	1	0	...	2	1	7	9	2	2		
clemastine-phenylpropanolamine	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1		-83.3
codeine-guaifenesin	1	9	...	...	0	...	...	1	...	0		-100.0
codeine-promethazine	...	4	2	1	0	1	...	...	2	...		
codeine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
codeine/guaifenesin/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
codeine/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	2	...	0		-100.0
codeine/pheniramine/phenylephrine/Na citrate	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	1	1	0	-100.0	-100.0
codeine/phenylephrine/promethazine	...	7	...	5	6	...	...	...	0	0		
codeine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine												
codeine/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dexbrompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...		...
dexchlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
dextromethorphan/doxylamine/phenylephrine												
dextromethorphan-guaifenesin	...	...	7	7	5	...	6	20	19	...		
dextromethorphan-phenylpropanolamine												
dextromethorphan-potassium guaiacolsulfonate												
dextromethorphan-promethazine	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
dextromethorphan-pseudoephedrine	2	0	0	0	0	...	2	2	...	0		-100.0
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	...	24		
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	...	3	1	0	...	2	1	...	...	0		
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine	5	14	...	8	11	...	...	2	2	9		
dextromethorphan/phenylephrine/pyrilamine												
diphenhydramine-pseudoephedrine												
ephedrine-guaifenesin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...		
ephedrine-potassium iodide												

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Table 2.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
fexofenadine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8		
guaifenesin-hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	...	
guaifenesin-hydromorphone												
guaifenesin-phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		-100.0
guaifenesin-phenylpropanolamine	...	...	10	...	...	13	...	12	1	...		
guaifenesin-pseudoephedrine	...	5	6	...	...	3	12	8	...	...		
guaifenesin/hydrocodon/pheniram/PPA/pyrilamin												
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/phenylephrine												
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
guaifenesin/phenylephrine/PPA	...	...	8	...	11	...	...	11	11	10		
homatropine-hydrocodone	1	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	2	4		
hydrocodone-phenylephrine												
hydrocodone-phenylpropanolamine	0	...	1	0	1	1	...	...	1	2		
hydrocodone-potassium guaiacolsulfonate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
hydrocodone-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	7		
hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA/pyrilamine												
hydrocodone/phenylephrine/pyrilamine												
hydrocodone/potassium guaiacolsulfonate/PSE												
ibuprofen-pseudoephedrine	6	...	...	6	0	...	9	7	...	1		
loratadine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		
methscopolamine-pseudoephedrine												
naproxen-pseudoephedrine												
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/PSE/pyrilamine												
pheniramine/PPA/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	...	1	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
pheniramine/PPA/pyrilamine												
phenylephrine-promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2		
phenylephrine-pyrilamine												
pseudoephedrine-terfenadine												
pseudoephedrine-triprolidine	26	234	...	...	24	30	12	23	11	...		
upper respiratory combinations-NOS	279	360	165	215	...	87	117	33	...	...		
Respiratory agents NTA	59	...	...	51	...	214	123	429	242	242		
acetylcysteine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor												
aminophylline-guaifenesin												
aminophylline/amobarbital/ephedrine												
aminophylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
aminophylline/ephedrine/PB/K iodide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
beclomethasone	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
benzonatate	18	10	...	...	11	...	9	...	6	...		
beractant												
budesonide												
calfactant												
caramiphen-phenylpropanolamine												
codeine/terpin hydrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
colfosceril												
cromolyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 2.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
cyclopentamine/methapyrilene HCl/ pyrrobutamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dextromethorphan	39	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	212	...		
dornase alfa												
dyphylline-guaifenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
dyphylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB												
ephedrine/guaifenesin/theophylline												
ephedrine/hydroxyzine/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ephedrine/PB/K iodide/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline/ guaifenesin												
flunisolide	0	0	0	2	0	...	0	0	0	0		
fluticasone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	...	...	
fluticasone-salmeterol												
guaifenesin-oxtriphylline												
guaifenesin-theophylline												
hexylresorcinol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
homatropine												
ipratropium	1	...	0	0	0	1	1	0	...	...		
ketotifen fumarate												
montelukast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	...		
nedocromil												
nesiritide												
nikethamide	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
poractant												
zafirlukast	0	0	0	...	0	7	...	...	...	...		
zileuton												
antiasthmatic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
antitussives-NOS	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
leukotriene modifiers-NOS												
lung surfactants-NOS												
respiratory agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
respiratory inhalant products-NOS												

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Antihistamines	3,021	2,739	2,222	2,770	2,470	3,047	3,265	4,112			
acetaminophen/phenylpropanolamine/ phenyltoloxamine											
astemizole	215	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
azatadine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
bromodiphenhydramine											
brompheniramine	...	9	3	3	3	...	0	2			
carbinoxamine	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	...			
cetirizine	0	0	0	...	390	538	388	531			
chloropyramine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine	365	467	233	234	76	...	63	181			
chlorphentermine	0	2	1	0	0	0	...	0			
clemastine	24	16	16	...	...	3	...	682	2,741.7	22,633.3	...
cyproheptadine	...	180	136	...	...	...	...	297			
desloratadine											
dexbrompheniramine											
dexchlorpheniramine	...	3	1	3	...	0	0	0			
diphenylpyraline HCl											
fexofenadine	0	0	0	...	175	191	265	547			
loratadine	...	143	296	715	512	507	518	673	...		
meclozine HCl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
methapyrilene HCl	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
methdilazine											
neo-antergan hydrogen meleate	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0			-100.0
phenindamine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
pheniramine	1	0	0	1	2	4	...	...			
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	...	...	...	1	...	7	0	0		-100.0	
phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
promethazine	631	988	552	457	900	1,222	1,232	794			
pyribenzamine											
rotoxamine tartrate											
terfenadine	779	411	489	464	9	6	9	...	...		
trimeprazine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
tripelennamine	0	3	0	...	0	...	0	0		...	
triprolidine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
antihistamines-NOS	564	296	314	319	192	281	643	...			
Bronchodilators	2,805	2,063	1,354	1,084	843	955	419	422	-85.0		
albuterol	633	684	455	315	172	130	...	181	-71.4		
albuterol-ipratropium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
aminophylline	13	2	0	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
bitolterol											
dyphylline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
formoterol											
isoetharine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
isoproterenol-phenylephrine											
levalbuterol											
metaproterenol	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	1			
oxtriphylline	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		

Table 2.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
pirbuterol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
proxyphylline	1	...	0	0	0	...	0	...			
salmeterol	0	1	0	0	2	...	...	5			
terbutaline	279	...	32	20	...	...	2	4	-98.6		
theobromine magnesium oleate	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
theophylline	1,662	1,154	853	741	485	629	255	43	-97.4	-93.2	
bronchodilators-NOS	...	12	0	2	...	7	...	6			
Decongestants	2,198	2,000	1,629	1,797	1,554	609	1,049	859	-60.9		
pseudoephedrine	2,050	1,723	1,279	1,768	1,331	587	938	846	-58.7		
decongestants-NOS	...	277	350	29	223	22	...	13			
Expectorants	456	402	634	658	1,016	544	775	476			
ambroxol	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	...			
anhydrous calcium iodide-isoproterenol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
guaifenesin	448	402	625	658	1,014	544	770	473			
potassium iodide											
terpin hydrate	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
expectorants-NOS	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	6,849	6,232	6,742	5,111	5,064	3,398	5,676	5,697		67.7	
acetaminophen-chlorpheniramine	20	8	...	42	289	314	1,116	1,991	9,855.0	534.1	
acetaminophen-dextromethorphan											
acetaminophen-phenylephrine											
acetaminophen-pseudoephedrine	623	442	539	65	344	41	...	...	...		
acetaminophen/dextromethorphan/ doxylamine/ephedrine											
acrivastine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
ammonium chloride/CPM/codeine/PE											
ammonium chloride/CPM/DM/ ephedrine/ipecac/PE											
anhydrous calcium iodide-codeine											
APAP/ASA/PPA	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/brompheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
APAP/brompheniramine/pseudoephedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/caffeine/chlorpheniramine/PPA											
APAP/caffeine/CPM/hydrocodone/PE											
APAP/caffeine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
APAP/caffeine/PPA/salicylamide											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	21			
APAP/chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PPA											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/ dextromethorphan/guaifenesin	...	1	0	0	...	0	0	0			
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	...	8	18	...	...	11	...	35		218.2	
APAP/chlorpheniramine/pseudoephedrine	205	180	67	...	...	...	...	35			
APAP/clemastine/pseudoephedrine											
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine											

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Table 2.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/salicylamide	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	12			
APAP/dexbrompheniramine/pseudoephedrine											
APAP/dextromethorphan/diphenhydramine/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
APAP/dextromethorphan/doxylamine/PSE	1,564	800	1,425	1,386	1,378	900	1,177	1,327			
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	...			
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PSE	...	11	...	10	14	21	...	...		...	
APAP/dextromethorphan/phenylpropanolamine											
APAP/dextromethorphan/PSE/pyrilamine											
APAP/dextromethorphan/pseudoephedrine	0	...	...	...	4	9	...	...			
APAP/diphenhydramine/pseudoephedrine	30	...	...	111	...	25	34	...			
APAP/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine											
ASA/brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan											
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...			
ASA/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine											
ASA/diphenhydramine/PPA											
aspirin-pseudoephedrine											
atropine/CPM/hyoscyamine/PE/PPA/ scopolamine	...	7	...	0	0	0	0	...			
azatadine-pseudoephedrine	...	8	5	...	...	2	...	...			
bromodiphenhydramine-codeine	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
brompheniramine-phenylephrine											
brompheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	7	...	...	171	41	...	...	...			
brompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	...	9	12	...	0	10			
brompheniramine/codeine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	327	491	289	...	169	...	333	...	...		...
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE											
brompheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/PPA											
brompheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine/ PPA	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0			
brompheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA	...	...	...	4	...	3	0	0		-100.0	
caffeine/pheniramine/PE/Na citrate, salicylat											
carbetapentane-chlorpheniramine											
carbetapentane/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine											
carbetapentane/CPM/ephedrine/phenylephrine	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0			
carbetapentane/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
carbetapentane/PE/PPA/K guaiacolsulfonate											
carbinoxamine-pseudoephedrine	7	3	2	...	3	0	9	1	-85.7		-88.9
carbinoxamine/dextromethorphan/PSE	3	2	4	...	...	0	...	...	...		
carbinoxamine/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine											
carbinoxamine/methscopolamine/ pseudoephedrine											
cetirizine-pseudoephedrine											
chlorpheniramine-dextromethorphan	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7			
chlorpheniramine-hydrocodone	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...			
chlorpheniramine-phenylephrine	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	444	576	148	214	208	147	...	...	...		

Table 2.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
chlorpheniramine-pseudoephedrine	247	228	20	...	15	10	...	...			
chlorpheniramine/codeine/PE/K iodide											
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine/PPA											
chlorpheniramine/codeine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	0	1	0	...	0			
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	...			
chlorpheniramine/dihydrocodeine/PE/PPA											
chlorpheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
chlorpheniramine/DM/phenylephrine											
chlorpheniramine/ephedrine/guaifenesin											
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine											
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/phenylephrine	0	...	1	0	...	...	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PE	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PPA	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PSE											
chlorpheniramine/PE/phenyltoloxamine	2	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	-100.0		-100.0
chlorpheniramine/PE/PPA/phenyltoloxamine	...	14	...	6	8	8	...	1		-87.5	
chlorpheniramine/phenindamine/PPA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA											
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine	13	5	...	...	1	...	8	11			
clemastine-phenylpropanolamine	245	245	...	153	316	...	...	10	-95.9		
codeine-guaifenesin	7	...	...	...	13	...	...	...			
codeine-promethazine	0	4	1	2	5	1	2	6		500.0	
codeine-pseudoephedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
codeine/guaifenesin/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
codeine/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	2	0	0	...	0	3		...	
codeine/pheniramine/phenylephrine/Na citrate	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	2			100.0
codeine/phenylephrine/promethazine	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...		...	
codeine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine											
codeine/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine	...	...	0	1	0	0	0	0			
dexbrompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	232	29	...	...	...	...			
dexchlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PSE											
dextromethorphan/doxylamine/phenylephrine											
dextromethorphan-guaifenesin	...	20	35	...	...	13	...	39		200.0	
dextromethorphan-phenylpropanolamine											
dextromethorphan-potassium guaiacolsulfonate											
dextromethorphan-promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1			
dextromethorphan-pseudoephedrine	12	11	3	...	0	0	...	...			
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	7			
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	4		-78.9	
dextromethorphan/phenylephrine/pyrilamine											
diphenhydramine-pseudoephedrine											
ephedrine-guaifenesin	418	617	1,048	326	335	...	312	...	...		
ephedrine-potassium iodide											

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Table 2.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
fexofenadine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
guaifenesin-hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
guaifenesin-hydromorphone											
guaifenesin-phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
guaifenesin-phenylpropanolamine	232	...	367	193	...	...	...	13	-94.4		
guaifenesin-pseudoephedrine	24	212	9	...	11	...	15	10	-58.3		
guaifenesin/hydrocodon/pheniram/PPA/pyrilamin											
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA											
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/phenylephrine											
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
guaifenesin/phenylephrine/PPA	295	219	303	207	...	...	...	22	-92.5		
homatropine-hydrocodone	...	5	12	5	...	5	5	...			
hydrocodone-phenylephrine											
hydrocodone-phenylpropanolamine	0	2	0	0	...	1	...	5			
hydrocodone-potassium guaiacolsulfonate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydrocodone-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA/pyrilamine											
hydrocodone/phenylephrine/pyrilamine											
hydrocodone/potassium guaiacolsulfonate/PSE											
ibuprofen-pseudoephedrine	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...			
loratadine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	15	...	...	...			
methscopolamine-pseudoephedrine											
naproxen-pseudoephedrine											
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/PSE/pyrilamine											
pheniramine/PPA/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	0	0	0	...	...	0	2	0			-100.0
pheniramine/PPA/pyrilamine											
phenylephrine-promethazine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenylephrine-pyrilamine											
pseudoephedrine-terfenadine											
pseudoephedrine-triprolidine	507	499	466	74	363	...	41	34	-93.3		
upper respiratory combinations-NOS	483	400	400	580	525	421	205	...			
Respiratory agents NTA	419	478	275	173	...	195	337	672		244.6	
acetylcysteine											
alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor											
aminophylline-guaifenesin											
aminophylline/amobarbital/ephedrine											
aminophylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
aminophylline/ephedrine/PB/K iodide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...			
beclomethasone	...	8	5	5	1	...	0	3			
benzonatate	...	26	...	...	...	17	...	...			
beractant											
budesonide											
calfactant											
caramiphen-phenylpropanolamine											
codeine/terpin hydrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
colfosceril											
cromolyn	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0			

Table 2.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
cyclopentamine/methapyrilene HCl/ pyrrobutamine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dextromethorphan	138	368	180	64	...	...	189	368			
dornase alfa											
dyphylline-guaifenesin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
dyphylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB											
ephedrine/guaifenesin/theophylline											
ephedrine/hydroxyzine/theophylline	...	...	3	0	0	0	0	0			
ephedrine/PB/K iodide/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline	5	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline/ guaifenesin											
flunisolide	0	...	0	0	0	2	...	0		-100.0	
fluticasone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7			
fluticasone-salmeterol											
guaifenesin-oxtriphylline											
guaifenesin-theophylline	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hexylresorcinol	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
homatropine											
ipratropium	0	...	...	1	...	0	2	...			
ketotifen fumarate											
montelukast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
nedocromil											
nesiritide											
nikethamide	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	0			
poractant											
zafirlukast	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	...			
zileuton											
antiasthmatic combinations-NOS											
antitussives-NOS	5	2	...	7	...	0	...	...			
leukotriene modifiers-NOS											
lung surfactants-NOS											
respiratory agents-NOS	3	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...		
respiratory inhalant products-NOS											

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[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

ED = emergency department, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	841	356	648	738	662	750	406	484	1,368	1,196		147.1
clonidine	780	291	568	731	646	692	401	476	1,306	1,121		
guanabenz	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guanfacine	...	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...		
methyldopa	4	...	...	2	...	2	2	0	2	0	-100.0	
antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting-NOS												
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1,149	1,081	1,174	990	1,345	1,006	950	1,161	1,221	1,175		
acebutolol	0	1	0	1	0	...	0	...	...	...		
atenolol	391	336	258	281	549	365	494	533	705	693		
betaxolol												
bisoprolol												
carteolol												
carvedilol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	3		
esmolol												
labetalol	3	7	3	...	8	0	...	2	...	...		
metoprolol	...	217	285	287	152	...	...	325	...	...		
nadolol	...	...	...	3	...	6	11	...	5	0	-100.0	
oxprenolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
penbutolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
pindolol	3	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...		
propranolol	480	453	558	411	514	473	264	287	...	...		
sotalol	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
timolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
beta-adrenergic blocking agents-NOS	6	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		
Calcium channel blocking agents	879	722	684	600	730	659	866	647	739	995		
amlodipine	...	19	30	...	255	...	267	...	290	219		
bepridil												
diltiazem	407	46	210	...	37	...	186	...	...	...		
felodipine	...	4	6	6	7	...	12	...	8	7		
isradipine	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	1	0	-100.0	
mibefradil												
nicardipine	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
nifedipine	149	226	...	34	341	...	...	...	...	...		
nimodipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
nisoldipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
verapamil	173	427	275	...	88	262	211	...	172	...		
calcium channel blocking agents-NOS	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	...		
Diuretics	439	300	368	447	340	542	507	438	383	584		
acetazolamide	...	0	1	1	0	0	...	0	...	...		
amiloride	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
bendroflumethiazide												
benzthiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	...	...		...
bumetanide	...	...	0	...	1	2	0	2	0	...		
chlorothiazide	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	0	0	0		
chlorthalidone	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dichlorphenamide												
ethacrynic acid												
furosemide	172	...	210	255	...	324	...	...	...	...		

Table 2.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
hydrochlorothiazide	39	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
hydroflumethiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
indapamide	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
mannitol												
methazolamide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-100.0	-100.0
methyclothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
metolazone	0	...	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
pamabrom	2	0	1	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
polythiazide												
spironolactone	...	5	5	4	2	6	...	...	20	9	-55.0	
torsemide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
triamterene	16	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	4	-73.3	
trichlormethiazide												
urea												
diuretics-NOS	13	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	6		
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1,174	1,716	1,425	1,947	1,749	1,869	1,794	1,555	1,988	2,619		68.4
adenosine												
amidephrine	0	...	5	1	2	1	...	0	0	0		
amiloride-hydrochlorothiazide	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
amiodarone	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	...	1	1		
amlodipine-benazepril	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	7	...	5		
amyl nitrite	5	0	...	3	1	1	1	...	0	0		...
arbutamine												
atenolol-chlorthalidone	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
benazepril	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...		
benazepril-hydrochlorothiazide												
bendroflumethiazide-nadolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
bendroflumethiazide-rauwolfia serpentina												
bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide	4	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	0		
bretylium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
candesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	...		
candesartan-hydrochlorothiazide												
captopril	22	...	14	...	7	...	4	...	8	...		
captopril-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorothiazide-methyldopa												
chlorothiazide-reserpine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorthalidone-clonidine												
chlorthalidone-reserpine												
cilostazol												
cyclandelate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
deserpidine												
deserpidine-hydrochlorothiazide												
deserpidine-methyclothiazide												
deslanoside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diazoxide												
digitoxin												
digoxin	243	300	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	241		
diltiazem-enalapril												

Table 2.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
disopyramide	...	8	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	
dobutamine												
dofetilide												
dopamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		
doxazosin	2	5	4	2	...	...	...	9	...	1		-88.9
edetate disodium (EDTA)												
enalapril	49	...	...	...	234	...	...	21	...	22		
enalapril-felodipine												
enalapril-hydrochlorothiazide	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
ephedrine	239	361	365	359	333	...	466	464	264	543		
epinephrine	3	8	...	0	1	0	0	1	8	6		500.0
eprosartan												
erythrityl tetranitrate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	4		
ethanolamine oleate												
ethaverine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
fenoldopam												
flecainide	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...		
fosinopril	8	7	...	10	4	5	9	12	7	...	...	...
fosinopril-hydrochlorothiazide												
guanadrel												
guanethidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guanethidine-hydrochlorothiazide												
hydralazine	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	3	1	0	-100.0	-100.0
hydralazine-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	0	-100.0	
hydralazine/hydrochlorothiazide/reserpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-lisinopril	...	...	0	...	3	...	...	2	1	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-losartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-methyldopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol												
hydrochlorothiazide-moexipril												
hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-quinapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
hydrochlorothiazide-reserpine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-spironolactone	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	...	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-telmisartan												
hydrochlorothiazide-timolol												
hydrochlorothiazide-triamterene	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3		
hydrochlorothiazide-valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-100.0	
hydroflumethiazide-reserpine												
ibutilide												
inamrinone												
irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	1		
isoproterenol	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
isosorbide dinitrate	11	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
isosorbide mononitrate	...	2	...	8	...	2	7	...	11	7		
isoxsuprine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
lisinopril	158	210	189	...	242	227	...	76	583	293		

Table 2.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
losartan	0	...	...	9	8	...	...	3	...	16		433.3
mecamylamine												
mephentermine												
metaraminol												
methoxamine												
methyclothiazide-reserpine												
metyrosine												
mexiletine	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	...	0		
midodrine												
milrinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
minoxidil	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
moexipril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
moricizine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
morrhuate sodium												
nitroglycerin	...	...	186	...	...	...	30	25	...	19		
nitroprusside												
norepinephrine	0	0	0	2	0	0	...	0	0	0		
nylidrin HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
papaverine	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
pargyline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pentaerythritol chloral												
pentaerythritol tetranitrate												
perindopril												
phenoxybenzamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
phentolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
polythiazide-prazosin												
polythiazide-reserpine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
prazosin	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	1	...		
procainamide	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
propafenone	1	0	0	...	1	1	...	0	1	0	-100.0	
quinapril	10	...	...	12	...	...	...	266	...	...		
quinidine	11	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
ramipril	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...		
rauwolfia serpentina												
rescinnamine												
reserpine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		
reserpine-trichlormethiazide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
sodium tetradecyl sulfate												
tamsulosin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	-100.0	
telmisartan												
terazosin	...	7	5	...	0	5	5	9	5	...		
tocainide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
tolazoline												
trandolapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...		
trandolapril-verapamil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
trimethaphan camsylate												
valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	316		...

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Table 2.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
veratrum alkaloids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
agents for hypertensive emergencies-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors-NOS												
angiotensin II inhibitors-NOS												
antiadrenergic agents, peripherally acting-NOS												
antianginal agents-NOS												
antiarrhythmic agents-NOS												
antihypertensive combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	4		
cardiovascular agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
inotropic agents-NOS												
peripheral vasodilators-NOS												
vasodilators-NOS												
vasopressors-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 2.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1,259	1,291	1,412	1,603	1,003	1,401	1,156	1,852			60.2
clonidine	1,108	1,202	1,200	1,360	859	1,377	1,093	1,781			62.9
guanabenz	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
guanfacine	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...			
methyldopa	35	...	...	...	...	8	4	2	-94.3		-50.0
antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting-NOS											
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	2,827	2,598	2,339	2,250	2,255	2,334	1,956	2,382			
acebutolol	1	1	...	0	1	1	...	...			
atenolol	825	394	931	702	594	830	858	1,238			
betaxolol											
bisoprolol											
carteolol											
carvedilol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			
esmolol											
labetalol	...	9	4	3	10	11	...	4		-63.6	
metoprolol	362	411	76	352	502	439	278	538			
nadolol	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8			
oxprenolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
penbutolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
pindolol	0	0	...	5	...	...	0	1			
propranolol	1,424	1,639	1,232	968	1,011	925	737	521	-63.4		
sotalol	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
timolol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
beta-adrenergic blocking agents-NOS	...	14	8	11	15	...	...	...			
Calcium channel blocking agents	2,658	3,095	1,931	1,511	1,406	1,330	1,525	1,386	-47.9		
amlodipine	21	...	246	...	48	350	335	453	2,057.1		
bepridil											
diltiazem	529	917	347	473	256	353	272	216	-59.2		
felodipine	5	...	9	12	10	13	...	15	200.0		
isradipine	18	8	2	0	0	...	...	1	-94.4		
mibefradil											
nicardipine	8	11	...	2	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
nifedipine	1,342	1,149	732	274	388	375	305	378	-71.8		
nimodipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
nisoldipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
verapamil	733	756	591	572	702	232	473	320			
calcium channel blocking agents-NOS	1	21	...	7	2	4	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Diuretics	1,105	1,209	1,035	878	668	787	1,049	821			
acetazolamide	8	4	6	2	1	1	...	...			
amiloride	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
bendroflumethiazide											
benzthiazide	0	0	5	...	0	0	0	19			
bumetanide	11	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	-81.8		
chlorothiazide	...	...	...	10	...	9	10	0		-100.0	-100.0
chlorthalidone	1	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
dichlorphenamide											
ethacrynic acid											
furosemide	486	379	319	280	304	385	539	251			

Table 2.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
hydrochlorothiazide	448	428	341	207	...	258	300	241			
hydroflumethiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
indapamide	3	11	...	...	0	0	...	...			
mannitol											
methazolamide	1	...	0	...	0	0	0	2	100.0		
methyclothiazide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			
metolazone	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1			
pamabrom	4	...	1	2	1	...	0	0	-100.0		
polythiazide											
spironolactone	33	20	...	...	10	5	...	...			
torsemide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
triamterene	18	...	10	...	...	...	...	...			
trichlormethiazide											
urea											
diuretics-NOS	15	12	14	20	9	11	2	...			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	5,090	3,823	3,525	2,182	3,141	3,696	3,662	3,543	-30.4		
adenosine											
amidephrine	0	0	2	0	10	3	...	0		-100.0	
amiloride-hydrochlorothiazide	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
amiodarone	8	...	7	0	0	1	1	...			
amlodipine-benazepril	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	16			
amyl nitrite	1	13	10	16	...	4	2	...		...	
arbutamine											
atenolol-chlorthalidone	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...			
benazepril	13	...	29	...	...	252	290	...			
benazepril-hydrochlorothiazide											
bendroflumethiazide-nadolol	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
bendroflumethiazide-rauwolfia serpentina											
bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide	0	...	...	6	12	...	...	...			
bretylium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
candesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			
candesartan-hydrochlorothiazide											
captopril	...	217	...	35	...	...	...	...			
captopril-hydrochlorothiazide	7	4	...	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
chlorothiazide-methyldopa											
chlorothiazide-reserpine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
chlorthalidone-clonidine											
chlorthalidone-reserpine											
cilostazol											
cyclandelate											
deserpidine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
deserpidine-hydrochlorothiazide											
deserpidine-methyclothiazide											
deslanoside	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
diazoxide											
digitoxin											
digoxin	521	567	323	424	475	...	312	369			
diltiazem-enalapril											

Table 2.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
disopyramide	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...			
dobutamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dofetilide											
dopamine	...	2	1	...	0	0	2	0			-100.0
doxazosin	...	9	5	11	10	...	235	...			
edetate disodium (EDTA)											
enalapril	460	106	137	140	177	423	192	...	...		
enalapril-felodipine											
enalapril-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	1	...	...	0	...	0			
ephedrine	1,992	1,265	1,366	481	726	692	749	728	-63.5		
epinephrine	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	9		800.0	
eprosartan											
erythrityl tetranitrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...			
ethanolamine oleate											
ethaverine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
fenoldopam											
flecainide	...	3	1	0	...	0	...	...			
fosinopril	9	...	...	9	10	14	13	19			
fosinopril-hydrochlorothiazide											
guanadrel											
guanethidine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
guanethidine-hydrochlorothiazide											
hydralazine	...	12	13	11	...	5	...	4			
hydralazine-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydralazine/hydrochlorothiazide/reserpine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7			
hydrochlorothiazide-lisinopril	...	1	3	6	...	7	11	3			
hydrochlorothiazide-losartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
hydrochlorothiazide-methyldopa	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol											
hydrochlorothiazide-moexipril											
hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydrochlorothiazide-quinapril											
hydrochlorothiazide-reserpine	...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-spironolactone	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
hydrochlorothiazide-telmisartan											
hydrochlorothiazide-timolol											
hydrochlorothiazide-triamterene	377	230	116	...	...	...	...	...			
hydrochlorothiazide-valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
hydroflumethiazide-reserpine											
ibutilide											
inamrinone											
irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
isoproterenol	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	1			
isosorbide dinitrate	42	31	22	25	...	...	229	...			
isosorbide mononitrate	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	...			
isoxsuprine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1			
lisinopril	289	269	198	239	399	369	475	659			

Table 2.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
losartan	0	0	0	0	13	16	...	...			
mecamylamine											
mephentermine											
metaraminol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
methoxamine											
methyclothiazide-reserpine											
metyrosine											
mexiletine	...	...	7	...	2	1	1	...			
midodrine											
milrinone											
minoxidil	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	1			
moexipril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
moricizine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
morrhuate sodium											
nitroglycerin	152	431	427	...	340	...	111	...			
nitroprusside											
norepinephrine	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	0		-100.0	
nylidrin HCl	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			
papaverine	0	2	...	...	1	0	1	0			-100.0
pargyline	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
pentaerythritol chloral											
pentaerythritol tetranitrate											
perindopril											
phenoxybenzamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
phentolamine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenylephrine	...	5	...	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
polythiazide-prazosin											
polythiazide-reserpine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
prazosin	10	...	7	8	...	...	...	1	-90.0		
procainamide	11	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0		
propafenone	3	0	...	1	0	3	...	1	-66.7	-66.7	
quinapril	...	7	...	20	...	...	...	401			
quinidine	...	...	18	17	12	...	...	...			
ramipril	4	...	12	0	...	...	...	...			
rauwolfia serpentina											
rescinnamine											
reserpine	...	5	0	...	0	0	...	0			
reserpine-trichlormethiazide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
sodium tetradecyl sulfate											
tamsulosin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
telmisartan											
terazosin	2	...	...	...	12	...	9	13	550.0		
tocainide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
tolazoline											
trandolapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
trandolapril-verapamil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
trimethaphan camsylate											
valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26			

Table 2.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
veratrum alkaloids	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
agents for hypertensive emergencies-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors-NOS											
angiotensin II inhibitors-NOS											
antiadrenergic agents, peripherally acting-NOS											
antianginal agents-NOS											
antiarrhythmic agents-NOS											
antihypertensive combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9			
cardiovascular agents-NOS											
inotropic agents-NOS											
peripheral vasodilators-NOS											
vasodilators-NOS											
vasopressors-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports.

ED = emergency department, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.1 - ED drug episodes: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	261,719	271,862	270,570	27[illegible],243	276,524	302,673	298,890	311,785	326,699	308,558		
Atlanta	3,979	5,540	5,177	4,891	5,298	5,435	5,677	—	6,822	6,537		
Baltimore	6,137	6,440	7,296	7,122	7,049	5,731	5,774	6,110	5,515	5,952		
Boston	5,868	6,739	6,917	5,784	5,885	7,230	7,672	8,163	8,690	8,452		
Buffalo	1,241	1,276	1,407	1,223	1,487	1,416	1,484	1,743	1,614	2,254	39.7	
Chicago	14,037	12,873	13,333	12,482	13,673	14,651	15,676	16,526	16,121	13,937		-15.7
Dallas	3,283	3,632	3,566	3,104	3,141	3,473	3,323	3,369	3,131	2,638	-15.7	-21.7
Denver	2,235	2,030	2,057	2,258	2,557	2,505	2,439	2,692	2,777	3,003		
Detroit	8,241	8,482	8,994	8,183	7,942	8,584	8,458	9,580	9,685	8,482		
Los Angeles	8,378	8,127	8,976	9,938	10,739	12,976	12,310	12,157	12,512	11,266		
Miami	3,045	3,170	3,255	3,402	3,725	4,125	4,435	4,311	4,574	4,720		
Minneapolis	2,402	2,235	2,094	2,414	2,229	2,533	2,664	3,188	3,333	3,358		
New Orleans	2,607	2,762	2,325	2,328	2,131	2,286	2,378	1,862	1,868	2,158		
New York	18,162	18,045	18,096	15,172	15,491	15,635	16,247	16,799	15,508	15,166		
Newark	4,738	4,619	4,326	4,085	4,216	3,970	3,777	3,643	3,574	3,709		
Philadelphia	11,772	12,670	12,254	12,303	12,110	11,545	11,886	12,716	13,074	13,761		
Phoenix	3,581	3,752	3,306	4,067	4,224	4,392	4,680	4,866	5,217	5,055		
St. Louis	2,828	2,861	2,858	3,206	3,129	3,683	3,225	3,897	4,319	4,927		
San Diego	3,671	3,590	3,391	3,239	3,796	3,660	3,434	3,615	3,347	3,194	-4.6	-11.6
San Francisco	4,791	4,596	4,472	4,224	4,704	4,161	3,697	4,171	4,405	3,618	-17.9	
Seattle	5,487	4,620	3,707	3,931	4,492	5,717	5,398	5,720	5,776	2,656	-54.0	-53.6
Washington, DC	5,543	5,973	5,623	5,025	5,258	5,125	5,179	5,357	5,209	4,272	-18.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.2 - ED drug episodes: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	518,880	513,519	513,933	526,818	542,432	554,767	601,563	638,484	23.1	15.1	6.1
Atlanta	10,660	11,063	9,400	8,003	10,717	10,189	11,112	14,456	35.6	41.9	30.1
Baltimore	15,863	15,966	15,994	12,755	13,736	14,171	11,505	11,625	-26.7	-18.0	
Boston	15,374	16,067	13,537	12,224	13,657	11,669	14,902	16,853		44.4	13.1
Buffalo	2,745	2,714	3,587	2,812	2,683	2,711	2,899	3,356			
Chicago	21,484	21,883	23,522	26,875	26,206	26,154	30,327	32,647	52.0	24.8	
Dallas	5,141	5,230	4,975	6,194	7,198	6,245	6,796	6,500	26.4		
Denver	4,951	4,606	3,416	4,332	4,087	4,815	4,944	5,468		13.6	10.6
Detroit	17,653	18,626	20,796	17,604	17,477	16,125	17,042	19,265			
Los Angeles	19,250	19,258	20,275	17,187	17,103	20,677	25,286	24,669		19.3	
Miami	5,908	6,417	6,283	6,283	6,426	7,128	8,560	8,886	50.4	24.7	
Minneapolis	4,364	4,325	4,828	4,957	4,328	4,643	5,197	6,521	49.4	40.4	25.5
New Orleans	4,737	5,867	5,844	5,209	5,088	4,459	4,664	3,729	-21.3		-20.0
New York	42,980	40,792	40,468	37,111	36,141	30,662	31,882	32,307	-24.8		
Newark	9,394	10,870	9,909	8,893	8,944	8,301	7,747	7,217		-13.1	
Philadelphia	17,731	20,501	21,628	23,225	24,924	24,413	23,431	25,790	45.5		
Phoenix	6,808	7,910	7,431	7,327	7,058	8,291	9,072	10,084	48.1	21.6	
St. Louis	6,038	5,657	6,179	5,664	5,719	6,336	6,908	8,216			
San Diego	5,043	4,660	5,806	6,747	6,982	7,036	7,094	6,962	38.1		-1.9
San Francisco	12,115	10,161	9,533	9,424	9,068	8,928	7,857	8,575	-29.2		9.1
Seattle	10,363	8,505	8,471	10,587	8,327	8,424	11,115	11,495		36.5	
Washington, DC	14,152	11,830	11,720	11,193	11,596	10,282	10,303	10,566			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.3 - ED drug mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change† H2 2001, H1 2002	% change† H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	470,085	491,409	490,355	509,449	504,795	553,303	546,004	566,106	599,261	564,196		
Atlanta	8,061	10,596	9,570	9,283	10,198	10,708	11,232	—	12,808	12,649		
Baltimore	10,587	10,865	12,676	12,518	12,254	9,598	10,275	10,804	9,973	11,089		
Boston	10,654	12,236	12,640	10,504	10,715	12,511	13,352	14,154	15,641	15,114		
Buffalo	2,333	2,340	2,594	2,218	2,710	2,591	2,783	3,096	2,840	4,214	48.4	36.1
Chicago	26,312	23,771	24,573	22,818	25,049	26,557	28,891	29,184	28,633	24,688		
Dallas	6,041	6,807	6,598	5,780	5,666	6,309	6,167	6,268	5,846	4,729	-19.1	-24.6
Denver	3,856	3,542	3,628	3,798	4,429	4,338	4,223	4,557	4,855	5,017		
Detroit	15,285	16,015	16,567	15,535	14,672	16,466	16,274	18,076	19,088	16,713		
Los Angeles	14,248	13,724	16,080	17,668	19,277	23,259	21,756	21,546	23,124	20,922		
Miami	4,964	5,270	5,485	5,743	6,416	7,140	7,743	7,652	8,267	8,635		
Minneapolis	4,475	4,241	3,855	4,476	4,473	4,993	5,098	5,998	6,303	6,359		
New Orleans	4,946	5,149	4,500	4,574	4,332	4,459	4,713	3,484	3,552	4,080		
New York	29,752	28,914	29,447	24,949	25,652	26,053	26,583	27,226	24,829	23,728		
Newark	8,004	7,873	7,307	6,947	7,032	6,759	6,312	6,335	6,254	6,603		
Philadelphia	21,829	23,084	22,510	22,802	22,857	21,808	22,576	23,945	24,276	25,539		
Phoenix	6,305	6,387	5,898	6,997	7,047	7,411	8,017	8,600	9,205	8,609		
St. Louis	5,338	5,317	5,386	5,925	5,762	7,057	6,260	7,470	8,492	9,099		
San Diego	6,373	6,326	5,859	5,600	6,441	5,919	5,720	6,142	5,637	5,456	-3.2	-11.2
San Francisco	6,883	6,392	6,133	5,881	6,821	6,319	5,851	6,734	7,009	5,486	-21.7	-18.5
Seattle	9,493	7,786	6,128	6,410	7,444	9,599	9,375	9,471	10,347	4,718	-54.4	-50.2
Washington, DC	9,460	9,825	9,230	8,381	8,555	8,035	8,194	8,660	8,819	7,210	-18.2	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

† This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.4 - ED drug mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	899,600	900,287	906,366	942,382	981,764	1,014,243	1,099,306	1,165,367	29.5	14.9	6.0
Atlanta	20,847	22,298	19,083	16,182	20,167	19,480	21,939	27,254	30.7	39.9	
Baltimore	26,892	27,117	27,082	22,055	23,541	24,772	19,874	20,777	-22.7	-16.1	4.5
Boston	28,431	30,037	24,912	22,392	24,876	21,219	25,863	29,795		40.4	15.2
Buffalo	4,779	4,871	6,682	5,285	4,934	4,927	5,374	5,935			
Chicago	37,241	38,407	42,412	50,479	48,344	47,867	55,449	57,817	55.3	20.8	
Dallas	9,310	9,640	9,171	11,428	13,405	11,445	12,476	12,114	30.1		
Denver	8,300	8,217	5,908	7,519	7,170	8,226	8,561	9,412		14.4	9.9
Detroit	31,663	34,152	38,952	32,487	32,582	30,207	32,740	37,164			
Los Angeles	33,195	33,389	35,218	29,684	29,805	36,945	45,015	44,670	34.6	20.9	
Miami	9,471	10,072	9,902	10,248	10,755	12,158	14,883	15,919	68.1	30.9	
Minneapolis	8,413	8,324	9,126	9,340	8,097	8,949	10,090	12,300	46.2	37.4	21.9
New Orleans	9,449	11,127	11,033	9,721	9,649	8,907	9,172	7,037	-25.5	-21.0	-23.3
New York	63,977	62,454	65,614	60,250	58,360	50,601	52,636	52,055			
Newark	16,522	19,291	18,011	15,038	15,180	13,979	13,072	12,589			
Philadelphia	31,721	36,947	38,752	42,818	45,593	45,659	44,385	48,222	52.0		
Phoenix	11,441	13,187	12,517	12,654	12,285	14,044	15,428	17,805	55.6	26.8	15.4
St. Louis	11,006	10,346	11,020	10,310	10,704	11,687	13,317	15,963			
San Diego	8,676	8,175	10,184	11,851	12,184	12,040	11,639	11,779	35.8		
San Francisco	18,147	15,527	14,213	13,491	12,525	12,702	12,171	13,743	-24.3		12.9
Seattle	17,707	14,068	13,728	18,203	13,914	13,854	18,974	19,818		43.0	
Washington, DC	25,187	19,876	19,801	18,959	19,054	16,936	16,229	17,480			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.5 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	86,744	91,064	93,927	102,088	94,134	100,347	104,164	104,533	113,472	97,527	-14.1	
Atlanta	2,266	2,522	2,138	2,244	2,709	3,076	3,360	---	3,355	3,192		
Baltimore	1,437	1,299	1,779	1,891	1,675	1,186	1,442	1,525	1,386	1,522		
Boston	2,315	2,545	2,585	2,229	2,211	2,361	2,615	2,675	3,144	2,616		
Buffalo	615	590	683	567	655	629	764	804	744	1,252	68.3	55.7
Chicago	5,262	4,533	4,785	4,458	4,770	4,820	5,416	5,183	5,124	4,882		
Dallas	840	978	1,046	882	792	917	953	934	852	670	-21.4	-28.3
Denver	788	733	809	786	924	920	838	858	1,017	991		
Detroit	3,908	4,042	3,949	3,663	3,536	4,215	4,232	4,343	4,766	3,904		
Los Angeles	2,240	2,646	3,483	3,725	4,470	5,708	5,286	5,104	5,803	5,249		
Miami	945	1,043	1,089	1,227	1,417	1,508	1,659	1,756	1,924	2,009		
Minneapolis	789	775	716	807	871	867	913	1,100	1,137	1,094		
New Orleans	985	1,043	876	961	955	984	964	616	565	674		
New York	7,459	6,956	7,238	6,073	6,260	6,152	6,298	6,192	5,629	5,060		
Newark	1,546	1,481	1,349	1,180	1,197	1,080	1,043	1,031	984	985		
Philadelphia	3,779	4,226	4,339	4,363	4,452	4,110	4,221	4,516	4,712	4,799		
Phoenix	1,286	1,253	915	979	936	1,085	1,219	1,296	1,331	1,004	-24.6	-22.5
St. Louis	1,015	1,050	1,046	1,064	969	1,333	1,157	1,405	1,752	1,418		
San Diego	994	985	893	826	976	809	813	806	854	816	-4.4	
San Francisco	1,008	827	759	822	883	908	897	1,010	1,144	717	-37.3	-29.0
Seattle	1,563	1,242	979	1,031	1,197	1,526	1,647	1,469	1,677	800	-52.3	-45.5
Washington, DC	1,629	1,693	1,577	1,386	1,359	1,127	1,173	1,301	1,473	1,239		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.6 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	160,798	166,907	166,172	171,963	184,991	196,222	204,510	218,005	35.6		
Atlanta	6,971	7,825	6,140	4,714	4,660	4,952	6,436	6,878		38.9	
Baltimore	4,640	4,749	4,377	3,371	3,079	3,566	2,628	2,911	-37.3	-18.4	10.8
Boston	5,932	6,297	5,351	4,890	5,130	4,439	4,976	5,818		31.1	16.9
Buffalo	1,119	1,140	1,835	1,448	1,273	1,222	1,393	1,548			
Chicago	7,406	7,911	8,021	10,342	9,318	9,228	10,236	10,307	39.2		
Dallas	1,357	1,364	1,384	1,587	2,024	1,673	1,870	1,786	31.6		
Denver	1,633	1,635	1,190	1,524	1,542	1,710	1,758	1,875			
Detroit	7,484	8,378	9,085	7,894	7,992	7,199	8,447	9,109		26.5	
Los Angeles	5,649	5,594	5,648	4,650	6,129	8,195	10,993	10,907			
Miami	1,523	1,682	1,688	1,948	2,132	2,645	3,168	3,679	141.6	39.1	16.1
Minneapolis	1,423	1,418	1,596	1,676	1,491	1,678	1,780	2,238	57.3	33.4	25.7
New Orleans	2,626	2,807	2,457	1,970	1,919	1,916	1,948	1,181	-55.0	-38.4	-39.4
New York	12,323	13,534	16,033	14,689	14,194	12,333	12,450	11,821			
Newark	3,209	4,040	3,947	2,967	2,830	2,377	2,123	2,015		-15.2	
Philadelphia	6,192	6,887	6,825	7,496	8,565	8,815	8,331	9,228	49.0		
Phoenix	2,000	2,756	2,595	2,528	2,168	1,915	2,303	2,627	31.4	37.2	14.1
St. Louis	2,131	2,006	1,991	1,898	2,096	2,033	2,490	3,157			
San Diego	1,375	1,405	1,776	1,802	1,878	1,801	1,622	1,660			
San Francisco	2,941	2,578	2,173	1,941	1,586	1,705	1,804	2,155	-26.7	26.4	19.5
Seattle	2,900	2,272	2,149	2,988	2,221	2,228	3,173	3,145		41.2	
Washington, DC	4,926	3,407	3,605	3,216	3,270	2,745	2,300	2,774	-43.7		20.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.7 - Cocaine: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S	82,359	85,757	86,254	79,575	89,176	84,704	90,178	96,752	96,282	91,687		
Atlanta	2,016	3,127	2,853	2,453	2,783	2,820	3,410	—	4,306	4,036		
Baltimore	3,041	3,167	3,704	3,449	3,472	2,353	2,590	2,554	2,376	2,806	18.1	
Boston	1,672	2,051	2,475	1,722	1,838	1,883	2,217	2,267	2,666	2,524		
Buffalo	642	610	615	494	624	430	588	619	601	838		
Chicago	7,273	6,883	6,760	6,150	7,248	7,287	7,592	8,269	7,933	6,614		-20.0
Dallas	959	1,262	1,324	1,011	1,096	1,105	1,075	964	805	654	-18.8	-32.2
Denver	581	502	653	658	724	668	674	631	712	926	30.1	46.8
Detroit	3,604	4,172	4,445	3,785	3,914	4,028	3,842	4,160	3,570	2,820	-21.0	-32.2
Los Angeles	2,408	2,629	3,150	3,183	3,586	4,622	4,472	4,625	5,374	4,652		
Miami	1,616	1,768	1,785	1,872	2,146	2,131	2,252	2,192	2,450	2,492		
Minneapolis	377	394	381	407	407	397	444	462	643	681		47.4
New Orleans	1,186	1,304	1,091	1,081	1,058	937	1,061	689	734	694		
New York	9,969	9,989	9,560	7,386	7,413	6,883	7,367	7,449	6,450	6,334		
Newark	1,944	1,908	1,835	1,553	1,571	1,448	1,278	1,327	1,304	1,654		
Philadelphia	5,798	6,623	6,425	6,207	6,227	5,285	5,213	5,686	5,673	6,247		
Phoenix	659	749	737	862	1,015	855	920	848	904	788		
St. Louis	787	1,017	1,055	1,180	1,149	1,255	1,148	1,434	1,645	1,830		
San Diego	450	462	509	423	640	484	518	439	373	389		-11.4
San Francisco	987	912	930	776	1,159	1,071	982	1,220	1,261	964	-23.6	-21.0
Seattle	1,583	1,261	1,139	1,089	1,430	1,584	1,754	1,660	1,750	551	-68.5	-66.8
Washington, DC	1,619	1,892	1,826	1,472	1,678	1,373	1,458	1,440	1,454	1,032	-29.0	-28.3

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.8 - Cocaine: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	34.7	14.4	10.4
Atlanta	6,190	6,515	5,434	4,244	5,980	5,236	6,229	8,891	43.6	69.8	42.7
Baltimore	8,882	8,603	8,515	6,253	6,871	6,921	4,943	4,930	-44.5	-28.8	
Boston	4,810	5,267	4,106	3,332	4,526	3,560	4,099	4,933		38.6	20.3
Buffalo	1,136	1,333	2,203	1,526	1,225	1,119	1,018	1,220			
Chicago	10,733	10,702	12,688	14,373	13,642	13,399	14,879	16,202	51.0	20.9	
Dallas	1,442	1,457	1,393	1,778	2,586	2,106	2,180	1,770	22.7	-16.0	-18.8
Denver	1,273	1,144	811	1,072	1,154	1,382	1,342	1,343			
Detroit	8,268	8,763	10,435	8,093	8,617	7,699	7,870	7,730			
Los Angeles	5,069	4,980	5,708	4,703	5,779	6,768	9,094	9,999	97.3	47.7	
Miami	2,748	3,078	3,104	3,254	3,553	4,018	4,383	4,641	68.9		
Minneapolis	562	465	674	736	775	814	841	1,105	96.6	35.7	31.4
New Orleans	1,883	2,018	2,380	2,363	2,395	2,139	1,998	1,422	-24.5	-33.5	-28.8
New York	20,145	19,715	21,592	20,202	19,549	14,799	14,250	13,898	-31.0		
Newark	4,228	4,658	4,436	3,571	3,743	3,124	2,726	2,631		-15.8	
Philadelphia	8,481	9,502	10,383	11,202	13,048	12,434	10,497	11,358			
Phoenix	1,057	1,165	1,382	1,337	1,486	1,877	1,775	1,752	65.8		
St. Louis	2,329	1,841	1,852	1,494	2,072	2,329	2,403	3,080			
San Diego	667	644	906	844	971	1,063	1,002	812		-23.6	-19.0
San Francisco	3,227	2,560	2,310	1,979	1,843	1,935	2,054	2,482	-23.1	28.3	20.8
Seattle	3,029	2,158	2,143	2,850	2,399	2,519	3,338	3,409		35.3	
Washington, DC	4,849	3,542	3,881	3,223	3,718	3,150	2,830	2,894	-40.3		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.9 - Heroin: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S	35,899	37,859	37,829	37,406	44,786	47,635	47,169	44,138	48,926	42,571	-13.0	
Atlanta	213	228	245	197	218	241	244	---	439	337		
Baltimore	2,832	3,015	3,696	3,502	3,497	2,887	2,518	2,593	1,888	1,977		-23.8
Boston	1,229	1,358	1,380	1,360	1,500	1,820	2,048	2,022	2,336	2,155		
Buffalo	263	222	316	247	275	363	318	283	325	484		71.0
Chicago	4,651	4,506	4,810	4,640	4,988	6,109	6,346	6,178	5,724	4,359		
Dallas	256	261	239	201	227	262	215	251	191	147		-41.4
Denver	278	248	244	305	324	323	343	380	389	519	33.4	36.6
Detroit	1,451	1,426	1,453	1,254	1,399	1,661	1,667	2,102	1,768	1,440	-18.6	-31.5
Los Angeles	1,147	1,214	1,387	1,431	1,491	1,791	1,386	1,440	1,437	1,245		
Miami	314	364	403	453	464	681	771	830	837	932		
Minneapolis	81	83	62	87	95	96	132	154	184	180		
New Orleans	208	257	253	278	371	466	516	262	268	278		
New York	4,581	4,613	4,605	4,153	5,150	5,378	5,630	5,428	5,216	4,635		
Newark	2,504	2,575	2,497	2,301	2,433	2,285	2,114	1,849	1,869	1,925		
Philadelphia	2,013	1,600	1,845	1,925	2,161	2,249	2,411	2,513	2,849	2,441		
Phoenix	414	467	406	393	446	424	416	372	405	298	-26.4	-19.9
St. Louis	212	300	322	406	446	556	528	561	...	640		
San Diego	496	477	507	501	562	590	442	401	332	316	-4.8	-21.2
San Francisco	1,318	1,323	1,038	1,213	1,838	1,490	1,266	1,357	1,433	1,344		
Seattle	1,496	1,279	1,142	1,180	1,290	1,403	1,087	903	1,024	475	-53.6	-47.4
Washington, DC	863	1,050	1,048	863	908	957	989	1,024	864	591	-31.6	-42.3

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.10 - Heroin: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	63,158	69,556	72,980	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	47.4		
Atlanta	443	404	388	384	473	415	485	848	91.4	104.3	74.8
Baltimore	7,471	8,207	8,093	5,863	6,711	6,999	5,405	4,481	-40.0	-36.0	-17.1
Boston	2,563	2,956	2,729	2,500	2,738	2,861	3,867	4,358	70.0	52.3	12.7
Buffalo	314	379	443	468	538	522	681	607			
Chicago	4,737	4,702	6,268	8,602	9,316	9,629	12,454	11,902	151.3	23.6	
Dallas	242	264	331	505	500	428	478	443	83.1		
Denver	472	463	336	465	492	629	666	769	62.9	22.3	15.5
Detroit	2,160	2,390	3,188	3,028	2,879	2,653	3,328	3,870	79.2	45.9	16.3
Los Angeles	2,928	3,060	3,278	2,471	2,601	2,923	3,177	2,878			-9.4
Miami	258	333	388	591	767	917	1,452	1,666	545.7	81.7	14.7
Minneapolis	65	83	105	138	145	182	228	338	420.0	85.7	48.2
New Orleans	191	263	303	422	510	649	982	530	177.5	-18.3	-46.0
New York	11,129	10,706	11,132	9,481	9,218	9,302	11,009	10,644			
Newark	4,493	5,681	5,386	4,364	5,072	4,733	4,399	3,718		-21.4	-15.5
Philadelphia	2,385	3,839	3,864	3,712	3,445	4,087	4,661	5,362	124.8		
Phoenix	472	485	632	827	873	839	841	777	64.6		
St. Louis	392	369	489	447	622	851	1,084	1,309	233.9		
San Diego	687	675	970	911	984	1,063	1,031	733		-31.0	-28.9
San Francisco	3,654	3,113	3,132	2,719	2,360	3,050	2,756	2,790	-23.6		
Seattle	2,137	2,023	2,418	2,894	2,421	2,470	2,490	1,927		-22.0	-22.6
Washington, DC	1,254	1,295	1,527	1,689	2,097	1,771	1,946	1,888	50.6		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.11 - Marijuana: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	32,331	37,863	38,979	43,094	43,974	49,028	47,398	55,164	55,347	55,727		
Atlanta	807	1,410	1,223	1,185	1,331	1,265	1,166	—	1,681	1,910		
Baltimore	713	708	788	801	878	767	854	942	844	944		
Boston	847	1,484	1,423	967	993	1,425	1,520	1,684	1,739	1,741		
Buffalo	197	204	246	225	268	253	300	374	187	192		-48.7
Chicago	2,364	2,607	2,395	2,273	2,282	2,494	2,905	2,704	2,482	2,238		
Dallas	481	759	751	614	558	670	555	570	479	364	-24.0	-36.1
Denver	290	291	287	291	387	404	413	461	518	423		
Detroit	1,888	2,049	2,286	2,254	1,846	2,125	2,219	2,417	2,600	2,695		
Los Angeles	1,023	1,343	2,079	2,517	2,955	3,219	2,627	2,685	3,044	3,037		
Miami	460	561	553	574	709	855	913	920	1,011	1,195		29.9
Minneapolis	296	241	249	308	317	404	399	582	618	620		
New Orleans	709	714	482	545	500	519	549	424	391	444		
New York	1,900	1,986	1,696	1,799	1,692	1,856	1,688	1,904	1,598	1,624		
Newark	251	266	266	313	220	274	265	309	338	414		
Philadelphia	2,396	2,830	2,471	2,841	2,624	2,446	2,482	2,863	2,633	3,441		
Phoenix	384	386	340	548	479	464	609	635	649	609		
St. Louis	588	693	645	864	775	969	793	1,112	1,198	1,592		
San Diego	514	607	520	409	513	481	474	521	585	625	6.8	20.0
San Francisco	194	204	187	163	306	342	285	387	317	217	-31.5	-43.9
Seattle	888	569	366	409	398	723	691	858	738	298	-59.6	-65.3
Washington, DC	1,225	1,121	1,238	1,208	1,308	1,284	1,226	1,087	1,049	843		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.12 - Marijuana: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	176.0		14.6
Atlanta	1,544	1,671	1,547	1,577	2,633	2,515	2,431	3,486	125.8	38.6	
Baltimore	770	945	1,194	1,402	1,495	1,679	1,620	1,786	131.9		10.2
Boston	1,859	2,401	2,127	1,768	2,907	1,960	2,945	3,423		74.6	
Buffalo	219	295	512	472	451	493	553	561	156.2		
Chicago	2,226	2,922	3,531	4,424	5,002	4,555	5,398	5,186	133.0		
Dallas	470	549	553	916	1,510	1,172	1,225	1,049	123.2		
Denver	395	497	288	505	578	677	817	979	147.8	44.6	
Detroit	2,955	3,875	4,210	3,742	4,335	4,100	4,344	5,017			
Los Angeles	1,656	1,706	2,132	2,084	3,422	5,472	5,846	5,729	246.0		
Miami	713	966	1,011	1,024	1,113	1,283	1,768	1,932	171.0	50.6	
Minneapolis	411	469	543	604	490	625	803	1,200	192.0	92.0	49.4
New Orleans	884	1,025	1,247	1,345	1,196	1,044	1,068	814			-23.8
New York	2,578	2,974	3,571	3,839	3,682	3,491	3,544	3,501			
Newark	628	742	627	500	532	533	539	647		21.4	
Philadelphia	2,086	3,059	3,432	4,560	5,302	5,465	4,928	5,496	163.5		
Phoenix	451	474	610	741	727	1,028	1,073	1,284	184.7	24.9	
St. Louis	897	861	924	1,109	1,338	1,639	1,763	2,311	157.6		
San Diego	512	480	626	970	1,128	923	955	1,107	116.2	19.9	15.9
San Francisco	500	506	424	388	391	469	627	704	40.8	50.1	12.3
Seattle	910	993	899	1,663	936	808	1,414	1,596	75.4	97.5	12.9
Washington, DC	2,712	2,035	2,167	2,394	2,360	2,516	2,510	2,135			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.13 - Amphetamines: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	5,946	5,476	6,706	5,921	6,575	8,497	8,638	9,049	9,506	10,079		
Atlanta	...	184	112	160	115	160	151	—	151	297		
Baltimore	30	46	59	67	83	80	95	126	136	125		
Boston	...	85	95	115	100	196	173	188	204	213		
Buffalo	4	4	10	7	21	15	9	13	4	10	150.0	
Chicago	122	73	109	106	98	143	217	223	185	184		
Dallas	182	163	173	138	169	185	166	187	191	143	-25.1	-23.5
Denver	111	56	58	95	140	163	171	163	243	256		57.1
Detroit	170	207	155	104	73	...	...	167	270	227		
Los Angeles	391	272	268	410	456	532	540	595	666	685		
Miami	8	26	37	23	31	45	39	32	32	40		
Minneapolis	50	23	21	50	51	75	113	108	117	100		
New Orleans	18	29	26	21	...	43	60	...	66	63		
New York	15	25	27	32	16	20	19	21	...	...		
Newark	8	8	12	13	22	24	...	...	...	...		
Philadelphia	201	169	191	200	245	250	240	228	171	126		-44.7
Phoenix	252	218	144	248	271	294	367	389	499	676		
St. Louis	51	40	52	102	82	60	66	86	81	...		
San Diego	491	424	329	379	537	432	462	432	510	566	11.0	31.0
San Francisco	133	90	83	109	145	171	201	376	409	279	-31.8	-25.8
Seattle	246	199	93	154	192	291	348	345	354	104	-70.6	-69.9
Washington, DC	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

¹ This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.14 - Amphetamines: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	10,118	9,581	9,772	10,496	12,183	12,496	17,134	18,555	83.4	48.5	
Atlanta	67	83	134	254	295	...	...	365	444.8		
Baltimore	55	35	50	89	105	150	175	262	376.4	74.7	49.7
Boston	...	...	116	...	180	216	369	392	...	81.5	
Buffalo	10	22	20	9	14	28	25	17		-39.3	-32.0
Chicago	72	144	194	231	181	204	360	409	468.1	100.5	
Dallas	92	133	120	263	336	307	351	378	310.9	23.1	
Denver	189	280	95	216	114	235	334	406	114.8	72.8	
Detroit	305	292	440	359	362	178	...	437			
Los Angeles	550	596	627	728	541	866	1,072	1,261	129.3	45.6	
Miami	...	...	...	28	64	53	83	64			
Minneapolis	33	35	46	70	44	101	189	226	584.8	123.8	
New Orleans	27	12	26	45	55	41	103	118			
New York	21	53	34	59	52	48	39	46			
Newark	18	19	7	18	20	35	...	...			
Philadelphia	143	251	256	420	361	444	489	400	179.7		
Phoenix	402	453	304	408	362	519	661	888	120.9	71.1	34.3
St. Louis	37	74	76	88	92	184	126	167	351.4		
San Diego	381	425	489	872	753	916	894	942	147.2		
San Francisco	433	329	235	273	172	254	371	786	81.5	209.4	111.9
Seattle	186	233	178	462	293	345	640	699	275.8	102.6	
Washington, DC	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...			...

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.15 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	8,936	6,534	4,952	4,730	5,717	7,323	6,182	6,786	8,137	6,136		
Atlanta	129	94	67	31	52	65	44	—	81	93		
Baltimore	3	...	4	5	5	5	1	4	2	4		
Boston	...	3	3	8	...	7	...	4	10	7		
Buffalo	...	2	7	6	1	5	0	...	...	0		
Chicago	19	16	15	10	12	...	...	...	35	36		...
Dallas	82	118	67	58	42	75	60	56	...	...		
Denver	143	66	53	28	73	64	46	50	48	63		
Detroit	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Los Angeles	633	418	368	414	496	682	693	711	806	700		
Miami	8	7	9	...	6	7	8	13	14	5	-64.3	-61.5
Minneapolis	...	68	41	57	55	59	95	111	210	182		
New Orleans	17	13	12	9	14	12	15	6	...	35	...	483.3
New York	...	...	19	...	...	17	...	...	3	...		
Newark	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	43	17	31	17	30	...	29	31	30	32		
Phoenix	339	294	152	147	194	269	331	264	340	224		
St. Louis	43	30	37	44	60	106	56	62	53	59		
San Diego	558	421	300	260	324	411	336	344	329	257	-21.9	-25.3
San Francisco	528	385	232	251	303	270	322	274	337	323		
Seattle	267	160	106	150	203	305	235	166	228	115	-49.6	-30.7
Washington, DC	...	10	6	...	29	...	18	9	15	20		122.2

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.16 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923			
Atlanta	95	147	135	214	162	83	109	172	81.1	107.2	57.8
Baltimore	4	4	6	7	6	10	6	6		-40.0	
Boston	4	7	...	13	6	12	14	14	250.0		
Buffalo	8	6	9	8	9	7	5	4	-50.0	-42.9	
Chicago	17	34	28	29	31	22	...	45			...
Dallas	152	203	115	159	186	100	135	111	-27.0		
Denver	139	175	105	292	120	101	110	98			
Detroit	17	15	22	...	0	...	...	...			
Los Angeles	1,399	1,276	1,268	1,229	786	910	1,375	1,517		66.7	10.3
Miami	8	5	9	10	16	9	15	27	237.5	200.0	80.0
Minneapolis	57	93	108	217	109	112	153	321	463.2	186.6	109.8
New Orleans	12	18	22	26	25	23	27	...			
New York	21	23	21	32	36	17	31	...			
Newark	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	0			-100.0
Philadelphia	91	91	66	101	48	47	67	60			
Phoenix	802	777	725	800	446	341	600	604		77.1	
St. Louis	51	76	39	67	66	104	162	115	125.5		
San Diego	911	686	666	976	721	584	747	673		15.2	
San Francisco	1,301	1,106	934	1,012	616	554	591	611	-53.0		
Seattle	309	258	195	479	266	353	540	395			-26.9
Washington, DC	33	24	11	...	16	33	62	24			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.17 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	363	351	792	947	1,903	2,125	2,385	2,427	3,115	2,303		
Atlanta	9	6	27	27	35	20	48	—	94	66		
Baltimore	1	2	4	10	25	19	45	46	29	29		-37.0
Boston	...	10	29	37	49	48	77	63	77	37	-51.9	-41.3
Buffalo	0	2	16	7	9	9	9	4	4	15	275.0	275.0
Chicago	22	9	16	45	58	75	139	87	34	37		-57.5
Dallas	9	...	9	7	18	29	41	37	40	31		
Denver	5	2	4	2	13	24	32	27	15	20		
Detroit	...	0	6	18	22	33	...	56	55	...		
Los Angeles	...	7	22	30	23	97	80	55	87	76		
Miami	13	3	9	26	34	43	62	102	83	78		-23.5
Minneapolis	2	1	1	5	11	14	51	37	40	46		
New Orleans	9	17	25	16	34	21	24	17	17	38	123.5	123.5
New York	...	13	18	67	68	111	89	95	77	60		
Newark	...	...	...	...	20	11	9	18	31	29		
Philadelphia	...	10	17	29	60	79	62	85	118	89		
Phoenix	5	1	1	7	13	45	31	58	38	23		-60.3
St. Louis	0	0	1	4	11	23	29	13	42	24		
San Diego	6	5	9	4	21	23	24	27	24	15	-37.5	-44.4
San Francisco	18	22	17	22	25	50	57	86	65	66		-23.3
Seattle	...	9	10	10	22	56	72	64	51	20	-60.8	-68.8
Washington, DC	...	...	16	...	...	...	54	48	62	46		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.18 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	253	421	319	637	1,143	2,850	4,511	5,542	2,090.5	94.5	
Atlanta	...	...	...	19	33	62	68	175	...	182.3	157.4
Baltimore	0	8	2	2	6	35	64	75		114.3	17.2
Boston	5	7	...	16	39	87	125	140	2,700.0	60.9	
Buffalo	0	0	...	0	18	16	18	8		-50.0	
Chicago	10	8	22	33	25	103	215	121	1,110.0		-43.7
Dallas	21	57	20	17	15	24	71	77	266.7	220.8	
Denver	2	3	1	11	6	15	57	42	2,000.0	180.0	-26.3
Detroit	...	0	0	...	6	40	60	111	...	177.5	
Los Angeles	14	37	46	24	30	52	177	142	914.3	173.1	-19.8
Miami	2	4	9	28	12	59	105	184	9,100.0	211.9	75.2
Minneapolis	2	...	4	...	2	16	65	77	3,750.0	381.3	
New Orleans	12	...	12	13	42	51	44	34	183.3	-33.3	
New York	7	...	24	41	31	136	200	172	2,357.1		
Newark	0	...	...	...	...	38	21	49			133.3
Philadelphia	...	...	0	19	27	89	141	203	...	128.1	44.0
Phoenix	...	1	...	6	2	20	76	96	...	380.0	
St. Louis	0	1	...	2	...	15	52	55			
San Diego	6	6	17	8	14	25	47	52	766.7	108.0	
San Francisco	32	29	32	35	38	47	107	152	375.0	223.4	42.1
Seattle	2	10	12	20	19	32	128	115	5,650.0	259.4	-10.2
Washington, DC	...	...	...	...	23	...	78	110	...	...	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.19 - Ketamine: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	...	51	...	209	...	107	156	451	...	152		
Atlanta	4	4	0	9	4	6	...	—	1	6	500.0	—
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	5	1	3	200.0	
Boston	2	2	10	3	7	...	18	9	1	2		-77.8
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Chicago	14	...	0	0	...	6	11	...	5	...		
Dallas	...	0	0	1	2	6	4	6	5	...		
Denver	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	9	...	0		-100.0
Detroit	...	...	3	...	...	0	...	12	0	0		-100.0
Los Angeles	0	0	...	2	5	6	8	...	9	11		
Miami	3	0	1	8	...	1	...	3	1	0	-100.0	-100.0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	7	250.0	600.0
New Orleans	1	4	1	2	7	3	1	1	1	...		
New York	...	18	10	9	22	...	12	18	...	17		
Newark	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	0	...		...
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...		
Phoenix	C	0	...	4	0	11	3	3	...	7	...	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1		
San Diego	...	...	2	3	11	7	5	4	6	10	66.7	150.0
San Francisco	1	0	2	1	2	8	6	7	4	6		
Seattle	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	-100.0	
Washington, DC	9	2	2	0	3	1	6	...	1	0	-100.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.20 - Ketamine: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	19	...	81	...	209	396	263	679	3,473.7		
Atlanta	0	0	0	6	4	13	...	4		-69.2	
Baltimore	...	0	5	2	3	1	4	6	...	500.0	50.0
Boston	...	2	3	4	12	10	23	10	...		
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chicago	0	0	11	16	...	...	17	14			
Dallas	2	1	4	3	0	3	10	11	450.0	266.7	
Denver	0	0	0	2	0	1	12	11		1,000.0	
Detroit	0	0	0	...	7	...	...	12			...
Los Angeles	1	...	...	0	...	7	15	14	1,300.0		
Miami	0	0	2	3	1	10	2	4		-60.0	100.0
Minneapolis	0	0	2	...	0	1	1	3		200.0	200.0
New Orleans	0	0	0	1	5	9	4	2		-77.8	-50.0
New York	...	9	16	23	28	31	21	24	...		
Newark	0	0	16	6	7	...	9	12			
Philadelphia	0	4	...	...	...	5	23	...			
Phoenix	0	0	0	...	...	4	14	4			-71.4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
San Diego	0	0	4	...	4	13	12	10		-23.1	-16.7
San Francisco	1	3	4	1	2	4	14	11	1,000.0	175.0	
Seattle	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	1		-66.7	-75.0
Washington, DC	...	1	3	10	4	3	7	...			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.21 - LSD: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1,542	1,767	3,215	2,427	2,699	2,157	1,859	1,882	939	407	-56.7	-78.4
Atlanta	57	58	49	53	32	36	34	—	36	10	-72.2	—
Baltimore	19	17	22	28	25	17	32	22	7	7		-68.2
Boston	...	...	35	25	19	11	31	18	16	...		
Buffalo	14	17	23	14	12	1	2	7	4	7	75.0	
Chicago	45	53	67	55	83	42	73	58	11	15		-74.1
Dallas	15	40	53	57	48	42	23	38	5	4	-20.0	-89.5
Denver	21	28	35	25	63	27	36	32	11	...		...
Detroit	33	...	22	43	20	18	...	14	...	0		-100.0
Los Angeles	61	59	104	112	117	100	117	118	57	62		-47.5
Miami	30	24	30	24	26	24	31	34	21	22		-35.3
Minneapolis	29	14	37	42	23	...	31	18	...	10	...	
New Orleans	31	31	45	30	47	14	20	12	...	2		-83.3
New York	43	33	42	21	33	51	22	33	30	10	-66.7	-69.7
Newark	...	15	...	14	7	...	5	...	8	...		
Philadelphia	55	24	52	56	66	64	40	39	35	7		
Phoenix	30	40	59	97	60	58	78	54	8	6		-88.9
St. Louis	4	...	21	36	33	52	21	37	...	18		-51.4
San Diego	26	30	35	25	40	18	29	18	4	3		-83.3
San Francisco	36	21	22	23	32	25	41	34	11	4	-63.6	-88.2
Seattle	79	34	60	58	63	66	41	43	19	5	-73.7	-88.4
Washington, DC	44	27	22	41	47	23	22	21	...	4		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.22 - LSD: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	5,158	5,682	4,569	5,219	4,982	5,126	4,016	2,821	-45.3	-45.0	
Atlanta	217	162	116	112	108	85	70	80	-63.1		
Baltimore	82	135	72	47	39	53	49	29	-64.6	-45.3	-40.8
Boston	108	184	82	37	53	44	41	33	-69.4		
Buffalo	11	27	29	27	40	26	3	10		-61.5	233.3
Chicago	255	278	129	104	120	138	115	69	-72.9	-50.0	-40.0
Dallas	107	133	84	77	93	105	64	43	-59.8	-59.0	
Denver	95	136	65	83	64	87	64	43	-54.7	-50.6	-32.8
Detroit	99	143	57	74	27	63	35	15	-84.8	-76.2	-57.1
Los Angeles	208	260	216	186	162	229	217	175			-19.4
Miami	74	83	54	63	54	50	55	55	-25.7		
Minneapolis	89	116	62	79	51	64	58	19	-78.7	-70.3	-67.2
New Orleans	26	60	36	63	77	76	35	18		-76.3	-48.6
New York	150	188	142	139	75	54	73	62	-58.7		
Newark	32	56	21	22	22	20	10	10	-68.8		
Philadelphia	113	237	126	99	76	121	104	74			
Phoenix	41	54	46	71	99	156	135	62		-60.3	-54.1
St. Louis	77	79	40	19	35	70	74	52			
San Diego	47	54	82	66	65	65	48	22	-53.2	-66.2	-54.2
San Francisco	148	116	104	73	43	55	67	46	-68.9	-16.4	-31.3
Seattle	212	245	182	163	94	121	107	62	-70.8	-48.8	-42.1
Washington, DC	168	176	132	90	49	87	45	25	-85.1	-71.3	-44.4

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.23 - PCP: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[†] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[†] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1,760	1,725	1,711	1,607	2,057	2,607	2,798	3,074	3,028	3,257		
Atlanta	14	26	19	11	17	...	...	—	—	...		
Baltimore	38	26	27	21	24	40	34	41	34	42	23.5	
Boston	12	10	11	5	2	4	7	5	18	19		280.0
Buffalo	5	0	0	1	0	9	1	1	2	2		100.0
Chicago	242	157	195	301	330	429	574	519	355	244	-31.3	-53.0
Dallas	15	27	34	52	43	55	65	46	50	59		
Denver	13	3	...	...	0	6	1	4	3	0	-100.0	-100.0
Detroit	...	12	8	11	12	7	15	24	14	...		...
Los Angeles	340	259	346	355	376	456	367	462	528	543		
Miami	7	7	...	3	6	...	7	2	7	2	-71.4	
Minneapolis	11	3	4	6	12	10	9	13	12	36		
New Orleans	14	3	6	6	10	8	9	5	3	9		
New York	114	136	120	149	129	135	102	107	96	123		
Newark	3	...	...	6	...	20	20	18	16	39		
Philadelphia	247	283	290	327	253	233	370	378	407	569	39.8	50.5
Phoenix	23	28	19	18	21	27	20	34	27	32		
St. Louis	29	10	18	14	13	34	39	39	70	46		
San Diego	34	21	32	22	15	23	14	17	21	30	42.9	76.5
San Francisco	61	47	20	25	37	37	33	35	41	35		
Seattle	22	28	19	12	35	61	55	46	82	17	-79.3	-63.0
Washington, DC	85	80	72	103	74	138	179	215	311	351		63.3

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[†] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.24 - PCP: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	5,899	5,963	3,441	3,626	3,436	3,663	5,404	6,102		66.6	
Atlanta	35	14	25	28	...	28	...	35			
Baltimore	309	222	98	87	53	45	73	75	-75.7	66.7	
Boston	49	81	18	22	21	7	11	23	-53.1	228.6	109.1
Buffalo	6	6	2	5	0	1	10	3	-50.0	200.0	-70.0
Chicago	780	873	537	468	352	631	1,003	874		38.5	
Dallas	27	65	26	36	62	95	120	96	255.6		
Denver	8	9	7	14	5	...	7	7		...	
Detroit	26	56	21	19	20	24	21	38			
Los Angeles	1,098	1,266	709	696	605	731	823	990			
Miami	7	8	15	14	14	9	15	9			
Minneapolis	8	...	8	16	7	18	20	24	200.0		
New Orleans	74	67	27	21	9	16	16	8	-89.2	-50.0	
New York	852	697	229	261	256	278	237	203	-76.2		
Newark	17	42	13	15	9	15	39	35	105.9	133.3	
Philadelphia	431	596	367	481	573	580	604	785	82.1	35.3	30.0
Phoenix	16	23	31	40	46	39	47	61	281.3	56.4	
St. Louis	92	70	67	35	28	26	74	110		323.1	
San Diego	54	58	34	51	52	37	36	38			
San Francisco	131	89	158	122	67	62	70	76	-42.0	22.6	
Seattle	20	36	50	49	47	47	116	128	540.0	172.3	
Washington, DC	1,301	868	347	212	152	176	317	525	-59.6	198.3	65.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.25 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	845	863	986	573	960	791	1,058	718	1,070	620		
Atlanta	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	—	12	7		
Baltimore	5	3	3	3	8	7	1	3	...	3	...	
Boston	29	...	6	...	23	15	...	9	22	28		
Buffalo	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	3		
Chicago	25	15	14	17	16	19	26	13	9	11		
Dallas	11	6	1	7	4	8	4	...	...	0		
Denver	9	9	10	9	19	4	11	14	18	4	-77.8	-71.4
Detroit	...	...	10	7	...	3	3	10	0	...		
Los Angeles	...	13	20	...	18	53	35	50	36	26		
Miami	0	5	1	4	2	2	7	3	2	2		-33.3
Minneapolis	24	...	13	21	10	32	14	26	24	42	75.0	
New Orleans	1	...	1	2	...	3	2	1	3	0	-100.0	-100.0
New York	8	6	2	...	0	4	...	1	4	0	-100.0	-100.0
Newark	...	0	0	...	6	...	0	0	...	0		
Philadelphia	16	9	13	30	22	20	18	18	...	22		
Phoenix	7	2	1	33	38	40	13	17	8	13		
St. Louis	13	...	2	4	8	...	3	4	...	...		...
San Diego	11	6	28	6	16	13	14	1	9	17	88.9	1,600.0
San Francisco	14	14	9	10	5	12	21	24	19	12		-50.0
Seattle	35	23	22	15	33	19	18	30	41	11	-73.2	-63.3
Washington, DC	11	...	13	...	7	...	2	...	...	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.26 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1,577	1,463	1,600	1,629	1,849	1,533	1,849	1,788			
Atlanta	...	2	4	13	12	5	7	—		—	—
Baltimore	8	6	4	5	6	11	8	5	-37.5	-54.5	-37.5
Boston	44	27	28	31	18	39	25	31			
Buffalo	1	6	3	5	4	2	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Chicago	44	38	33	45	29	32	45	22	-50.0		-51.1
Dallas	5	7	19	21	7	11	12	...			
Denver	38	30	18	18	19	27	15	32			113.3
Detroit	11	8	26	...	11	16	5	10			
Los Angeles	30	26	44	59	33	42	88	86	186.7		
Miami	6	5	4	4	6	6	8	5			
Minneapolis	...	...	49	39	20	31	46	50	...		
New Orleans	7	...	4	1	4	...	5	4			
New York	41	22	22	13	8	...	10	6	-85.4		
Newark	23	6	...	...	0	10	...	...	...	...	
Philadelphia	12	27	36	36	22	53	38	27		-49.1	
Phoenix	8	7	10	23	3	71	53	25	212.5	-64.8	-52.8
St. Louis	15	...	11	13	...	12	5	...			
San Diego	26	23	29	17	34	22	27	10	-61.5	-54.5	-63.0
San Francisco	18	14	25	24	23	15	33	42	133.3	180.0	
Seattle	74	41	60	53	45	48	37	72		50.0	94.6
Washington, DC	...	...	...	13	21	12	...	...			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.27 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16		
Atlanta	0	0	1	...	...	0	...	—	2	0	-100.0	
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0		
Boston	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dallas	2	...	0	2	...	...	2	...	...	...		
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Los Angeles	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...		
Miami	9	6	6	5	2	7	3	2	4	2		
Minneapolis	1	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	1	...		
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Phoenix	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	...	0		
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
San Diego	2	4	5	1	4	7	1	4	1	3	200.0	-25.0
San Francisco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Seattle	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Washington, DC	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.28 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Atlanta	0	0	0	...	...	5	...	2		-60.0	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0		-100.0	
Boston	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chicago	0	0	4	...	...	...	0	0			
Dallas	1	14	...	13	7	5	4	8	700.0		
Denver	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Los Angeles	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...			
Miami	4	32	57	23	12	7	10	6	50.0		
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	...	0	...	1			
New Orleans	0	...	0	2	0	0	0	0			
New York	1	0	...	1	1	0	0	0	-100.0		
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Philadelphia	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...			
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
San Diego	---	0	0	7	8	5	8	5	---		-37.5
San Francisco	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0			
Seattle	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0		-100.0	
Washington, DC	0	0	0	---	0	...	0	0			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.29 - GHB: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	459	387	895	1,192	1,987	2,865	...	1,679	1,661	2,024		
Atlanta	23	33	46	...	...	57	72	—	33	27		—
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	6	1	2	6	...	6	...	
Boston	1	0	6	13	13	20	6	20	8	7		-65.0
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	...	5	1	1	0	0		-100.0
Chicago	26	16	54	84	51	88	51	52	53	40		
Dallas	51	75	86	61	95	81	87	75	53	53		
Denver	5	4	9	39	32	28	16	10	6	13		
Detroit	...	5	...	16	29	12	9	22	...	...		
Los Angeles	...	39	...	70	61	75	74	31	52	...		
Miami	2	2	8	7	22	28	17	17	16	16		
Minneapolis	0	3	5	19	14	56	37	26	41	11	-73.2	-57.7
New Orleans	15	16	18	29	49	36	33	29	43	19	-55.8	
New York	1	1	4	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	
Newark	0	0	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Philadelphia	0	...	0	28	...	43	...	...	56	...	...	
Phoenix	1	2	0	5	12	11	5	11	8	7		
St. Louis	0	0	...	6	2	2	4	...	0	3		
San Diego	17	11	23	38	39	36	28	22	35	28	-20.0	27.3
San Francisco	40	42	59	70	68	69	82	82	75	82		
Seattle	2	5	12	16	18	29	29	26	14	7	-50.0	-73.1
Washington, DC	0	2	2	5	8	17	7	9	7	6		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.30 - GHB: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	56	145	638	762	1,282	3,178	4,969	3,340	5,864.3		
Atlanta	1	14	38	54	80	142	129	84	8,300.0		-34.9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	7			133.3
Boston	0	0	1	2	6	26	26	28			
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1			-83.3
Chicago	0	6	33	55	69	135	139	104			-25.2
Dallas	11	37	60	72	160	156	169	126	1,063.6		
Denver	0	0	0	7	13	71	43	16		-77.5	-62.8
Detroit	...	0	...	...	11	45	22	31	...		
Los Angeles	27	...	108	...	48	130	149	83	207.4		-44.3
Miami	0	0	...	2	10	29	46	33			-28.3
Minneapolis	1	0	2	1	8	33	93	68	6,700.0	106.1	
New Orleans	0	1	8	27	35	78	69	72			
New York	0	0	...	6	5	16	31	15			
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	...			
Philadelphia	0	0	0	...	...	53	79	90			
Phoenix	0	0	0	3	2	17	16	19			
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	...	8	7	...		...	...
San Diego	3	22	37	34	34	77	65	57	1,800.0	-26.0	
San Francisco	11	16	78	83	102	138	151	158	1,336.4	14.5	
Seattle	0	0	3	...	17	34	57	39			-31.6
Washington, DC	0	1	0	0	4	13	24	15			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.31 - Inhalants: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1,214	1,280	931	535	627	946	576	338	338	559		
Atlanta	...	10	11	12	6	...	...	—	5	3		—
Baltimore	10	13	12	5	13	9	3	5	1	2		-60.0
Boston	1	1	0	1	...	9	...	0	0	...		
Buffalo	7	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0		
Chicago	14	26	19	25	18	15	12	12	8	6		
Dallas	26	25	19	24	29	28	21	25	20	2		-92.0
Denver	35	22	15	14	19	14	27	24	11	39	254.5	
Detroit	12	10	18	22	30	6	10	9	...	...		
Los Angeles	13	13	17	20	16	14	21	...	...	13		...
Miami	1	5	5	15	8	11	4	0	4	7		
Minneapolis	20	20	19	12	12	9	14	15	11	6		-60.0
New Orleans	0	3	5	...	2	0	0	0	0	1		
New York	0	...	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	...		
Newark	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	26	16	11	37	44	13	19	...	—	16		
Phoenix	3	5	3	10	4	...	4	4	0	...		
St. Louis	4	4	8	9	17	12	...	6	...	8		
San Diego	6	3	12	7	6	3	3	1	2	...		
San Francisco	7	6	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3		
Seattle	9	5	...	6	11	7	5	5	10	0	-100.0	-100.0
Washington, DC	4	14	1	...	2	6	...	...	0	...		...

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Table 3.32 - Inhalants: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1,511	1,036	1,313	2,225	2,211	1,162	1,522	676	-55.3		-55.6
Atlanta	25	17	8	...	21	18	22	20			
Baltimore	18	17	18	18	24	18	12	6	-66.7	-66.7	-50.0
Boston	17	23	11	10	1	...	13	0	-100.0		-100.0
Buffalo	2	2	1	11	2	1	4	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Chicago	46	38	49	27	45	43	27	20	-56.5	-53.5	
Dallas	66	39	57	63	44	53	49	45	-31.8		
Denver	61	50	26	70	37	32	41	35			
Detroit	31	39	56	...	28	51	17	11	-64.5	-78.4	
Los Angeles	23	24	26	26	30	36	35	...		—	—
Miami	22	8	7	3	10	23	15	4	-81.8	-82.6	-73.3
Minneapolis	31	25	31	46	39	24	23	26			
New Orleans	3	...	10	...	8	...	0	0	-100.0		
New York	7	18	18	1	...	1	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Newark	...	0	7	0	...	...	0	0			
Philadelphia	22	14	39	47	27	81	32	42			
Phoenix	21	14	30	12	8	14	7	4	-81.0		
St. Louis	21	16	27	7	11	26	17	17			
San Diego	15	10	...	14	14	12	6	3	-80.0	-75.0	-50.0
San Francisco	2	3	4	10	7	5	4	5	150.0		
Seattle	4	15	3	20	6	16	12	15	275.0		25.0
Washington, DC	...	9	...	4	15	...	...	...		—	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.33 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	75	70	55	42	52	68	59	156	...	118		
Atlanta	...	1	1	...	0	...	...	—	0	0		—
Baltimore	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	5	3	3		-40.0
Boston	1	...	2	4	1	4	2	1	4	5		400.0
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	9		
Dallas	1	...	4	4	5	...	...	0	...	20	...	
Denver	...	2	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Detroit	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Los Angeles	0	...	...	2	0	...	6	5	...	...		
Miami	12	3	8	2	0	6	0	2	1	...		
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	...	...		
New Orleans	0	...	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		
New York	...	10	1	...	1	0	5	0	1	0	-100.0	
Newark	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	10	13	...	...	...	...	7	13	8	30	275.0	130.8
Phoenix	2	4	5	4	2	3	3	...	6	4		
St. Louis	0	0	0	...	0	0	3	...	0	0		
San Diego	3	6	...	10	3	4	3	4	5	2	-60.0	-50.0
San Francisco	25	9	2	1	15	12	12	13	5	10	100.0	
Seattle	...	0	3	2	6	16	4	1	11	...		
Washington, DC	0	0	...	2	0	0	...	0	...	...		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 3.34 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions: Estimates by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	495	163	383	201	125	94	127	298			
Atlanta	3	1	0	...	2	...	...	...			
Baltimore	7	6	7	4	4	1	1	8		700.0	700.0
Boston	...	2	14	...	...	5	6	5	...		
Buffalo	5	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	-100.0		
Chicago	9	0	3	0	...	...	...	...			
Dallas	7	...	7	...	8	9	...	...			
Denver	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	9	...	...	...
Detroit	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Los Angeles	18	8	...	0	...	2	8	7		250.0	
Miami	2	3	10	14	11	2	6	3	50.0	50.0	-50.0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
New Orleans	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
New York	41	...	48	23	11	3	5	1			-80.0
Newark	5	5	...	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		
Philadelphia	20	9	13	21	22	...	10	21			110.0
Phoenix	4	7	12	2	9	6	7	7			
St. Louis	...	2	2	0	0	...	3	...			
San Diego	3	8	9	6	7	13	7	9	200.0		28.6
San Francisco	58	49	34	36	11	17	25	17	-70.7		-32.0
Seattle	6	...	12	3	3	8	21	12	100.0	50.0	-42.9
Washington, DC	6	2	0	0	...	2	...	...	...		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.1.0 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	133,615	141,133	140,130	145,341	146,677	154,922	154,685	164,777	168,594	161,704		
Female	125,639	127,809	128,402	130,452	127,531	143,181	138,612	142,265	154,048	143,883		
Unknown	2,464	2,920	2,038	2,450	2,317	4,569	5,593	4,743	4,058	2,972		-37.3
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	140,374	145,619	149,727	158,635	151,329	170,906	163,913	169,037	182,208	172,628		
Black	66,853	69,299	67,175	64,339	68,642	67,275	66,460	71,620	67,755	66,764		
Hispanic	26,247	30,084	27,078	27,635	29,206	33,232	35,049	37,014	42,503	37,197		
Race/ethnicity NTA	2,990	2,809	2,574	2,425	3,160	2,511	2,649	2,570	2,639	2,241		
Unknown	25,254	24,051	24,017	25,210	24,187	28,749	30,819	31,544	31,594	29,728		
AGE												
6-17 years	29,426	32,990	27,046	29,652	24,218	34,182	30,286	32,614	30,094	30,659		
6-11 years	1,117	495	458	634	551	687	337	435	577	813		
12-17 years	28,309	32,496	26,589	29,018	23,666	33,495	29,948	32,178	29,517	29,846		
18-25 years	51,996	50,790	52,583	54,114	55,464	62,069	61,241	60,395	66,780	65,721		
18-19 years	13,994	14,806	15,255	14,978	14,760	17,224	17,134	16,928	17,650	18,246		
20-25 years	38,002	35,983	37,328	39,136	40,705	44,845	44,106	43,467	49,130	47,475		
26-34 years	69,980	70,476	67,995	65,729	65,525	68,192	67,272	71,771	73,637	68,114		
26-29 years	29,082	29,781	27,552	27,880	25,020	27,286	27,865	29,631	31,579	27,389	-13.3	
30-34 years	40,898	40,696	40,443	37,849	40,505	40,906	39,407	42,140	42,058	40,724		
35 years and older	109,553	116,813	122,327	128,358	130,898	137,808	139,475	146,186	155,606	143,580	-7.7	
35-44 years	74,782	78,582	81,442	81,277	84,206	88,690	86,365	91,289	95,924	85,430	-10.9	
45-54 years	26,470	28,763	31,438	35,407	36,292	37,668	41,140	41,629	46,913	43,733		
55 years and older	8,301	9,469	9,447	11,673	10,400	11,450	11,969	13,268	12,769	14,417		
Unknown	765	793	619	390	418	422	617	820	582	485		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	261,719	271,862	270,570	278,243	276,524	302,673	298,890	311,785	326,699	308,558		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.0 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	263,823	256,049	257,490	269,919	281,263	292,018	309,607	333,370	26.4	14.2	7.7
Female	250,182	252,137	250,826	252,035	256,211	257,983	281,793	296,313	18.4	14.9	5.2
Unknown	4,875	5,333	5,616	4,864	4,958	4,766	10,162	8,800	80.5	84.6	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	278,747	277,538	273,690	284,026	295,346	309,964	334,819	351,245	26.0		
Black	141,351	139,388	135,303	134,895	136,474	132,981	133,735	139,375			
Hispanic	50,368	47,354	55,026	52,697	57,162	56,840	68,282	79,517		39.9	
Race/ethnicity NTA	6,038	5,533	6,020	6,097	5,382	5,585	5,160	5,209			
Unknown	42,377	43,705	43,895	49,102	48,068	49,397	59,568	63,138	49.0	27.8	
AGE											
6-17 years	61,294	62,219	65,051	63,157	60,037	53,870	64,467	62,708		16.4	
6-11 years	1,001	1,503	1,175	1,727	952	1,185	1,024	1,013			
12-17 years	60,293	60,715	63,876	61,429	59,084	52,685	63,443	61,695		17.1	
18-25 years	112,273	103,704	98,614	104,630	103,373	109,579	123,310	127,175		16.1	
18-19 years	27,863	28,543	26,863	29,276	30,062	29,738	34,359	34,578	24.1	16.3	
20-25 years	84,410	75,161	71,751	75,354	73,311	79,841	88,951	92,597		16.0	
26-34 years	151,419	143,930	139,545	138,890	138,471	131,254	135,464	145,408			
26-29 years	61,825	58,796	56,006	57,044	57,332	52,900	55,151	61,210			11.0
30-34 years	89,594	85,135	83,539	81,846	81,138	78,354	80,314	84,198			
35 years and older	190,446	202,287	209,864	218,422	239,140	259,256	277,283	301,792	58.5	16.4	8.8
35-44 years	132,312	142,339	143,731	147,533	160,025	165,483	175,055	187,213	41.5	13.1	6.9
45-54 years	42,012	44,752	49,379	54,388	60,200	71,699	78,808	88,542	110.8	23.5	12.4
55 years and older	16,121	15,196	16,754	16,502	18,915	22,074	23,420	26,036	61.5		11.2
Unknown	...	1,379	859	1,719	1,412	809	1,038	1,401		73.2	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	518,880	513,519	513,933	526,818	542,432	554,767	601,563	638,484	23.1	15.1	6.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.1 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Atlanta by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	6,823	6,926	5,626	4,647	6,250	5,822	6,490	8,726		49.9	34.5
Female	3,737	4,059	3,717	3,302	4,420	4,323	4,425	5,571	49.1	28.9	
Unknown	100	78	57	54	47	44	198	159		261.4	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,585	2,932	2,987	3,004	4,246	4,275	4,139	4,159	60.9		
Black	5,920	5,989	4,461	3,516	5,446	5,068	6,086	8,055		58.9	32.4
Hispanic	53	103	124	84	100	130	164	137	158.5		
Race/ethnicity NTA	50	57	39	76	79	67	51	71			39.2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	845	...	672	2,034		...	202.7
AGE											
6-17 years	609	636	609	671	760	602	564	694			
6-11 years	...	...	2	7	4	11	...	...			
12-17 years	594	627	607	664	755	591	557	680			
18-25 years	1,689	1,809	1,556	1,332	1,720	1,715	1,716	2,211	30.9	28.9	28.8
18-19 years	366	375	366	378	452	451	426	478			12.2
20-25 years	1,323	1,434	1,190	954	1,268	1,264	1,291	1,733	31.0	37.1	34.2
26-34 years	3,848	3,792	2,921	2,455	3,172	2,791	2,658	3,410		22.2	28.3
26-29 years	1,341	1,407	1,013	947	1,239	1,202	1,018	1,313			
30-34 years	2,507	2,385	1,908	1,508	1,932	1,588	1,639	2,097		32.1	27.9
35 years and older	4,437	4,790	4,299	3,517	5,036	5,059	6,142	8,051	81.5	59.1	
35-44 years	3,472	3,674	3,208	2,577	3,553	3,434	4,076	5,305	52.8	54.5	30.2
45-54 years	823	896	900	749	1,204	1,329	1,707	2,397	191.3	80.4	
55 years and older	142	220	190	191	279	295	359	348	145.1		
Unknown	77	35	15	28	30	23	33	90		291.3	172.7
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	10,660	11,063	9,400	8,003	10,717	10,189	11,112	14,456	35.6	41.9	30.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.2 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Baltimore by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	9,728	9,738	9,623	7,506	8,083	8,249	6,710	6,855	-29.5	-16.9	2.2
Female	5,999	6,112	6,280	5,148	5,547	5,825	4,658	4,605	-23.2	-20.9	
Unknown	135	116	91	102	107	97	136	165	22.2	70.1	21.3
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	3,779	3,774	3,842	4,227	4,811	5,158	4,960	5,233	38.5		5.5
Black	11,815	11,883	11,641	8,103	8,398	8,397	5,986	5,270	-55.4	-37.2	-12.0
Hispanic	50	55	98	55	49	54	37	61	22.0	13.0	64.9
Race/ethnicity NTA	30	24	37	50	43	63	31	57	90.0	-9.5	83.9
Unknown	189	230	377	320	434	499	491	1,003	430.7	101.0	104.3
AGE											
6-17 years	574	581	540	772	721	738	716	744	29.6		3.9
6-11 years	13	18	16	12	18	21	16	20	53.8		
12-17 years	561	563	524	760	703	717	700	724	29.1		3.4
18-25 years	2,284	2,227	2,048	1,785	2,015	2,100	1,913	2,052			7.3
18-19 years	306	343	377	374	476	488	485	540	76.5	10.7	11.3
20-25 years	1,978	1,884	1,671	1,411	1,538	1,612	1,429	1,512	-23.6	-6.2	5.8
26-34 years	5,831	5,839	5,608	3,998	4,134	4,131	3,093	2,956	-49.3	-28.4	-4.4
26-29 years	2,193	2,216	2,110	1,526	1,529	1,482	1,084	1,086	-50.5	-26.7	
30-34 years	3,638	3,623	3,498	2,472	2,605	2,649	2,010	1,870	-48.6	-29.4	-7.0
35 years and older	7,147	7,301	7,772	6,175	6,827	7,171	5,761	5,843	-18.2	-18.5	
35-44 years	5,551	5,582	5,803	4,505	4,853	5,043	4,008	3,943	-29.0	-21.8	
45-54 years	1,355	1,466	1,668	1,413	1,696	1,823	1,525	1,590	17.3	-12.8	4.3
55 years and older	241	253	301	257	278	305	228	310	28.6		36.0
Unknown	27	17	26	25	38	30	21	29			38.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	15,863	15,966	15,994	12,755	13,736	14,171	11,505	11,625	-26.7	-18.0	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.3 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Boston by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	8,107	8,548	7,085	6,061	7,395	6,479	8,286	9,742		50.4	17.6
Female	7,052	7,198	6,234	5,967	6,140	5,136	6,434	6,918		34.7	
Unknown	215	...	...	...	121	54	182	193		257.4	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	10,416	11,114	9,056	8,304	9,153	7,818	9,514	10,843		38.7	14.0
Black	2,038	1,781	1,477	1,129	1,478	1,529	1,823	2,014		31.7	10.5
Hispanic	929	1,090	826	648	849	821	1,089	1,474	58.7	79.5	35.4
Race/ethnicity NTA	136	135	129	131	121	89	108	100			
Unknown	1,855	1,947	2,050	2,012	2,055	1,411	2,368	2,421			
AGE											
6-17 years	1,217	1,379	1,249	1,163	1,103	800	1,185	1,115			
6-11 years	3	25	51	12	...	19	22	23	666.7		
12-17 years	1,213	1,354	1,198	1,151	1,094	781	1,163	1,092			
18-25 years	2,871	2,948	2,556	1,998	2,562	2,240	2,911	3,307		47.6	13.6
18-19 years	639	720	639	487	743	605	731	798		31.9	
20-25 years	2,232	2,228	1,916	1,510	1,819	1,635	2,181	2,509		53.5	15.0
26-34 years	5,251	5,224	4,148	3,301	3,831	2,964	3,881	4,213		42.1	8.6
26-29 years	2,093	1,999	1,509	1,288	1,368	1,159	1,521	1,714		47.9	12.7
30-34 years	3,157	3,226	2,639	2,013	2,463	1,805	2,360	2,499		38.4	5.9
35 years and older	5,980	6,466	5,557	5,732	6,128	5,623	6,902	8,185		45.6	18.6
35-44 years	4,363	4,686	3,966	3,971	4,272	3,890	4,611	5,276		35.6	14.4
45-54 years	1,182	1,386	1,195	1,378	1,541	1,424	1,856	2,416	104.4	69.7	30.2
55 years and older	435	394	396	383	315	309	434	494		59.9	
Unknown	55	49	27	31	34	42	23	32			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	15,374	16,067	13,537	12,224	13,657	11,669	14,902	16,853		44.4	13.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.4 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Buffalo by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	1,556	1,566	2,229	1,790	1,584	1,694	1,772	2,193			
Female	1,162	1,128	1,346	1,015	1,079	994	1,052	1,137			
Unknown	27	19	13	8	20	23	75	27			-64.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	1,226	1,200	1,373	1,224	1,325	1,420	1,554	1,683			
Black	1,144	1,201	1,874	1,360	1,118	860	808	1,135			40.5
Hispanic	231	181	165	153	146	283	376	371	60.6	31.1	
Race/ethnicity NTA	23	16	20	25	20	20	19	12	-47.8		-36.8
Unknown	122	116	155	50	75	127	143	155			
AGE											
6-17 years	171	188	243	189	200	138	113	125	-26.9	-9.4	10.6
6-11 years	1	...	3	1	6	0	2	1			-50.0
12-17 years	170	186	240	188	194	138	110	124	-27.1	-10.1	12.7
18-25 years	533	527	521	417	452	391	487	515		31.7	
18-19 years	141	102	113	100	107	103	104	122	-13.5	18.4	17.3
20-25 years	392	424	408	317	345	288	383	393		36.5	
26-34 years	970	910	1,235	882	739	794	744	810			
26-29 years	406	368	444	379	295	312	302	299	-26.4		
30-34 years	564	542	792	503	444	482	442	511			
35 years and older	1,069	1,083	1,585	1,322	1,288	1,380	1,545	1,900	77.7		
35-44 years	780	810	1,179	969	927	929	959	1,187			
45-54 years	237	220	337	291	279	333	474	581	145.1	74.5	
55 years and older	52	53	69	62	82	118	112	132	153.8		
Unknown	2	6	...	2	4	7	11	6	200.0		-45.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	2,745	2,714	3,587	2,812	2,683	2,711	2,899	3,356			

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.5 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Chicago by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	12,803	12,939	13,373	15,397	15,202	15,440	17,568	19,032	48.7	23.3	
Female	8,514	8,778	9,934	11,343	10,887	10,528	12,337	13,373	57.1	27.0	
Unknown	166	166	215	135	117	187	422	242	45.8		-42.7
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	6,166	5,761	5,943	5,949	6,842	6,508	6,764	7,066			
Black	10,989	11,291	12,282	15,003	13,538	13,228	14,115	14,959			
Hispanic	2,389	2,423	3,550	3,495	3,421	3,307	3,910	4,408	84.5	33.3	
Race/ethnicity NTA	171	228	171	174	184	175	141	196			39.0
Unknown	1,769	2,181	1,576	2,255	2,221	2,937	5,397	6,018	240.2	104.9	
AGE											
6-17 years	1,515	1,744	1,783	1,872	1,752	1,631	1,729	1,731			
6-11 years	22	37	42	29	36	29	22	35			
12-17 years	1,493	1,707	1,742	1,844	1,716	1,602	1,708	1,697			
18-25 years	4,302	4,146	4,027	4,166	4,132	3,787	4,774	4,740		25.2	
18-19 years	796	872	764	826	991	918	1,219	1,080	35.7	17.6	-11.4
20-25 years	3,507	3,274	3,262	3,340	3,141	2,869	3,555	3,661		27.6	
26-34 years	7,468	7,010	7,554	8,180	7,904	7,238	7,691	8,042		11.1	
26-29 years	3,126	2,849	3,173	3,266	3,131	2,843	2,899	3,041			
30-34 years	4,342	4,161	4,382	4,913	4,773	4,395	4,792	5,002		13.8	
35 years and older	8,149	8,951	10,077	12,569	12,365	13,460	16,102	18,082	121.9	34.3	12.3
35-44 years	6,196	6,634	7,408	8,961	8,741	9,013	10,447	11,742	89.5	30.3	12.4
45-54 years	1,446	1,834	2,115	2,913	2,994	3,689	4,771	5,185	258.6	40.6	
55 years and older	507	483	555	695	630	757	884	1,155	127.8	52.6	30.7
Unknown	50	33	80	88	52	38	31	51			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	21,484	21,883	23,522	26,875	26,206	26,154	30,327	32,647	52.0	24.8	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.6 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Dallas by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	3,154	2,303	2,179	2,900	3,651	3,054	3,375	3,103	44.1		
Female	2,970	2,910	2,767	3,274	3,518	3,174	3,397	3,362			
Unknown	17	16	29	20	29	17	24	35			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,907	2,965	2,617	3,229	4,053	3,340	3,587	3,557	22.4		
Black	1,406	1,357	1,113	1,403	1,830	1,659	1,835	1,656			
Hispanic	663	612	717	791	906	766	994	855			
Race/ethnicity NTA	89	106	66	70	119	82	72	88			
Unknown	76	...	...	...	290	397	309	345	353.9		
AGE											
6-17 years	739	866	832	924	965	775	840	825			
6-11 years	29	13	16	...	10	...	11	8	-72.4		
12-17 years	710	853	817	919	955	770	829	817			
18-25 years	1,312	1,356	1,198	1,593	1,797	1,531	1,735	1,622	23.6		
18-19 years	373	323	341	520	509	396	497	453			
20-25 years	939	1,033	857	1,072	1,288	1,135	1,237	1,170	24.6		
26-34 years	1,590	1,468	1,381	1,625	1,884	1,599	1,765	1,550			-12.2
26-29 years	696	634	636	711	848	718	767	659			-14.1
30-34 years	894	834	745	914	1,035	882	998	891			-10.7
35 years and older	1,494	1,533	1,552	2,045	2,544	2,338	2,446	2,477	65.8		
35-44 years	1,024	1,080	1,131	1,424	1,838	1,605	1,672	1,566	52.9		
45-54 years	335	355	326	491	561	592	607	683	103.9	15.4	12.5
55 years and older	135	99	96	130	145	141	166	229	69.6	62.4	38.0
Unknown	7	...	12	7	8	...	...	25	257.1	...	...
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,141	5,230	4,975	6,194	7,198	6,245	6,796	6,500	26.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.7 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Denver by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	2,417	2,258	1,632	2,229	2,223	2,578	2,567	2,908		12.8	13.3
Female	2,389	2,260	1,745	2,050	1,821	2,188	2,327	2,479		13.3	6.5
Unknown	145	87	39	53	42	48	50	81	-44.1	68.8	62.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,276	1,555	1,223	1,777	1,773	1,909	1,877	2,101			11.9
Black	551	335	269	331	427	315	237	404			70.5
Hispanic	871	558	389	614	729	650	709	817		25.7	15.2
Race/ethnicity NTA	90	63	26	63	68	59	33	47		-20.3	42.4
Unknown	1,164	2,095	1,510	1,547	1,089	1,882	2,087	2,100			
AGE											
6-17 years	614	633	516	540	445	490	634	692		41.2	9.1
6-11 years	13	17	17	9	9	9	8	9			
12-17 years	601	617	499	531	436	482	625	683		41.7	9.3
18-25 years	1,140	1,036	720	891	867	1,038	1,038	1,248		20.2	20.2
18-19 years	281	272	192	256	223	285	264	323		13.3	22.3
20-25 years	860	765	528	635	644	753	774	925		22.8	19.5
26-34 years	1,447	1,328	923	1,181	1,004	1,152	1,155	1,303		13.1	12.8
26-29 years	610	540	392	512	428	484	497	562		16.1	13.1
30-34 years	836	788	531	669	576	668	658	740		10.8	12.5
35 years and older	1,743	1,604	1,251	1,716	1,767	2,112	2,109	2,210			
35-44 years	1,266	1,196	867	1,147	1,197	1,364	1,289	1,408			9.2
45-54 years	347	333	287	436	442	610	648	636	83.3		
55 years and older	130	76	97	133	128	138	173	166		20.3	
Unknown	7	4	5	4	3	22	8	17	142.9		112.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,951	4,606	3,416	4,332	4,087	4,815	4,944	5,468		13.6	10.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.8 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Detroit by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	10,390	11,173	12,410	10,464	10,532	9,417	9,883	10,662			
Female	7,194	7,387	8,300	7,094	6,850	6,598	6,983	8,503		28.9	21.8
Unknown	69	66	86	46	95	110	177	100			-43.5
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	5,917	5,758	6,283	5,636	5,360	4,566	4,772	5,812			21.8
Black	10,991	12,077	13,421	11,161	10,278	9,486	10,557	11,507		21.3	
Hispanic	102	83	111	85	132	134	88	106			
Race/ethnicity NTA	48	50	41	36	52	40	34	49			44.1
Unknown	594	659	939	687	1,655	1,899	1,590	1,791	201.5		
AGE											
6-17 years	1,033	1,067	1,061	806	732	734	760	985			29.6
6-11 years	39	26	22	21	9	6	13	10	-74.4		
12-17 years	994	1,040	1,039	785	723	728	747	974			30.4
18-25 years	2,734	2,739	2,593	2,460	2,375	2,034	2,073	2,582		26.9	24.6
18-19 years	630	702	632	584	614	522	534	631			
20-25 years	2,104	2,037	1,961	1,875	1,760	1,512	1,539	1,952		29.1	26.8
26-34 years	5,142	5,037	5,438	4,175	4,032	3,392	3,372	3,613			
26-29 years	2,052	1,809	1,976	1,495	1,426	1,360	1,261	1,448			
30-34 years	3,090	3,228	3,462	2,680	2,606	2,031	2,111	2,165			
35 years and older	8,708	9,767	11,661	10,151	10,319	9,957	10,818	12,081			
35-44 years	6,258	6,912	8,123	6,609	6,469	5,840	6,083	6,206			
45-54 years	1,893	2,235	2,868	2,801	3,087	3,342	3,817	4,674	146.9	39.9	22.5
55 years and older	556	620	669	742	763	775	918	1,201	116.0	55.0	30.8
Unknown	35	17	43	12	20	9	18	4	-88.6		-77.8
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	17,653	18,626	20,796	17,604	17,477	16,125	17,042	19,265			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.9 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Los Angeles by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	10,105	10,380	10,838	9,232	9,691	11,806	14,542	14,925	47.7	26.4	
Female	8,854	8,604	9,239	7,823	7,266	8,713	10,294	9,442			
Unknown	291	275	197	133	146	158	450	302		91.1	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	6,809	7,227	7,502	6,677	5,920	6,443	7,398	6,640			
Black	4,487	4,711	4,772	3,812	4,936	6,142	7,635	7,323			
Hispanic	6,410	5,762	6,313	5,164	4,858	5,759	7,430	7,568		31.4	
Race/ethnicity NTA	642	702	724	624	510	409	623	480			-23.0
Unknown	902	857	964	910	879	1,924	2,200	2,657	194.6		
AGE											
6-17 years	1,900	1,804	1,752	1,497	1,253	1,508	1,924	1,901		26.1	
6-11 years	65	48	20	39	27	38	54	35			
12-17 years	1,835	1,756	1,732	1,458	1,225	1,470	1,871	1,866		26.9	
18-25 years	4,198	4,135	4,545	3,655	3,134	3,810	4,745	4,928		29.3	
18-19 years	983	1,013	1,175	980	843	897	1,204	1,208		34.7	
20-25 years	3,215	3,122	3,370	2,675	2,291	2,914	3,541	3,720		27.7	
26-34 years	5,604	5,292	5,683	4,685	4,367	4,595	5,765	5,501		19.7	
26-29 years	2,518	2,355	2,447	2,129	1,780	1,928	2,475	2,275			
30-34 years	3,086	2,937	3,236	2,556	2,586	2,667	3,290	3,227		21.0	
35 years and older	7,494	7,986	8,249	7,320	8,338	10,752	12,812	12,322	64.4		
35-44 years	4,884	5,158	5,192	4,517	4,896	6,013	7,063	6,754	38.3		
45-54 years	1,828	1,943	2,178	2,039	2,541	3,370	4,156	4,126	125.7	22.4	
55 years and older	782	884	879	765	901	1,369	1,593	1,442	84.4		
Unknown	54	41	46	30	12	11	40	16	-70.4		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	19,250	19,258	20,275	17,187	17,103	20,677	25,286	24,669		19.3	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.10 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Miami by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	3,267	3,552	3,557	3,674	3,856	4,418	5,398	5,627	72.2	27.4	
Female	2,585	2,812	2,666	2,562	2,546	2,683	3,112	3,220	24.6	20.0	
Unknown	56	52	60	46	24	27	49	38	-32.1		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,099	2,225	2,319	2,363	2,493	2,728	3,485	3,475	65.6	27.4	
Black	2,545	2,768	2,477	2,431	2,538	2,924	3,264	3,483	36.9	19.1	
Hispanic	1,134	1,341	1,305	1,221	1,110	1,148	1,552	1,726	52.2	50.3	11.2
Race/ethnicity NTA	27	17	18	28	17	13	22	8			-63.6
Unknown	102	66	164	240	268	315	236	193	89.2		-18.2
AGE											
6-17 years	425	457	490	356	324	342	477	463		35.4	
6-11 years	4	14	11	8	7	5	5	11	175.0	120.0	120.0
12-17 years	421	443	478	348	317	336	471	452		34.5	
18-25 years	1,077	1,221	1,099	1,001	944	1,018	1,400	1,434	33.1	40.9	
18-19 years	229	318	288	240	196	205	348	345	50.7	68.3	
20-25 years	849	903	811	761	748	814	1,052	1,089	28.3	33.8	
26-34 years	1,866	1,942	1,857	1,835	1,737	1,882	2,056	2,090	12.0		
26-29 years	741	784	714	687	627	673	797	823	11.1	22.3	
30-34 years	1,125	1,159	1,143	1,148	1,110	1,209	1,259	1,266	12.5		
35 years and older	2,518	2,763	2,804	3,036	3,401	3,855	4,594	4,885	94.0	26.7	
35-44 years	1,792	1,927	1,937	2,117	2,274	2,505	2,964	3,112	73.7	24.2	
45-54 years	503	589	641	702	864	1,049	1,332	1,433	184.9	36.6	
55 years and older	224	246	226	219	263	301	298	340	51.8		
Unknown	21	33	33	52	20	31	33	15	-28.6	-51.6	-54.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,906	6,417	6,283	6,283	6,426	7,128	8,560	8,886	50.4	24.7	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.11 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Minneapolis by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	1,736	1,693	1,977	2,219	1,843	1,987	2,243	2,937	69.2	47.8	30.9
Female	2,588	2,605	2,809	2,704	2,448	2,613	2,884	3,531	36.4	35.1	22.4
Unknown	40	27	42	33	37	42	70	53			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,963	3,123	3,306	3,369	2,846	3,006	3,130	3,650			
Black	536	471	614	636	624	565	409	624			52.6
Hispanic	94	66	90	65	74	92	88	97			
Race/ethnicity NTA	170	180	187	202	154	178	107	170			58.9
Unknown	602	485	630	685	629	803	1,464	1,981	229.1	146.7	35.3
AGE											
6-17 years	889	1,021	897	1,003	729	901	1,012	1,172	31.8	30.1	15.8
6-11 years	11	10	17	15	...	...	4	19	72.7		375.0
12-17 years	878	1,011	881	987	719	887	1,008	1,153	31.3	30.0	14.4
18-25 years	1,181	1,042	1,226	1,259	1,015	1,116	1,433	1,716	45.3	53.8	19.7
18-19 years	417	337	382	433	336	305	462	548		79.7	18.6
20-25 years	764	705	844	825	679	811	971	1,168	52.9	44.0	20.3
26-34 years	1,042	1,023	1,137	1,042	1,004	1,013	1,022	1,331	27.7	31.4	30.2
26-29 years	450	436	468	403	462	433	422	608	35.1	40.4	44.1
30-34 years	592	588	670	639	542	580	600	723	22.1	24.7	20.5
35 years and older	1,243	1,236	1,563	1,651	1,579	1,603	1,714	2,292	84.4	43.0	33.7
35-44 years	878	829	1,090	1,134	1,039	1,047	1,134	1,418	61.5	35.4	25.0
45-54 years	240	299	368	402	409	437	470	706	194.2	61.6	50.2
55 years and older	126	109	105	115	132	119	110	168		41.2	52.7
Unknown	9	2	4	3	1	10	15	10			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,364	4,325	4,828	4,957	4,328	4,643	5,197	6,521	49.4	40.4	25.5

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.12 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for New Orleans by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	2,973	3,641	3,600	3,322	3,347	3,022	3,103	2,283	-23.2	-24.5	-26.4
Female	1,721	2,186	2,198	1,870	1,720	1,425	1,553	1,413			
Unknown	43	41	45	18	21	12	8	33		175.0	312.5
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	1,587	1,887	2,344	2,029	2,157	1,922	1,916	1,655			
Black	2,822	3,403	3,346	3,048	2,834	2,446	2,642	1,780	-36.9	-27.2	-32.6
Hispanic	27	45	66	48	45	55	42	32		-41.8	
Race/ethnicity NTA	9	27	36	17	13	19	13	22			
Unknown	290	...	51	68	38	17	51	240		1,311.8	370.6
AGE											
6-17 years	319	398	397	286	285	185	200	135	-57.7		-32.5
6-11 years	7	13	0	8	1	...	...	...	...		
12-17 years	312	384	397	279	284	179	191	134	-57.1	-25.1	-29.8
18-25 years	916	1,177	1,288	1,133	1,145	1,108	1,262	996			-21.1
18-19 years	208	322	291	330	275	258	297	210		-18.6	-29.3
20-25 years	708	855	997	804	871	850	964	786			-18.5
26-34 years	1,491	1,677	1,594	1,464	1,342	1,029	1,076	846	-43.3		-21.4
26-29 years	583	646	616	566	556	391	528	395	-32.2		-25.2
30-34 years	908	1,031	978	897	786	639	547	451	-50.3	-29.4	-17.6
35 years and older	2,011	2,604	2,546	2,318	2,309	2,132	2,123	1,730			-18.5
35-44 years	1,402	1,741	1,732	1,594	1,583	1,412	1,322	1,002	-28.5	-29.0	-24.2
45-54 years	415	653	617	602	569	574	627	545			
55 years and older	194	210	197	123	157	146	174	183			
Unknown	0	12	18	7	7	4	...	23		475.0	...
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,737	5,867	5,844	5,209	5,088	4,459	4,664	3,729	-21.3		-20.0

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.13 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for New York by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	29,486	28,280	27,728	25,859	24,736	20,772	21,903	22,610			
Female	13,225	12,109	12,321	10,959	11,156	9,665	9,630	9,426	-28.7		
Unknown	269	403	420	293	249	225	349	271			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	6,892	7,105	6,634	6,651	6,781	6,055	6,013	5,860			
Black	18,182	16,899	17,373	17,285	16,574	13,118	12,850	12,348	-32.1		
Hispanic	10,477	9,603	8,886	8,265	9,373	7,762	8,073	8,585			
Race/ethnicity NTA	267	359	350	354	326	446	237	368			55.3
Unknown	7,162	6,826	7,226	4,556	3,086	3,280	4,709	5,146		56.9	
AGE											
6-17 years	1,106	1,125	1,070	1,145	832	907	892	761	-31.2		-14.7
6-11 years	22	32	32	28	17	18	27	14			-48.1
12-17 years	1,084	1,093	1,038	1,116	814	889	864	746	-31.2		
18-25 years	4,566	4,470	4,457	4,131	4,030	3,721	3,684	3,870			
18-19 years	603	695	868	837	835	800	839	847	40.5		
20-25 years	3,963	3,775	3,589	3,293	3,195	2,921	2,845	3,023	-23.7		
26-34 years	14,973	13,420	13,184	12,184	11,513	8,773	8,154	7,858	-47.5		
26-29 years	5,453	4,890	4,709	4,340	3,749	2,671	2,497	2,438	-55.3		
30-34 years	9,520	8,531	8,474	7,844	7,763	6,103	5,657	5,420	-43.1		
35 years and older	22,273	21,731	21,696	19,590	19,719	17,221	19,112	19,747			
35-44 years	15,883	15,300	15,155	13,666	13,516	11,482	12,469	12,632			
45-54 years	5,281	5,317	5,495	4,937	4,898	4,593	5,262	5,661		23.3	
55 years and older	1,109	1,113	1,046	987	1,304	1,147	1,381	1,454		26.8	
Unknown	62	45	62	62	48	40	40	72			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	42,980	40,792	40,468	37,111	36,141	30,662	31,882	32,307	-24.8		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.14 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Newark by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	5,696	6,456	5,794	5,292	5,203	4,897	4,487	4,183			
Female	3,663	4,291	3,943	3,556	3,683	3,392	3,197	2,938		-13.4	-8.1
Unknown	35	...	...	45	58	12	62	96	174.3	700.0	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,661	2,604	2,247	1,152	1,024	1,425	1,505	1,622			
Black	5,251	5,828	5,432	4,881	4,702	4,408	3,953	3,402		-22.8	-13.9
Hispanic	770	954	875	1,121	957	930	958	900			
Race/ethnicity NTA	30	48	22	13	11	43	9	7	-76.7	-83.7	
Unknown	681	1,437	1,333	1,726	2,250	1,494	1,323	1,286			
AGE											
6-17 years	396	508	439	478	430	349	364	318			
6-11 years	2	5	1	1	...	3	...	4			
12-17 years	394	504	437	477	427	346	362	314			
18-25 years	1,948	1,994	1,669	1,149	1,139	1,155	1,132	1,094	-43.8		
18-19 years	298	343	290	228	245	254	303	253			
20-25 years	1,650	1,651	1,379	921	894	901	829	841	-49.0		
26-34 years	3,571	4,127	3,816	2,900	2,978	2,450	2,066	1,833	-48.7	-25.2	-11.3
26-29 years	1,598	1,772	1,668	1,204	1,168	857	693	602	-62.3	-29.8	-13.1
30-34 years	1,973	2,355	2,148	1,696	1,810	1,593	1,374	1,231		-22.7	
35 years and older	3,471	4,220	3,981	4,349	4,369	4,342	4,169	3,944			
35-44 years	2,735	3,143	2,894	3,112	3,050	3,053	2,848	2,638		-13.6	
45-54 years	611	900	918	1,042	1,108	1,098	1,090	1,110	81.7		
55 years and older	124	178	168	195	211	192	230	195	57.3		-15.2
Unknown	8	20	5	16	28	...	17	28		...	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	9,394	10,870	9,909	8,893	8,944	8,301	7,747	7,217		-13.1	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.15 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Philadelphia by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	10,131	12,258	12,538	13,707	14,876	14,584	13,780	15,124	49.3		
Female	7,378	8,054	8,907	9,261	9,860	9,664	9,289	10,298	39.6		
Unknown	221	189	183	256	189	164	362	368		124.4	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	7,951	9,426	9,903	11,432	11,068	10,857	11,657	11,641	46.4		
Black	8,371	9,369	10,206	10,009	11,923	11,673	9,400	11,116			
Hispanic	926	1,164	1,086	1,355	1,484	1,509	1,530	1,665	79.8		
Race/ethnicity NTA	108	103	138	132	181	114	142	107			
Unknown	375	...	295	297	268	260	702	1,261			
AGE											
6-17 years	1,357	1,640	1,616	1,945	1,772	1,662	1,884	1,863			
6-11 years	22	46	39	30	28	27	38	35			
12-17 years	1,335	1,594	1,577	1,914	1,744	1,635	1,845	1,827			
18-25 years	3,640	4,137	4,121	4,699	4,688	4,657	4,976	5,555	52.6		11.6
18-19 years	841	979	1,012	1,195	1,227	1,059	1,175	1,328	57.9		
20-25 years	2,799	3,159	3,109	3,503	3,461	3,598	3,801	4,227	51.0		
26-34 years	5,937	6,589	6,788	6,969	7,310	6,940	6,087	6,449			
26-29 years	2,472	2,572	2,770	2,774	2,973	2,731	2,397	2,604			
30-34 years	3,465	4,017	4,018	4,195	4,338	4,209	3,690	3,845			
35 years and older	6,765	8,074	9,047	9,561	11,033	11,040	10,363	11,860	75.3		14.4
35-44 years	4,870	5,972	6,597	6,910	7,925	7,926	7,119	7,786	59.9		
45-54 years	1,432	1,617	1,872	2,044	2,410	2,515	2,701	3,368	135.2	33.9	24.7
55 years and older	464	485	577	606	698	599	543	707	52.4		30.2
Unknown	32	60	56	52	122	113	121	62	93.8		-48.8
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	17,731	20,501	21,628	23,225	24,924	24,413	23,431	25,790	45.5		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.16 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Phoenix by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	3,190	3,695	3,697	3,634	3,604	4,231	4,507	4,983	56.2	17.8	
Female	3,542	4,153	3,668	3,604	3,392	3,934	4,353	4,998	41.1	27.0	14.8
Unknown	75	62	65	89	62	126	212	102			-51.9
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	4,757	4,632	4,086	4,616	4,066	4,374	5,350	6,221	30.8	42.2	
Black	524	1,107	1,022	839	651	557	513	555			
Hispanic	1,016	1,384	1,211	1,285	1,108	1,295	1,544	1,684	65.7	30.0	
Race/ethnicity NTA	80	92	63	66	67	63	100	149		136.5	
Unknown	432	695	1,049	521	1,167	2,002	1,565	1,474	241.2		
AGE											
6-17 years	959	913	899	852	722	838	1,070	1,256	31.0	49.9	
6-11 years	25	39	38	48	40	45	35	33			
12-17 years	934	874	861	804	682	793	1,034	1,224	31.0	54.4	
18-25 years	1,805	1,833	1,654	1,710	1,548	1,833	2,045	2,306	27.8	25.8	
18-19 years	432	390	390	455	413	539	638	640	48.1	18.7	
20-25 years	1,372	1,443	1,264	1,254	1,136	1,294	1,407	1,665	21.4	28.7	18.3
26-34 years	2,078	2,445	2,125	2,120	1,982	1,992	2,074	2,226		11.7	
26-29 years	961	1,050	840	873	854	861	943	992		15.2	
30-34 years	1,117	1,395	1,285	1,248	1,127	1,131	1,130	1,234			
35 years and older	1,957	2,709	2,742	2,641	2,792	3,627	3,871	4,289	119.2	18.3	
35-44 years	1,497	2,190	2,090	1,909	1,912	2,259	2,335	2,475	65.3		
45-54 years	347	407	514	578	676	956	1,141	1,288	271.2	34.7	
55 years and older	113	112	138	154	204	413	395	525	364.6		
Unknown	10	11	12	4	13	1	12	6		500.0	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	6,808	7,910	7,431	7,327	7,058	8,291	9,072	10,084	48.1	21.6	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.17 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for St. Louis by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	3,049	2,806	2,905	2,674	2,890	3,332	3,517	4,226			
Female	2,920	2,695	3,103	2,807	2,717	2,896	3,256	3,920		35.4	
Unknown	...	...	171	...	112	...	135	70			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	3,024	3,013	3,567	3,435	3,188	3,675	4,219	4,896	61.9	33.2	
Black	2,691	2,296	2,454	2,068	2,298	2,439	2,211	2,812			
Hispanic	8	9	26	...	...	15	24	44	450.0	193.3	83.3
Race/ethnicity NTA	20	35	25	29	51	47	92	94			
Unknown	...	304	108	122	170	160	362	371		131.9	
AGE											
6-17 years	781	795	853	766	618	637	625	586			
6-11 years	6	12	11	10	...	12	...	10			
12-17 years	775	783	843	756	614	624	616	576			
18-25 years	1,267	1,132	1,245	1,027	1,026	1,272	1,435	1,805			
18-19 years	314	276	354	290	318	350	383	443			
20-25 years	953	856	890	737	708	922	1,052	1,362			
26-34 years	1,922	1,574	1,494	1,470	1,398	1,482	1,641	1,990			
26-29 years	782	655	608	549	575	622	681	819			
30-34 years	1,140	919	886	920	823	860	960	1,171			
35 years and older	2,059	2,153	2,581	2,393	2,671	2,940	3,197	3,832	86.1		
35-44 years	1,546	1,503	1,735	1,772	1,872	2,053	2,109	2,597	68.0		
45-54 years	370	513	608	485	582	698	886	988	167.0	41.5	
55 years and older	144	137	239	136	217	189	202	246	70.8	30.2	
Unknown	5	...	6	8	6	5	11	5			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	6,038	5,657	6,179	5,664	5,719	6,336	6,908	8,216			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.18 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for San Diego by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	2,567	2,364	2,903	3,322	3,360	3,532	3,697	3,681	43.4		
Female	2,421	2,259	2,804	3,292	3,517	3,383	3,300	3,217	32.9		-2.5
Unknown	55	38	98	132	105	121	97	64		-47.1	-34.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	2,760	2,683	3,121	3,692	4,589	4,576	4,740	4,434	60.7		-6.5
Black	485	547	675	723	726	749	709	648		-13.5	-8.6
Hispanic	899	778	856	978	968	1,020	879	745		-27.0	-15.2
Race/ethnicity NTA	164	161	197	301	248	283	216	213		-24.7	
Unknown	735	492	957	1,052	450	408	549	922		126.0	67.9
AGE											
6-17 years	514	525	668	716	695	582	688	625	21.6	7.4	-9.2
6-11 years	10	11	7	9	7	14	7	8			
12-17 years	503	514	661	708	688	568	680	616	22.5	8.5	-9.4
18-25 years	1,175	961	1,054	1,260	1,298	1,228	1,401	1,476	25.6	20.2	5.4
18-19 years	298	230	272	360	347	347	379	421	41.3	21.3	11.1
20-25 years	877	731	781	900	951	881	1,023	1,055	20.3	19.8	
26-34 years	1,476	1,256	1,439	1,690	1,633	1,473	1,377	1,405			
26-29 years	623	555	589	714	683	619	598	586		-5.3	
30-34 years	853	701	851	976	950	855	779	819			5.1
35 years and older	1,868	1,901	2,636	3,071	3,342	3,745	3,617	3,449	84.6	-7.9	-4.6
35-44 years	1,344	1,265	1,772	1,965	2,024	2,167	1,989	1,790	33.2	-17.4	-10.0
45-54 years	368	490	662	852	989	1,211	1,207	1,237	236.1		
55 years and older	156	145	202	253	329	367	421	423	171.2	15.3	
Unknown	10	17	8	9	14	6	11	6			-45.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,043	4,660	5,806	6,747	6,982	7,036	7,094	6,962	38.1		-1.9

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.19 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for San Francisco by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	7,903	6,522	6,014	6,099	5,866	5,640	4,853	5,455	-31.0		12.4
Female	4,095	3,549	3,459	3,270	3,146	3,213	2,896	3,092	-24.5		6.8
Unknown	118	90	59	55	56	75	109	28	-76.3	-62.7	-74.3
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	4,966	3,947	3,521	2,387	2,083	2,219	2,107	2,360	-52.5		12.0
Black	2,914	2,204	1,760	884	772	911	713	559	-80.8	-38.6	-21.6
Hispanic	1,208	893	736	475	545	441	353	319	-73.6		
Race/ethnicity NTA	424	347	336	219	187	274	244	270	-36.3		
Unknown	2,603	2,770	3,180	5,460	5,481	5,084	4,440	5,067	94.7		14.1
AGE											
6-17 years	376	347	339	346	317	321	379	405		26.2	
6-11 years	8	2	3	4	9	2	4	3	-62.5	50.0	
12-17 years	368	345	336	341	308	319	375	402		26.0	
18-25 years	1,688	1,350	1,257	1,202	1,051	1,080	988	1,142	-32.3		15.6
18-19 years	323	243	246	224	187	207	191	217	-32.8		13.6
20-25 years	1,365	1,107	1,011	979	863	874	797	925	-32.2		16.1
26-34 years	3,678	2,900	2,549	2,447	2,149	1,929	1,717	1,833	-50.2		6.8
26-29 years	1,430	1,039	975	934	840	744	627	670	-53.1		6.9
30-34 years	2,247	1,860	1,574	1,514	1,310	1,185	1,090	1,163	-48.2		6.7
35 years and older	6,352	5,545	5,371	5,410	5,528	5,579	4,747	5,181	-18.4		9.1
35-44 years	4,352	3,606	3,401	3,306	3,233	3,115	2,653	2,639	-39.4	-15.3	
45-54 years	1,571	1,523	1,585	1,712	1,846	2,073	1,671	1,982	26.2		18.6
55 years and older	428	416	385	391	449	391	424	559	30.6	43.0	31.8
Unknown	22	18	16	19	24	19	27	14	-36.4	-26.3	-48.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	12,115	10,161	9,533	9,424	9,068	8,928	7,857	8,575	-29.2		9.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.20 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Seattle by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	5,686	4,635	4,618	6,098	4,785	4,891	6,144	6,305		28.9	
Female	4,577	3,808	3,770	4,419	3,483	3,458	4,853	5,073		46.7	4.5
Unknown	100	62	83	71	59	74	118	117		58.1	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	5,048	4,216	3,097	3,596	2,940	2,646	6,608	7,054	39.7	166.6	6.7
Black	1,344	947	617	647	465	465	1,776	1,752		276.8	
Hispanic	227	185	119	102	115	77	350	391	72.2	407.8	
Race/ethnicity NTA	435	372	258	492	370	163	323	478		193.3	48.0
Unknown	3,309	2,786	4,380	5,749	4,436	5,073	2,058	1,821		-64.1	-11.5
AGE											
6-17 years	896	786	713	828	575	533	743	816		53.5	10.1
6-11 years	19	11	3	9	6	...	4	6	-57.9	...	
12-17 years	877	775	711	819	570	530	739	810		52.8	9.6
18-25 years	2,248	1,846	1,684	2,065	1,494	1,395	2,032	2,091		49.9	
18-19 years	445	374	391	442	414	379	514	484		27.7	
20-25 years	1,803	1,472	1,293	1,623	1,080	1,015	1,519	1,607		58.3	
26-34 years	2,973	2,453	2,390	2,912	2,204	2,174	2,739	2,656		22.2	
26-29 years	1,190	1,098	946	1,269	941	914	1,121	942		3.1	-16.0
30-34 years	1,783	1,355	1,445	1,643	1,263	1,260	1,618	1,714		36.0	
35 years and older	4,226	3,397	3,662	4,756	4,041	4,288	5,562	5,915		37.9	6.3
35-44 years	3,103	2,458	2,583	3,212	2,637	2,649	3,390	3,382		27.7	
45-54 years	860	741	852	1,268	1,157	1,360	1,800	2,048	138.1	50.6	13.8
55 years and older	263	197	227	276	247	279	372	485	84.4	73.8	30.4
Unknown	21	23	21	27	13	34	38	16		-52.9	-57.9
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	10,363	8,505	8,471	10,587	8,327	8,424	11,115	11,495		36.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.2.21 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for Washington, DC by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	7,280	6,053	6,083	5,670	5,887	5,461	5,377	5,687			
Female	6,815	5,690	5,570	5,443	5,586	4,721	4,705	4,723	-30.7		
Unknown	57	87	67	80	123	...	221	156	173.7		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	5,702	5,211	4,728	4,037	3,586	2,758	3,430	4,199			
Black	7,374	5,520	5,575	5,285	6,133	5,589	5,383	4,852	-34.2		
Hispanic	364	274	278	324	243	243	259	364		49.8	40.5
Race/ethnicity NTA	381	...	...	273	259	...	268	356		...	
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795			
AGE											
6-17 years	1,604	1,516	1,443	1,469	1,218	932	1,069	1,148			
6-11 years	27	33	...	20	21	14	...	...			
12-17 years	1,577	1,485	1,427	1,449	1,197	918	1,061	1,127			
18-25 years	2,888	2,440	2,144	2,183	1,904	1,792	2,057	2,327			
18-19 years	697	673	556	614	479	548	509	654			
20-25 years	2,191	1,767	1,588	1,569	1,425	1,245	1,548	1,672		34.3	
26-34 years	4,791	3,504	3,444	2,783	2,932	2,355	2,120	1,984	-58.6		
26-29 years	1,885	1,407	1,397	1,093	1,126	944	859	771	-59.1		
30-34 years	2,906	2,098	2,046	1,690	1,806	1,412	1,261	1,213	-58.3		
35 years and older	4,800	4,295	4,643	4,741	5,531	5,181	5,022	5,078			
35-44 years	3,636	3,174	3,350	3,296	3,748	3,344	3,186	3,099			
45-54 years	904	874	1,057	1,157	1,453	1,494	1,521	1,631	80.4		
55 years and older	260	248	236	288	330	343	315	347			
Unknown	70	73	47	18	11	22	34	30			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	14,152	11,830	11,720	11,193	11,596	10,282	10,303	10,566			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.3.0 - ED drug mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	241,715	257,982	256,790	266,569	269,794	282,554	286,016	300,947	309,529	297,486		
Female	224,155	228,447	230,042	238,364	230,635	263,431	250,013	256,252	281,928	261,898	-7.1	
Unknown	4,216	4,980	3,524	4,515	4,366	7,317	9,975	8,907	7,803	4,813		-46.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	260,012	273,364	282,015	301,576	288,094	323,212	309,101	318,531	344,517	324,014		
Black	117,954	122,041	116,914	113,630	121,112	117,194	117,890	125,742	121,485	120,123		
Hispanic	46,447	51,540	47,175	48,024	49,495	58,191	61,934	62,896	73,682	63,736		
Race/ethnicity NTA	4,956	5,018	4,365	3,836	5,424	4,095	4,194	3,973	4,199	3,556		
Unknown	40,717	39,446	39,886	42,384	40,670	50,611	52,885	54,964	55,378	52,766		
AGE												
6-17 years	47,473	52,311	43,961	46,392	38,134	55,600	48,533	48,988	48,102	47,667		
6-11 years	1,340	532	547	870	679	851	409	553	716	1,162		
12-17 years	46,133	51,779	43,414	45,522	37,455	54,749	48,124	48,435	47,387	46,504		
18-25 years	92,985	91,270	92,961	97,666	100,618	110,899	110,330	109,308	119,582	117,102		
18-19 years	23,959	27,724	26,841	25,712	26,942	30,294	30,519	29,040	31,283	31,465		
20-25 years	69,026	63,546	66,119	71,955	73,676	80,605	79,810	80,267	88,300	85,638		
26-34 years	127,490	129,508	125,718	124,255	123,311	127,420	124,969	133,097	137,097	128,127		
26-29 years	52,336	54,868	50,586	52,626	47,004	50,792	51,925	55,148	58,720	50,987	-13.2	
30-34 years	75,154	74,639	75,132	71,629	76,307	76,628	73,044	77,949	78,377	77,140		
35 years and older	200,779	216,857	226,592	240,486	241,977	258,679	261,211	273,045	293,440	270,486	-7.8	
35-44 years	138,443	147,458	151,007	153,389	157,408	169,441	164,171	170,167	184,958	165,484	-10.5	
45-54 years	48,162	52,952	59,257	66,117	66,097	69,321	76,096	78,809	86,057	81,057		
55 years and older	14,174	16,447	16,328	20,980	18,472	19,916	20,944	24,070	22,424	23,944		
Unknown	1,358	1,464	1,124	649	755	705	962	1,667	1,040	814		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	470,085	491,409	490,355	509,449	504,795	553,303	546,004	566,106	599,261	564,196		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.4.0 - ED drug mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	462,711	453,839	462,053	485,702	514,772	536,363	568,570	610,477	31.9		
Female	428,121	437,240	434,592	448,590	458,489	468,999	513,444	538,180	25.7	14.8	
Unknown	8,768	9,208	9,722	8,089	8,504	8,881	17,292	16,710	90.6	88.2	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	499,194	503,778	496,036	524,359	555,379	589,670	632,313	663,048	32.8		
Black	240,582	240,266	233,643	236,437	238,955	234,742	235,083	247,226			
Hispanic	80,359	74,942	93,221	91,315	98,715	97,518	120,126	136,578		40.1	
Race/ethnicity NTA	9,783	8,957	10,975	9,842	9,383	9,259	8,288	8,173			
Unknown	69,682	72,344	72,491	80,429	79,331	83,054	103,496	110,342	58.4	32.9	
AGE											
6-17 years	94,230	94,674	98,088	100,800	96,272	84,526	104,133	97,091		14.9	
6-11 years	1,192	1,828	1,544	2,358	1,079	1,549	1,259	1,268			
12-17 years	93,039	92,847	96,544	98,442	95,193	82,976	102,874	95,822		15.5	
18-25 years	191,104	178,480	170,983	185,402	184,230	198,285	221,228	228,890	19.8	15.4	
18-19 years	45,336	46,855	44,792	50,058	54,565	52,654	60,813	60,323	33.1		
20-25 years	145,768	131,625	126,191	135,344	129,665	145,631	160,415	168,567			
26-34 years	269,252	259,152	255,373	252,629	255,226	247,566	252,389	270,194			
26-29 years	109,540	104,184	102,207	103,190	105,454	99,630	102,717	113,868			10.9
30-34 years	159,712	154,968	153,166	149,439	149,772	147,936	149,672	156,326			
35 years and older	340,555	365,720	380,313	400,671	443,449	482,463	519,890	566,485	66.3	17.4	9.0
35-44 years	237,001	259,207	261,888	273,712	298,465	310,796	333,612	355,125	49.8	14.3	
45-54 years	75,627	81,402	89,804	99,083	112,209	132,214	145,417	164,866	118.0	24.7	13.4
55 years and older	27,927	25,110	28,621	27,876	32,775	39,452	40,860	46,494	66.5		13.8
Unknown	...	2,261	1,609	2,879	2,587	1,404	1,666	2,707		92.8	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	899,600	900,287	906,366	942,382	981,764	1,014,243	1,099,306	1,165,367	29.5	14.9	6.0

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.5.0 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	52,163	55,158	57,326	61,560	57,564	59,276	61,484	62,890	66,957	59,799	-10.7	
Female	33,912	35,134	36,147	39,768	35,792	39,962	40,988	40,039	45,290	36,959	-18.4	
Unknown	668	771	454	759	778	1,109	1,691	1,604	1,225	768		-52.1
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	44,168	47,274	49,884	57,463	49,993	54,080	55,467	53,884	62,237	53,041	-14.8	
Black	26,729	26,664	26,756	26,405	27,176	26,343	27,446	28,164	28,354	26,405		
Hispanic	8,522	9,964	9,504	9,583	9,387	10,506	11,580	12,247	13,205	9,991		
Race/ethnicity NTA	820	684	457	563	643	687	590	658	742	604		
Unknown	6,505	6,477	7,328	8,074	6,936	8,731	9,079	9,580	8,935	7,486	-16.2	-21.9
AGE												
6-17 years	3,602	4,223	4,101	4,528	3,186	4,849	5,305	3,507	4,256	3,516		
6-11 years	7	...	9	6	...	6	15	5	...	5		
12-17 years	3,596	4,219	4,092	4,522	3,140	4,843	5,290	3,501	4,181	3,511		
18-25 years	14,423	14,314	14,948	18,490	15,851	17,131	19,062	17,779	20,171	17,533	-13.1	
18-19 years	2,786	3,635	4,331	4,266	3,930	3,836	4,321	4,045	4,596	3,957		
20-25 years	11,638	10,679	10,617	14,224	11,921	13,295	14,741	13,734	15,575	13,576		
26-34 years	25,843	26,613	26,021	25,658	24,739	24,690	23,406	26,008	26,946	23,993	-11.0	
26-29 years	9,851	11,006	9,839	10,905	9,297	9,156	9,304	10,598	11,287	9,076	-19.5	
30-34 years	15,992	15,608	16,183	14,753	15,442	15,534	14,102	15,410	15,663	14,915		
35 years and older	42,729	45,703	48,782	53,315	50,257	53,527	56,161	56,976	61,936	52,396	-15.4	
35-44 years	30,111	32,838	34,295	35,150	33,817	35,628	35,619	36,045	40,182	34,007	-15.4	
45-54 years	10,338	10,711	11,894	14,474	13,288	14,833	16,621	17,283	17,725	15,215	-14.2	
55 years and older	2,279	2,153	2,593	3,690	3,152	3,065	3,921	3,648	4,029	3,174		
Unknown	146	...	75	97	100	149	229	263	164	90		
TOTAL MENTIONS	86,744	91,064	93,927	102,088	94,134	100,347	104,164	104,533	113,472	97,527	-14.1	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.6.0 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	97,471	97,313	99,317	103,558	112,484	119,124	120,760	129,848	33.2		
Female	61,780	67,825	64,922	67,084	71,282	75,560	80,950	85,328	38.1		
Unknown	1,547	1,769	1,933	1,321	1,226	1,537	2,800	2,829	82.9	84.1	
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	81,005	86,064	83,359	88,244	97,158	107,456	109,547	116,121	43.4		
Black	52,079	53,223	51,006	53,109	53,420	53,581	53,790	56,518			
Hispanic	14,232	13,431	17,038	16,246	19,468	18,970	22,086	25,451		34.2	
Race/ethnicity NTA	1,614	1,215	1,712	1,436	1,141	1,206	1,277	1,400			
Unknown	11,868	12,973	13,057	12,929	13,804	15,009	17,810	18,515	56.0		
AGE											
6-17 years	5,699	6,608	6,610	7,496	8,324	7,714	10,154	7,763			-23.5
6-11 years	13	26	...	10	13	...	21	...			
12-17 years	5,686	6,582	6,529	7,486	8,311	7,662	10,133	7,683			-24.2
18-25 years	29,238	28,328	27,451	28,573	29,263	34,341	36,194	37,949			
18-19 years	5,399	5,785	5,640	5,616	7,966	8,196	8,158	8,640	60.0		
20-25 years	23,840	22,543	21,811	22,957	21,296	26,145	28,036	29,309			
26-34 years	56,413	53,713	52,792	50,898	52,634	50,398	48,097	52,954			
26-29 years	21,974	20,460	20,434	19,626	20,844	20,203	18,460	21,881			18.5
30-34 years	34,439	33,253	32,359	31,272	31,790	30,195	29,636	31,073			
35 years and older	68,922	77,889	79,020	84,606	94,485	103,571	109,688	118,912	72.5		
35-44 years	49,019	56,069	56,555	59,051	67,134	68,967	71,248	76,227	55.5		
45-54 years	15,510	17,975	18,334	21,136	22,606	27,762	31,454	35,009	125.7	26.1	
55 years and older	4,393	3,845	4,131	4,419	4,746	6,842	6,986	7,677	74.8		
Unknown	526	368	298	390	285	197	378	427			
TOTAL MENTIONS	160,798	166,907	166,172	171,963	184,991	196,222	204,510	218,005	35.6		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.7.0 - Cocaine: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	54,117	55,780	56,603	50,987	58,284	54,297	59,057	63,282	62,142	59,517		
Female	27,267	29,107	29,074	28,033	30,219	29,245	30,069	32,415	33,297	31,439		
Unknown	975	870	577	554	673	1,161	1,051	1,055	843	732		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	26,817	25,734	27,220	26,352	30,371	28,893	30,927	34,192	37,339	36,372		
Black	41,491	42,743	41,813	37,210	40,807	36,867	39,023	41,910	38,112	37,603		
Hispanic	8,262	11,388	9,821	9,667	10,788	11,613	12,115	12,130	12,987	10,144		
Race/ethnicity NTA	447	407	412	331	378	456	393	390	330	492		
Unknown	5,343	5,485	6,988	6,014	6,832	6,875	7,720	8,130	7,514	7,077		
AGE												
6-17 years	1,550	2,289	2,074	1,525	1,774	2,379	2,023	1,756	1,758	1,255		
6-11 years	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	1	...		
12-17 years	1,547	2,235	2,073	1,441	1,773	2,375	2,019	1,752	1,757	1,252		
18-25 years	12,875	11,885	12,622	11,797	13,467	12,586	13,167	13,808	14,858	14,896		
18-19 years	2,256	2,803	2,282	2,301	2,530	2,451	2,821	3,113	2,874	3,156		
20-25 years	10,619	9,081	10,340	9,496	10,937	10,135	10,346	10,695	11,984	11,739		
26-34 years	29,400	29,994	29,015	26,613	27,445	24,850	26,157	27,587	26,107	25,203		
26-29 years	10,492	11,124	10,392	10,231	9,673	8,775	9,839	9,903	9,997	8,917		
30-34 years	18,909	18,869	18,623	16,382	17,772	16,075	16,318	17,684	16,110	16,286		
35 years and older	38,299	41,393	42,337	39,536	46,333	44,783	48,574	53,427	53,383	50,213		
35-44 years	29,477	31,270	31,770	28,766	33,789	32,700	33,605	38,694	37,733	34,496	-8.6	
45-54 years	7,855	8,825	9,270	9,497	10,805	10,563	12,988	12,704	13,487	13,440		
55 years and older	967	1,298	1,297	1,274	1,739	1,520	1,981	2,030	2,162	2,277		
Unknown	235	197	206	103	158	105	257	174	177	120		
TOTAL MENTIONS	82,359	85,757	86,254	79,575	89,176	84,704	90,178	96,752	96,282	91,687		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.8.0 - Cocaine: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	96,471	89,688	100,884	106,179	112,383	109,271	113,355	125,424	30.0	14.8	
Female	45,762	44,599	50,181	53,356	58,181	58,253	59,314	65,713	43.6		10.8
Unknown	1,104	1,424	1,355	1,549	1,446	1,227	2,212	1,898	71.9		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	40,813	39,950	44,715	50,867	52,954	56,724	59,820	71,531	75.3		
Black	77,106	73,414	77,984	82,260	84,556	78,017	75,889	80,022			
Hispanic	13,355	11,495	17,737	16,760	21,209	20,456	23,728	25,117			
Race/ethnicity NTA	899	541	800	824	819	709	850	720			
Unknown	11,163	10,311	11,183	10,371	12,472	12,846	14,594	15,644			
AGE											
6-17 years	2,078	2,051	2,595	3,642	4,362	3,299	4,402	3,514			
6-11 years	14	7	13	12	...	...	9	5			
12-17 years	2,064	2,044	2,581	3,630	4,308	3,214	4,394	3,509			
18-25 years	25,430	21,110	22,060	25,218	24,507	25,264	25,753	28,666			
18-19 years	3,218	3,083	3,393	4,762	5,086	4,831	5,271	5,987	86.0		
20-25 years	22,212	18,027	18,667	20,456	19,421	20,433	20,482	22,679			
26-34 years	60,686	54,881	58,729	57,143	59,008	54,058	51,007	53,693			
26-29 years	24,440	21,076	23,529	20,811	21,516	19,904	18,614	19,899			
30-34 years	36,246	33,805	35,199	36,332	37,493	34,154	32,393	33,794			
35 years and older	54,463	57,341	68,717	74,600	83,730	85,869	93,357	106,810	96.1	24.4	14.4
35-44 years	43,376	45,531	54,119	57,227	63,040	62,554	66,304	76,427	76.2	22.2	15.3
45-54 years	9,584	10,382	12,854	15,571	18,095	20,302	23,551	26,191	173.3	29.0	
55 years and older	1,503	1,428	1,745	1,801	2,595	3,013	3,502	4,192	178.9	39.1	19.7
Unknown	...	328	319	480	403	261	362	351			
TOTAL MENTIONS	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	34.7	14.4	10.4

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.9.0 - Heroin: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun* 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	23,365	25,836	25,630	25,361	30,200	32,201	30,518	29,604	32,471	28,911	-11.0	
Female	12,133	11,583	12,052	11,837	14,216	14,738	15,408	14,046	15,977	13,012		
Unknown	401	439	148	208	369	696	...	488	478	...		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	13,404	13,758	14,283	14,412	17,414	19,244	19,182	18,075	22,029	19,722		
Black	12,854	14,003	13,613	13,257	15,389	16,027	14,906	14,924	13,782	12,260		-17.9
Hispanic	4,969	5,683	5,765	5,445	6,334	7,255	7,689	6,164	7,912	5,997	-24.2	
Race/ethnicity NTA	232	425	212	168	272	137	238	202	179	205		
Unknown	4,441	3,990	3,956	4,125	5,376	4,972	5,153	4,774	5,024	4,386		
AGE												
6-17 years	840	437	461	388	288	...	605	477	357	574		
6-11 years	0	...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	840	436	460	388	287	...	605	477	357	574		
18-25 years	4,862	5,361	5,890	7,175	7,726	8,203	9,862	7,449	10,002	8,552		
18-19 years	751	939	1,202	1,312	1,407	1,408	...	1,829	2,223	1,434		
20-25 years	4,111	4,422	4,687	5,863	6,319	6,795	8,065	5,620	7,780	7,118		
26-34 years	10,159	11,008	10,067	8,877	11,276	12,034	11,709	11,116	11,752	10,598		
26-29 years	4,584	4,741	4,107	3,493	4,195	5,095	5,080	4,555	4,820	4,288		
30-34 years	5,575	6,267	5,960	5,384	7,081	6,939	6,629	6,560	6,932	6,309		
35 years and older	19,994	20,999	21,352	20,922	25,434	26,834	24,864	25,049	26,778	22,833	-14.7	
35-44 years	13,874	14,180	13,607	13,963	16,550	17,106	15,734	15,458	16,168	13,275	-17.9	-14.1
45-54 years	5,228	5,849	6,355	5,947	7,479	8,366	7,798	8,082	9,153	8,044		
55 years and older	892	970	1,391	1,012	1,405	1,362	1,333	1,509	1,458	1,513		
Unknown	45	54	59	45	61	118	...	48	37	15	-59.5	-68.8
TOTAL MENTIONS	35,899	37,859	37,829	37,406	44,786	47,635	47,169	44,138	48,926	42,571	-13.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.10.0 - Heroin: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	43,592	48,502	49,474	47,307	51,466	55,561	62,719	62,075	42.4		
Female	19,062	20,164	22,893	22,789	23,635	26,054	30,146	30,023	57.5		
Unknown	504	890	613	617	587	578	...	966			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	22,516	26,113	24,696	25,895	28,041	31,827	38,426	40,104	78.1		
Black	25,996	27,047	28,295	26,490	27,616	28,646	30,934	28,706			
Hispanic	9,423	9,814	11,739	9,145	11,448	11,779	14,944	14,075			
Race/ethnicity NTA	285	365	469	660	637	440	376	381			
Unknown	4,938	6,217	7,781	8,522	7,946	9,501	10,125	9,798	98.4		
AGE											
6-17 years	366	398	492	1,365	898	676	1,052	834			
6-11 years	...	...	0	0	2	1	0	0		-100.0	
12-17 years	365	396	492	1,365	896	675	1,052	834			
18-25 years	8,336	8,376	9,166	9,703	11,251	14,901	18,065	17,451	109.3		
18-19 years	1,131	981	1,436	1,554	2,141	2,719	3,205	4,052	258.3		
20-25 years	7,205	7,395	7,730	8,149	9,110	12,182	14,860	13,399	86.0		
26-34 years	21,413	22,544	21,886	20,289	21,075	20,153	23,742	22,868			
26-29 years	8,525	8,791	8,796	8,893	8,848	7,688	10,174	9,376			
30-34 years	12,888	13,754	13,090	11,396	12,227	12,465	13,568	13,492			
35 years and older	32,887	38,145	41,328	39,259	42,351	46,356	51,698	51,827	57.6	11.8	
35-44 years	24,377	27,398	27,995	27,204	27,787	30,513	32,840	31,626	29.7		
45-54 years	7,279	9,437	11,180	10,538	12,204	13,426	16,164	17,234	136.8	28.4	
55 years and older	1,231	1,309	2,153	1,517	2,361	2,417	2,694	2,967	141.0	22.8	
Unknown	157	93	108	96	113	106	247	85			
TOTAL MENTIONS	63,158	69,556	72,980	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	47.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.11.0 - Marijuana: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	21,374	24,963	25,812	28,395	29,648	31,271	30,350	36,829	34,762	35,405		
Female	10,700	12,355	12,928	14,365	13,843	17,030	16,304	17,507	20,274	19,752		
Unknown	256	544	239	334	483	727	744	828	311	570		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	15,921	18,066	20,366	23,376	22,020	25,119	23,896	28,369	29,466	29,110		
Black	10,790	12,369	12,061	12,104	13,504	13,624	12,822	14,997	14,458	15,641		
Hispanic	3,262	4,202	3,464	3,799	5,265	5,794	5,944	6,113	6,763	6,563		
Race/ethnicity NTA	220	242	255	303	413	320	283	426	449	254	-43.4	
Unknown	2,138	2,984	2,833	3,513	2,772	4,171	4,453	5,259	4,211	4,159		
AGE												
6-17 years	5,230	7,362	5,799	7,050	5,879	7,833	7,959	9,008	7,551	8,781		
6-11 years	14	13	11	...	...	...	25	25	18	10		-60.0
12-17 years	5,216	7,348	5,788	7,001	5,729	7,744	7,934	8,983	7,533	8,770		
18-25 years	9,461	10,774	12,121	13,494	13,772	15,796	14,617	16,579	16,786	17,048		
18-19 years	2,577	3,662	4,260	4,585	4,591	4,798	4,480	5,164	5,026	5,503		
20-25 years	6,884	7,111	7,861	8,909	9,181	10,997	10,137	11,415	11,759	11,545		
26-34 years	9,255	9,620	10,140	10,671	10,739	10,904	10,938	12,592	12,731	12,090		
26-29 years	3,836	4,182	4,908	4,880	4,935	4,986	5,251	5,741	6,040	6,139		
30-34 years	5,419	5,438	5,232	5,790	5,804	5,918	5,686	6,851	6,691	5,952		
35 years and older	8,348	10,063	10,727	11,840	13,547	14,448	13,823	16,884	18,239	17,764		
35-44 years	6,714	7,578	8,121	8,800	9,883	10,497	9,883	11,777	12,682	12,116		
45-54 years	1,355	2,152	2,360	2,617	3,093	3,350	3,504	4,224	4,616	4,843		
55 years and older	278	333	245	424	571	601	436	883	941	806		
Unknown	37	45	...	39	36	47	60	...	41	43		
TOTAL MENTIONS	32,331	37,863	36,979	43,094	43,974	49,028	47,398	55,164	55,347	55,727		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.12.0 - Marijuana: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	27,901	31,269	36,635	43,158	50,776	58,043	61,621	71,591	156.6		16.2
Female	11,764	13,215	16,697	21,025	25,283	28,208	33,334	37,781	221.2	33.9	
Unknown	369	775	438	537	783	817	1,471	1,139	208.7		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	18,810	20,883	24,503	31,892	38,432	45,395	49,015	57,836	207.5		18.0
Black	14,896	16,895	18,936	21,056	24,430	25,607	26,446	29,455	97.7		
Hispanic	3,100	3,743	6,301	6,735	7,666	9,064	11,739	12,877	315.4	42.1	
Race/ethnicity NTA	305	401	383	524	497	716	602	875	186.9		
Unknown	2,924	3,337	3,647	4,514	5,817	6,285	8,624	9,470	223.9	50.7	
AGE											
6-17 years	6,521	7,998	10,152	11,188	13,161	12,930	15,792	16,559	153.9		
6-11 years	8	26	...	...	24	...	...	43	437.5		
12-17 years	6,513	7,972	9,980	11,057	13,137	12,730	15,678	16,516	153.6	29.7	
18-25 years	13,671	14,798	15,722	19,385	22,895	27,266	30,413	33,365	144.1		
18-19 years	3,947	4,655	5,168	5,656	7,923	9,176	9,279	10,190	158.2		
20-25 years	9,724	10,143	10,554	13,730	14,972	18,090	21,134	23,175	138.3		
26-34 years	11,489	12,473	15,433	16,912	19,760	21,410	21,841	25,323	120.4		15.9
26-29 years	5,258	5,471	6,866	7,463	9,090	9,816	10,237	11,781	124.1		
30-34 years	6,230	7,002	8,567	9,449	10,670	11,595	11,604	13,542	117.4		
35 years and older	8,308	9,877	12,387	17,039	20,789	25,387	28,271	35,123	322.8	38.4	24.2
35-44 years	6,545	7,924	9,812	13,376	15,699	18,683	20,380	24,459	273.7	30.9	20.0
45-54 years	1,620	1,660	2,325	3,245	4,513	5,710	6,854	8,840	445.7	54.8	29.0
55 years and older	143	293	250	418	578	995	1,037	1,825	1,176.2	83.4	76.0
Unknown	45	...	75	196	237	75	108	142			
TOTAL MENTIONS	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	176.0		14.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.13.0 - Amphetamines: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	2,896	2,859	3,702	2,928	3,556	4,679	4,951	5,108	4,604	5,510		
Female	3,025	2,533	2,986	2,889	2,921	3,604	3,566	3,784	4,858	4,541		
Unknown	25	...	17	...	...	213	110	...	44	28		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	3,624	3,317	4,318	3,896	4,676	5,248	5,689	5,973	5,747	5,741		
Black	379	435	465	398	327	390	584	609	663	820		
Hispanic	1,311	1,012	1,054	810	799	1,467	1,034	1,188	1,307	1,512		
Race/ethnicity NTA	80	42	...	...	77	...	144	104	90	82		
Unknown	551	670	714	723	696	1,269	1,186	1,175	1,699	1,924		
AGE												
6-17 years	686	856	779	1,028	658	1,450	1,231	1,400	1,203	1,436		
6-11 years	4	...	...	17	22	9	...	32	11	...		
12-17 years	682	791	724	1,011	636	1,441	1,169	1,368	1,192	1,260		
18-25 years	1,353	1,386	2,116	1,223	1,692	2,121	2,260	2,613	2,689	3,493		
18-19 years	224	479	477	283	491	661	643	715	601	1,121	86.5	
20-25 years	1,129	907	1,639	940	1,201	1,460	1,617	1,898	2,088	2,371		
26-34 years	2,097	1,523	1,680	1,622	1,756	2,081	2,516	2,351	2,469	2,237		
26-29 years	1,038	691	757	960	779	746	964	840	1,375	1,180		
30-34 years	1,059	831	923	661	977	1,335	1,552	1,510	1,095	1,057		
35 years and older	1,749	1,706	2,074	2,043	2,461	2,782	2,576	2,676	3,142	2,909		
35-44 years	1,232	1,312	1,482	1,564	1,621	2,033	1,732	1,768	2,205	1,837		
45-54 years	463	284	449	371	734	687	673	705	795	893		
55 years and older	54	110	...	108	...	62	171	203	142	178		
Unknown	...	5	...	6	7	...	...	9	3	5		
TOTAL MENTIONS	5,946	5,476	6,706	5,921	6,575	8,497	8,638	9,049	9,506	10,079		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.14.0 - Amphetamines: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	5,981	5,491	5,567	5,042	6,561	6,484	9,640	9,712	62.4	49.8	
Female	3,829	4,062	4,173	5,401	5,521	5,809	7,170	8,642	125.7	48.8	
Unknown	...	29	32	52	...	202	324	201			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	6,378	5,963	5,720	5,928	7,635	8,572	10,936	11,720	83.8	36.7	
Black	805	697	1,095	859	901	725	974	1,271			
Hispanic	2,215	1,795	2,025	2,412	2,066	1,608	2,502	2,495		55.2	
Race/ethnicity NTA	182	...	136	168	196	171	267	194			
Unknown	538	865	796	1,129	1,385	1,419	2,455	2,874	434.2	102.5	
AGE											
6-17 years	1,045	913	1,741	1,257	1,635	1,686	2,681	2,603	149.1	54.4	
6-11 years	5	3	12	11	...	39	...	43	760.0		
12-17 years	1,040	911	1,729	1,246	1,515	1,647	2,610	2,560	146.2	55.4	
18-25 years	2,485	3,375	2,153	2,720	3,502	2,915	4,381	5,302	113.4	81.9	
18-19 years	731	829	643	544	956	774	1,304	1,315			
20-25 years	1,754	2,546	1,510	2,176	2,546	2,141	3,077	3,986	127.3	86.2	29.5
26-34 years	3,851	3,219	2,827	3,386	3,203	3,378	4,596	4,820		42.7	
26-29 years	1,772	1,212	978	1,723	1,448	1,739	1,710	2,215			
30-34 years	2,078	2,007	1,849	1,662	1,755	1,638	2,887	2,605		59.0	
35 years and older	2,728	2,071	3,040	3,069	3,780	4,504	5,358	5,819	113.3	29.2	
35-44 years	2,350	1,725	2,249	2,219	2,794	3,185	3,765	3,973	69.1		
45-54 years	260	280	553	696	734	1,105	1,360	1,500	476.9		
55 years and older	117	66	239	154	252	214	233	346			
Unknown	10	3	11	...	...	13	...	12			
TOTAL MENTIONS	10,118	9,581	9,772	10,496	12,183	12,496	17,134	18,555	83.4	48.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.15.0 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	6,127	4,016	2,788	2,741	3,313	4,532	3,849	3,657	4,473	3,552		
Female	2,785	2,387	2,150	1,928	2,384	2,750	2,091	3,097	3,583	2,561		
Unknown	24	...	15	...	20	41	...	32	...	22		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	6,164	4,983	3,466	3,158	4,022	4,576	4,024	4,913	6,106	4,121		
Black	303	162	...	...	230	440	397	126	243	518		
Hispanic	1,379	602	...	...	...	1,424	...	908	1,060	645		
Race/ethnicity NTA	153	46	36	...	...	...	...	...	52	60		
Unknown	937	741	244	420	562	750	823	737	677	792		
AGE												
6-17 years	949	795	...	248	596	776	346	599	...	571		
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	...	...	...		
12-17 years	949	795	...	248	560	775	345	597	...	567		
18-25 years	2,569	1,847	1,635	1,536	1,753	2,030	1,682	2,343	2,307	2,142		
18-19 years	819	487	546	415	371	702	397	559	482	706		
20-25 years	1,750	1,360	1,090	1,120	1,382	1,328	1,285	1,784	1,825	1,436		
26-34 years	3,137	1,951	1,735	1,516	1,472	2,392	1,818	2,041	2,663	1,687		
26-29 years	1,664	779	858	614	524	893	871	733	1,673	735		
30-34 years	1,473	1,172	877	902	948	1,499	948	1,308	991	951		
35 years and older	2,275	1,938	1,293	1,428	1,889	2,122	2,334	1,798	2,372	1,731		
35-44 years	1,861	1,687	950	1,177	1,390	1,671	1,558	1,455	1,541	1,417		
45-54 years	396	233	...	196	421	424	740	...	...	287		
55 years and older	19	17	16	...	...	26	36	...	...	27		
Unknown	...	2	3	...	8	...	...	4	...	6		
TOTAL MENTIONS	8,936	6,534	4,952	4,730	5,717	7,323	6,182	6,786	8,137	6,136		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.16.0 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	11,341	10,323	7,129	11,393	6,804	6,054	8,381	8,130			
Female	6,136	5,484	3,719	5,654	4,536	4,312	4,841	6,680			
Unknown	60	126	...	107	...	...	...	...			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	12,223	10,259	6,779	11,802	8,449	7,180	8,600	11,019			
Black	983	927	800	866	490	...	837	369			
Hispanic	2,607	2,865	1,674	2,553	...	1,489	2,177	1,967			
Race/ethnicity NTA	112	409	321	253	82	...	318	154			
Unknown	1,612	1,473	1,428	1,680	985	982	1,573	1,414			
AGE											
6-17 years	1,963	1,438	1,096	1,810	1,081	844	1,122	1,323			
6-11 years	...	0	...	0	0	...	2	...			
12-17 years	1,960	1,438	1,028	1,810	1,081	808	1,120	1,253			
18-25 years	5,432	4,787	3,728	4,718	3,482	3,289	3,711	4,651			
18-19 years	1,490	1,116	662	1,270	1,033	786	1,099	1,042			
20-25 years	3,942	3,671	3,066	3,448	2,449	2,503	2,613	3,609			
26-34 years	5,804	5,481	3,004	5,924	3,686	2,988	4,211	4,704			
26-29 years	2,967	2,075	1,347	2,993	1,637	1,138	1,764	2,406			
30-34 years	2,837	3,406	1,657	2,931	2,049	1,850	2,446	2,298			
35 years and older	4,327	4,221	3,165	4,696	3,230	3,316	4,456	4,170			
35-44 years	3,549	3,630	2,576	3,818	2,637	2,566	3,229	2,996			
45-54 years	747	490	506	781	560	617	1,165	1,033			
55 years and older	31	...	...	...	33	...	62	142	358.1		
Unknown	11	7	9	...	6	10	...	...			
TOTAL MENTIONS	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923			

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.17.0 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	285	...	329	636	1,119	1,159	1,152	1,252	1,825	1,044		
Female	78	...	459	311	732	960	1,051	1,107	1,224	1,255		
Unknown	0	2	...	0	...	6	...	...	...	...		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	274	...	712	647	1,459	1,472	1,646	1,478	2,029	1,380		
Black	17	6	10	...	...	63	275	367	300	310		
Hispanic	14	10	20	...	51	231	170	235	255	259		
Race/ethnicity NTA	...	7	10	19	28	27	44	...	32	36		
Unknown	45	26	40	117	250	332	250	243	499	...		
AGE												
6-17 years	21	...	...	...	248	464	437	317	582	490		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	21	...	...	...	248	464	437	317	582	490		
18-25 years	243	193	457	584	1,339	1,246	1,531	1,450	1,916	1,111	-42.0	
18-19 years	47	...	305	233	441	381	757	484	597	457		
20-25 years	...	62	152	351	898	864	774	966	1,318	654	-50.4	
26-34 years	40	33	181	195	295	332	341	579	489	460		
26-29 years	29	24	50	170	260	165	184	427	381	265		
30-34 years	11	9	...	25	35	...	157	153	108	195		
35 years and older	...	5	...	...	18	...	73	81	127	235		
35-44 years	...	2	...	...	15	...	62	73	123	219		
45-54 years	0	1	0	...	2	2	10	6	2	16	700.0	166.7
55 years and older	0	2	0	0	...	0	1	2	2	0	-100.0	-100.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	...	1	...	0	0	...		
TOTAL MENTIONS	363	351	792	947	1,903	2,125	2,385	2,427	3,115	2,303		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.18.0 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	207	259	199	413	583	1,755	2,311	3,076	1,386.0	75.3	
Female	45	161	119	219	554	1,043	2,011	2,331	5,080.0	123.5	
Unknown	1	1	...	5	6	...	...	...			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	151	348	228	488	1,013	2,106	3,118	3,507	2,222.5	66.5	
Black	6	11	17	23	16	...	337	667	11,016.7	...	
Hispanic	15	25	8	27	30	126	402	490	3,166.7	288.9	
Race/ethnicity NTA	5	4	23	...	16	47	72	...			
Unknown	...	33	43	85	67	367	582	742	...	102.2	
AGE											
6-17 years	8	65	...	38	...	347	902	899	11,137.5	159.1	
6-11 years											
12-17 years	8	65	...	38	...	347	902	899	11,137.5	159.1	
18-25 years	125	252	143	463	651	1,923	2,777	3,365	2,592.0	75.0	
18-19 years	24	...	51	79	437	674	1,138	1,081	4,404.2		
20-25 years	...	153	92	384	214	1,249	1,639	2,285	...	82.9	
26-34 years	41	...	62	63	214	490	672	1,069	2,507.3	118.2	
26-29 years	30	...	48	41	73	430	348	808	2,593.3		132.2
30-34 years	11	9	13	22	...	60	324	261	2,272.7	335.0	
35 years and older	...	13	14	...	...	...	156	209			34.0
35-44 years	6	12	10	...	...	...	143	196	3,166.7		37.1
45-54 years	...	0	3	...	1	11	12	8			
55 years and older	0	...	1	0	2	...	1	4		...	300.0
Unknown	0	1	2	1	0	...	...	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	253	421	319	637	1,143	2,850	4,511	5,542	2,090.5	94.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.19.0 - Ketamine: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	...	35	26	193	123	74	144	422	...	125		
Female	...	15	...	17	...	32	12	29	...	27		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	0		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	...	36	...	...	...	85	116	349	...	119		
Black	0	0	...	4	8	...	2	4	0	...		
Hispanic	...	...	0	...	8	4	6	...	...	6		
Race/ethnicity NTA	...	0	1	1	2	...	2	6	0	...		
Unknown	19	12	7	11	14	12	30	31	8	18		
AGE												
6-17 years	...	14	...	...	8	15	10	...	...	22		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	...	14	...	...	8	15	10	...	...	22		
18-25 years	...	15	...	...	...	60	...	227	...	...		
18-19 years	...	9	2	13	...	24	13	...	...	11		
20-25 years	21	5	...	.	...	36	...	...	16	...		
26-34 years	15	14	14	8	27	24	24	...	19	33	73.7	
26-29 years	4	8	9	6	17	12	17	...	7	24	242.9	
30-34 years	10	6	5	...	10	12	7	...	12	10		
35 years and older	3	7	5	8	13	8	10	12	12	8		
35-44 years	3	6	5	6	10	...	9	8	12	6		
45-54 years	0	1	0	3	...	3	0	2	0	...		
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	2	0	0		-100.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	..	51	...	209	...	107	156	451	...	152		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.20.0 - Ketamine: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	18	15	58	124	61	316	218	581	3,127.8		
Female	...	...	23	...	...	...	44	...			
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	11	...	56	...	185	296	201	...			
Black	...	0	...	...	...	11	7	4		-63.6	
Hispanic	...	...	4	5	...	...	10	...			
Race/ethnicity NTA	0	...	1	...	1	3	4	6			
Unknown	...	...	17	31	19	25	42	39	...	56.0	
AGE											
6-17 years	0	1	16	...	20	...	25	...			
6-11 years											
12-17 years	0	1	16	...	20	...	25	...			
18-25 years	...	12	29	...	...	...	170	...			
18-19 years	...	...	16	...	12	...	37	...			
20-25 years	...	8	13	...	...	...	133	...			
26-34 years	5	7	18	18	28	36	48	...			
26-29 years	3	...	10	8	17	23	29	...			
30-34 years	...	4	7	10	11	13	19	...			
35 years and older	4	...	16	11	12	21	19	24	500.0		
35-44 years	4	...	12	10	11	16	14	20	400.0		
45-54 years	0	...	...	2	1	4	3	2			
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	2		100.0	
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0			-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	19	...	81	...	209	396	263	679	3,473.7		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.21.0 - LSD: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	1,265	1,079	2,503	1,777	2,024	1,616	1,374	1,236	693	351		-71.6
Female	277	685	703	632	611	527	422	577	242	55		-90.5
Unknown	0	...	9	18	...	14	...	...	...	...		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	1,038	1,299	2,535	1,931	2,174	1,490	1,423	1,478	708	290	-59.0	-80.4
Black	85	192	87	...	96	150	...	58	33	41		-29.3
Hispanic	...	61	287	135	165	276	112	231	...	47		
Race/ethnicity NTA	16	7	10	27	25	2	8	19	7	2		-89.5
Unknown	307	208	295	228	239	238	212	96	40	26		-72.9
AGE												
6-17 years	706	661	1,309	1,208	752	694	736	636	315	...		...
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	706	661	1,294	1,208	752	693	736	636	315	...		...
18-25 years	557	781	1,463	865	1,476	1,241	918	1,005	342	...		...
18-19 years	219	385	697	452	801	549	554	528	...	...		...
20-25 years	338	397	765	413	675	692	364	478	183	131		-72.6
26-34 years	147	147	264	234	288	145	136	151	179	32		-78.8
26-29 years	...	...	118	...	152	110	47	...	...	11		
30-34 years	37	36	...	...	136	35	...	50	...	21		-58.0
35 years and older	130	175	...	116	178	71	68	85	102	42		-50.6
35-44 years	111	155	...	...	101	52	46	48	...	19		-60.4
45-54 years	18	18	...	19	...	17	18	35	18	20		-42.9
55 years and older	0	...	1	3	2	2	3	2	...	...		
Unknown	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	0	1		
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,542	1,767	3,215	2,427	2,699	2,157	1,859	1,882	939	407	-56.7	-78.4

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.22.0 - LSD: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	3,950	4,321	3,636	3,675	3,582	3,802	2,990	1,929	-51.2	-49.3	-35.5
Female	1,131	1,343	920	1,474	1,388	1,243	948	820			
Unknown	...	19	14	...	12	...	...	...			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	3,970	3,961	3,509	3,913	3,834	4,105	2,914	2,186	-44.9	-46.7	
Black	354	269	216	162	279	202	254	91	-74.3	-55.0	
Hispanic	250	407	305	464	348	300	388	382			
Race/ethnicity NTA	...	76	49	35	17	52	10	26		-50.0	160.0
Unknown	484	970	490	646	504	467	451	136	-71.9	-70.9	-69.8
AGE											
6-17 years	1,933	2,142	1,895	2,530	1,970	1,960	1,430	952	-50.8	-51.4	
6-11 years	0	...	0	...	...	0	1	0			-100.0
12-17 years	1,933	2,136	1,895	2,527	1,954	1,960	1,429	952	-50.8	-51.4	
18-25 years	2,240	2,817	2,251	2,074	2,244	2,342	2,158	1,348	-39.8		-37.5
18-19 years	1,091	1,494	1,239	1,030	1,082	1,253	1,103	687			
20-25 years	1,149	1,323	1,012	1,044	1,162	1,088	1,055	661			
26-34 years	507	477	250	350	410	522	281	331			
26-29 years	297	209	165	169	228	308	157	192			
30-34 years	210	268	84	180	182	215	124	139			
35 years and older	410	241	168	260	354	294	139	186	-54.6		
35-44 years	307	184	139	226	255	195	98	122			
45-54 years	...	46	26	33	...	...	35	53			51.4
55 years and older	10	10	2	1	2	5	5	12			
Unknown	...	6	6	5	4	...	8	...			
TOTAL MENTIONS	5,158	5,682	4,569	5,219	4,982	5,126	4,016	2,821	-45.3	-45.0	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.23.0 - PCP: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	1,172	1,075	1,218	1,134	1,422	1,615	1,954	2,120	2,183	2,071		
Female	577	640	486	459	556	965	756	936	747	1,173		
Unknown	11	9	7	14	...	27	...	18	...	12		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	511	643	611	429	695	1,034	877	992	1,031	927		
Black	563	505	623	711	783	928	1,240	1,124	1,454	1,257		
Hispanic	489	340	337	328	304	343	430	609	264	484		
Race/ethnicity NTA	17	17	5	15	6	...	8	...	13	10		
Unknown	180	220	134	124	...	259	244	269	266	579		
AGE												
6-17 years	154	271	121	196	135	304	395	488	167	399	138.9	
6-11 years	0	...	1	0	...	0	1	0	0	0		
12-17 years	154	270	120	196	132	304	394	488	167	399	138.9	
18-25 years	407	508	709	473	762	809	914	1,124	1,248	1,015		
18-19 years	108	...	239	127	308	186	330	242	186	189		
20-25 years	300	291	470	346	454	623	584	882	1,062	826		
26-34 years	684	517	382	444	421	556	707	558	624	647		
26-29 years	354	216	146	163	205	265	333	228	336	314		
30-34 years	330	301	235	281	216	291	374	330	288	333		
35 years and older	513	425	497	491	733	931	763	903	984	1,189		
35-44 years	369	360	408	373	410	723	523	761	719	913		
45-54 years	137	60	79	101	311	133	156	118	234	248		
55 years and older	7	5	10	17	13	...	...	24	31	28		
Unknown	...	4	...	...	5	7	19	0	5	7		
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,760	1,725	1,711	1,607	2,057	2,607	2,798	3,074	3,028	3,257		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.24.0 - PCP: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	4,506	4,284	2,353	2,401	2,293	2,557	3,568	4,303		68.3	
Female	1,357	1,558	1,076	1,198	1,126	1,015	1,720	1,683		65.8	
Unknown	37	120	12	28	16	...	...	...			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	1,633	1,729	1,007	1,134	1,254	1,124	1,911	2,023		80.0	
Black	2,672	2,650	1,304	1,283	1,128	1,494	2,167	2,578		72.6	
Hispanic	1,184	956	753	857	677	632	772	873		38.1	
Race/ethnicity NTA	56	46	26	39	22	20	...	...			
Unknown	354	582	350	313	354	393	503	535			
AGE											
6-17 years	590	784	658	389	391	331	699	655			
6-11 years	2	...	0	0	2	...	1	0	-100.0		-100.0
12-17 years	588	783	658	389	389	328	698	655			
18-25 years	1,570	1,781	932	915	1,217	1,235	1,723	2,373		92.1	37.7
18-19 years	343	484	243	228	456	434	516	429			
20-25 years	1,227	1,297	689	687	761	801	1,207	1,944		142.7	61.1
26-34 years	2,318	1,940	1,067	1,175	899	865	1,263	1,183	-49.0	36.8	
26-29 years	973	758	460	598	362	368	598	564	-42.0	53.3	
30-34 years	1,345	1,182	607	577	537	497	665	618	-54.1	24.3	
35 years and older	1,389	1,434	774	1,131	922	1,225	1,694	1,887			
35-44 years	1,219	1,186	620	854	768	782	1,246	1,479		89.1	
45-54 years	136	225	115	259	139	412	289	352	158.8		
55 years and older	34	23	40	18	15	30	...	56	64.7	86.7	
Unknown	32	24	9	15	7	8	25	5	-84.4		-80.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	5,899	5,963	3,441	3,626	3,436	3,663	5,404	6,102		66.6	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.25.0 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	534	699	815	373	722	620	768	574	932	522		
Female	250	...	...	...	236	156	...	143	...	...		
Unknown	...	0	...	1	2	15	2	1	0	0		-100.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	608	688	840	393	713	477	904	581	983	296		
Black	14	16	31	...	15	24	19	18	13	13		
Hispanic	...	7	17	18	24	...	21	20	...	...		
Race/ethnicity NTA	6	3	...	15	...	7	6	3	7	2		
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	60	...		
AGE												
6-17 years	353	445	...	211	489	195	238	...	...	...		
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	0	2	0	...	0	0		
12-17 years	353	445	...	211	489	193	238	...	...	...		
18-25 years	313	...	505	265	406	399	585	318	413	317		
18-19 years	...	...	...	58	223	...	413	...	...	...		
20-25 years	174	...	351	207	...	304	172	206	...	...		
26-34 years	...	31	...	...	22	...	...	...	31	23		
26-29 years	22	11	...	22	10	...	8	...	16	15		
30-34 years	...	20	7	...	11	24	...	5	15	8		
35 years and older	...	...	...	26	44	...	...	24	24	...		
35-44 years	...	...	...	15	19	...	...	13	18	21		
45-54 years	9	3	2	...	22	2	5	7	4	...		
55 years and older	...	0	2	6	4	2	...	4	...	...		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	1	0	-100.0	
TOTAL MENTIONS	845	863	986	573	960	791	1,058	718	1,070	620		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.26.0 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	1,395	1,175	1,285	1,204	1,514	1,095	1,389	1,506			
Female	175	284	308	361	333	435	443	...			
Unknown	6	4	7	...	...	3	17	1	-83.3	-66.7	-94.1
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	1,213	935	1,040	1,327	1,528	1,106	1,381	1,564			
Black	28	...	...	26	48	...	43	31			
Hispanic	210	...	...	...	25	41	196	27			
Race/ethnicity NTA	15	12	3	10	8	...	12	10			
Unknown	111	...	161	124	241	187	217	156			
AGE											
6-17 years	593	425	801	613	724	700	433	...			
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	...	0	2	...			
12-17 years	593	425	797	613	723	700	430	...			
18-25 years	828	862	654	790	781	670	984	730			
18-19 years	...	580	386	373	346	281	508	241			
20-25 years	453	282	267	417	435	390	476	489			
26-34 years	124	45	113	131	...	93	162	90			
26-29 years	33	25	...	47	...	32	...	...			
30-34 years	...	20	25	...	27	...	...	21			
35 years and older	29	...	32	...	...	70	268	48	65.5		
35-44 years	22	...	23	...	...	34	257	31			
45-54 years	7	...	8	16	6	27	7	11		-59.3	
55 years and older	0	0	1	2	2	9	4	6			
Unknown	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	1			
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,577	1,463	1,600	1,629	1,849	1,533	1,849	1,788			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.27.0 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8		
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	6		
Black	3	0	0	...	3	1	1	0	0	1		
Hispanic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Race/ethnicity NTA	0	...	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	1		
Unknown	1	0	0	...	3	2	0	3	3	3		
AGE												
6-17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3		-57.1
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3		-57.1
18-25 years	4	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	10	8		
18-19 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	4		
20-25 years	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	5		
26-34 years	5	4	4	...	3	1	7	...	2	1	-50.0	
26-29 years	2	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	1		
30-34 years	3	2	2	...	0	0	6	...	1	0	-100.0	
35 years and older	2	3	3	1	2	...	1	1	0	...		
35-44 years	2	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0		
45-54 years	0	1	0	0	0	...	1	1	0	...		
55 years and older	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.28.0 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	5	26	114	40	...	...	...	...			
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Unknown	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	4	...	65	...	...	...	...	...			
Black	0	...	...	4	0	...	2	0			-100.0
Hispanic	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Race/ethnicity NTA	...	0	4	...	3	0	...	0			
Unknown	0	...	9	8	0	6	2	6			200.0
AGE											
6-17 years	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
12-17 years	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18-25 years	2	...	49	20	...	...	...	...			
18-19 years	0	...	25	12	2	...	...	...			
20-25 years	2	16	24	8	...	...	...	...			
26-34 years	2	8	2	16	8	...	8	...			
26-29 years	2	...	2	2	4	...	2	2			
30-34 years	0	3	0	14	4	...	6	...			
35 years and older	...	2	12	2	6	3	...	1		-66.7	
35-44 years	1	2	6	2	4	3	2	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
45-54 years	...	0	...	0	1	0	...	1			
55 years and older	0	0	5	0	...	0	0	0			
Unknown	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

---

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.29.0 - GHB: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	299	195	678	567	1,402	2,030	...	1,196	995	1,202		
Female	160	192	217	622	530	772	...	474	659	...		
Unknown	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	9	8	0	-100.0	-100.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	206	253	668	889	1,592	2,425	...	1,273	1,179	...		
Black	...	14	9	...	20	22	...	20	...	9		-55.0
Hispanic	9	11	25	26	28	...	43	...	...	...		
Race/ethnicity NTA	13	7	10	12	12	13	12	...	5	10		
Unknown	...	...	...	208	...	282	177	135	...	98		-27.4
AGE												
6-17 years	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22		
18-25 years	...	227	611	413	1,158	1,542	...	1,115	825	...		
18-19 years	25	...	...	38	263	284	...	...	...	...		
20-25 years	...	94	364	375	895	1,258	...	...	721	...		
26-34 years	115	125	179	414	...	771	...	281	396	...		
26-29 years	59	77	80	233	350	387	504	169	244	...		
30-34 years	56	47	...	...	...	384	...	111	152	...		
35 years and older	22	25	40	...	133	316	105	146	372	276		
35-44 years	21	19	27	...	111	...	82	131	...	192		
45-54 years	0	6	11	14	18	...	20	13	...	...		
55 years and older	1	0	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0		-100.0
Unknown	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	...	2	1	-50.0	
TOTAL MENTIONS	459	387	895	1,192	1,987	2,865	...	1,679	1,661	2,024		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.30.0 - GHB: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	30	94	506	530	873	1,969	3,530	2,191	7,203.3		
Female	21	51	125	228	409	1,153	1,306	1,132	5,290.5		
Unknown	...	0	...	5	0	...	...	17			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	47	104	336	370	921	2,481	4,224	2,452	5,117.0		
Black	0	8	6	8	24	...	...	...			
Hispanic	3	16	15	16	37	54	167	...	...		
Race/ethnicity NTA	0	...	11	15	17	24	25	...			
Unknown	6	15	...	...	...	...	458	370	6,066.7		
AGE											
6-17 years	1	...	14	27	...	...	...	...			
6-11 years											
12-17 years	1	...	14	27	...	...	...	...			
18-25 years	26	80	427	475	838	1,570	2,666	1,940	7,361.5		
18-19 years	4	13	...	43	...	300	389	202	4,950.0		
20-25 years	23	67	337	...	457	1,270	2,278	1,738	7,456.5		
26-34 years	25	60	163	201	303	1,029	1,564	676	2,604.0		
26-29 years	13	38	92	109	157	583	891	414	3,084.6		
30-34 years	12	22	72	92	147	446	673	263	2,091.7		-60.9
35 years and older	4	3	30	58	65	...	421	518	12,850.0		
35-44 years	2	2	20	40	45	...	319	297	14,750.0		
45-54 years	0	1	8	17	17	31	...	...			
55 years and older	...	0	...	1	3	8	8	...			
Unknown	0	0	4	0	2	4	1	4			300.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	56	145	638	762	1,282	3,178	4,969	3,340	5,864.3		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.31.0 - Inhalants: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	578	934	734	310	507	705	349	300	246	298		
Female	636	342	...	225	...	235	224	38	...	...		
Unknown	1	3	...	0	1	5	...	0	0	...		
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	874	853	568	254	302	664	412	...	165	...		
Black	13	30	33	43	...	...	19	13	11	22	100.0	
Hispanic	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	33		
Race/ethnicity NTA	11	12	...	12	6	3	...	2	0	4		100.0
Unknown	26	...	...	27	30	28	35	38	24	...		
AGE												
6-17 years	288	461	523	230	...	...	...	39	26	...		
6-11 years	...	1	0	4	3	...	0	...	...	4		...
12-17 years	287	460	523	226	...	...	...	38	24	...		
18-25 years	424	266	...	57	62	...	50	...	...	...		
18-19 years	...	...	...	23	17	...	15	...	8	...		
20-25 years	350	195	...	35	45	...	35	...	...	12		
26-34 years	...	...	...	...	...	78	33	46	19	21		-54.3
26-29 years	...	...	12	...	...	26	18	25	9	14		
30-34 years	...	18	...	15	...	...	15	...	10	7		
35 years and older	171	363	114	161	263	51	337	...	...	...		
35-44 years	...	...	...	...	...	28	219	...	...	41		
45-54 years	...	...	18	6	...	20	...	13	...	...		
55 years and older	4	2	...	11	12	3	...	0	0	4		
Unknown	0	...	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,214	1,280	931	535	627	946	576	338	338	559		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.32.0 - Inhalants: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	999	714	817	1,429	1,668	817	1,054	546	-71.5		-71.7
Female	456	320	490	738	484	344	459	130		-100.0	-100.0
Unknown	...	2	6	...	...	1	8	0			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	1,095	647	900	1,288	1,421	556	1,077	425	-61.2		-60.5
Black	...	...	135	37	63	163	...	24		-85.3	
Hispanic	125	87	...	771	...	368	...	...			
Race/ethnicity NTA	...	13	21	29	...	18	8	2		-88.9	-75.0
Unknown	...	...	47	...	...	57	62	62			
AGE											
6-17 years	598	434	515	664	984	344	642	65	-89.1		
6-11 years	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...		...	
12-17 years	596	361	512	605	983	338	641	62	-89.6		
18-25 years	418	223	371	723	414	119	376	225			
18-19 years	168	...	...	213	...	39	...	...			
20-25 years	250	131	149	510	286	80	...	160			
26-34 years	209	161	277	507	282	274	112	66		-75.9	
26-29 years	38	42	...	...	...	160	44	34			
30-34 years	...	...	...	287	150	...	...	32			
35 years and older	172	219	148	275	477	424	389	320			
35-44 years	152	141	135	206	391	307	247	...			
45-54 years	15	12	12	...	...	...	...	...			
55 years and older	5	...	1	7	3	23	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Unknown	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,511	1,036	1,313	2,225	2,211	1,162	1,522	676	-55.3		-55.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.33.0 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	56	45	42	28	36	48	37	141	...	77		
Female	19	23	13	14	16	20	22	13	18	41		215.4
Unknown	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]												
White	18	31	17	15	19	28	22	...	...	40		
Black	17	23	22	9	9	17	15	17	16	46	187.5	170.6
Hispanic	10	6	...	8	3	4	6	...	5	14	180.0	...
Race/ethnicity NTA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...		
Unknown	31	11	8	10	20	19	15	19	23	16		
AGE												
6-17 years	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...		
18-25 years	12	20	16	12	10	12	11	...	...	30		
18-19 years	2	5	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	
20-25 years	10	15	...	11	8	10	4	...	...	24		
26-34 years	19	18	14	10	12	22	16	14	14	36	157.1	157.1
26-29 years	3	6	...	2	7	12	2	5	4	18	350.0	260.0
30-34 years	16	12	10	8	5	9	14	9	10	18		
35 years and older	36	30	20	18	26	33	30	24	29	41		
35-44 years	22	26	16	15	20	24	17	11	16	21		
45-54 years	11	4	4	2	5	6	10	10	10	18		
55 years and older	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	...	3	...		
Unknown												
TOTAL MENTIONS	75	70	55	42	52	68	59	156	...	118		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 4.34.0 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	...	120	328	165	87	64	85	265			
Female	85	41	54	36	36	30	42	32	-62.4		
Unknown	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1			
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]											
White	147	61	...	43	48	34	50	215			
Black	...	59	52	...	46	18	33	33		83.3	
Hispanic	22	14	...	15	13	11	10	8	-63.6		
Race/ethnicity NTA	0	1	...	...	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Unknown	36	28	60	42	18	30	34	41		36.7	
AGE											
6-17 years	4	3	10	9	6	...	3	...			
6-11 years											
12-17 years	4	3	10	9	6	...	3	...			
18-25 years	...	20	...	24	36	22	23	...			
18-19 years	...	4	10	3	7	3	9	...			
20-25 years	...	16	...	21	29	19	15	...			
26-34 years	141	44	...	...	32	22	38	28		27.3	
26-29 years	...	20	...	8	10	9	15	9			-40.0
30-34 years	51	24	24	...	23	13	23	18	-64.7	38.5	
35 years and older	114	95	107	73	50	43	63	54	-52.6		
35-44 years	96	64	83	40	43	36	41	27	-71.9		-34.1
45-54 years	12	23	18	29	8	7	17	20		185.7	
55 years and older	7	7	...	4	0	1	6	6		500.0	
Unknown	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	495	163	383	201	125	94	127	298			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

[2] A more detailed tabulation of the racial and ethnic characteristics of DAWN cases is provided in Table 1.10.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.1.0 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	118,048	121,855	117,834	117,604	122,051	133,705	129,807	138,660	140,966	138,113		
Multi-drug episode	143,671	150,008	152,736	160,640	154,472	168,968	169,082	173,125	185,734	170,445	-8.2	
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	45,055	47,926	49,474	48,571	56,889	60,988	57,711	62,096	66,912	60,319		
Dependence	91,101	92,669	96,422	99,613	103,079	108,042	109,080	112,045	116,949	112,667		
Suicide	91,705	98,187	91,610	91,484	83,328	98,693	94,317	94,728	99,596	89,280	-10.4	
Other	3,024	2,650	2,832	4,560	2,943	3,502	4,906	3,934	6,339	6,367		
Unknown	30,834	30,431	30,231	34,015	30,284	31,447	32,875	38,983	36,903	39,925		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	33,181	34,214	36,962	35,023	43,317	45,194	47,314	53,637	54,672	55,090		
Overdose	116,450	127,458	117,606	116,304	115,878	134,501	129,620	127,806	136,279	123,943	-9.1	
Chronic effects	25,157	25,717	24,393	25,075	24,810	25,912	26,256	27,146	26,110	23,545		
Withdrawal	8,193	8,318	9,659	14,011	11,899	10,410	12,087	12,957	11,646	13,131		
Seeking detoxification	35,662	35,618	37,425	34,252	38,708	46,150	44,475	46,908	52,218	51,167		
Accident/injury	10,967	9,289	9,726	11,193	9,357	8,820	7,254	8,908	9,561	7,963		
Other	14,264	17,386	20,184	28,932	18,738	18,686	17,562	19,058	19,550	18,094		
Unknown	17,845	13,863	14,614	13,454	13,815	12,999	14,322	15,365	16,664	15,625		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	128,706	127,225	128,557	127,266	132,085	137,193	137,621	147,312	152,528	147,839		
Admitted to hospital	123,309	135,915	133,217	141,795	134,632	154,650	151,495	154,894	164,318	151,453	-7.8	
Left against medical advice	5,890	4,852	5,056	5,338	5,661	6,631	5,700	5,802	6,471	6,287		
Died	471	833	535	621	649	753	788	486	772	722		
Unknown	3,343	3,037	3,205	3,224	3,496	3,446	3,286	3,292	2,610	2,257		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	261,719	271,862	270,570	278,243	276,524	302,673	298,890	311,785	326,699	308,558		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.0 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	253,061	243,927	241,746	240,881	239,689	239,655	263,513	279,626		16.7	6.1
Multi-drug episode	265,820	269,592	272,187	285,937	302,743	315,112	338,050	358,858	35.0		
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	85,656	91,001	97,177	94,336	97,399	105,460	118,700	129,007	50.6	22.3	8.7
Dependence	165,961	163,990	167,376	178,561	189,091	202,692	217,122	228,994	38.0		
Suicide	199,554	201,018	191,166	191,246	189,798	174,812	193,010	194,324			
Other	5,530	4,747	5,065	5,686	5,482	7,503	8,408	10,273	85.8		
Unknown	62,180	52,763	53,150	56,989	60,662	64,299	64,323	75,886			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	66,529	57,377	61,899	68,685	71,176	78,340	92,508	108,309			17.1
Overdose	269,442	271,622	252,720	244,686	245,064	232,183	264,121	264,086		13.7	
Chronic effects	56,307	60,166	53,383	49,273	50,110	49,885	52,168	53,256			
Withdrawal	14,051	15,127	15,011	15,176	17,978	25,910	22,497	24,603	75.1		
Seeking detoxification	52,329	50,482	59,922	67,888	73,043	72,960	90,625	99,126	89.4	35.9	
Accident/injury	16,452	16,184	17,992	20,399	19,016	20,550	16,074	18,469			
Other	21,602	23,904	27,282	28,006	37,570	47,670	36,248	38,607	78.7		
Unknown	22,168	18,657	25,726	32,706	28,477	27,269	27,321	32,029	44.5		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	243,763	237,712	242,661	254,099	255,782	259,350	274,814	299,839	23.0	15.6	9.1
Admitted to hospital	258,656	258,311	256,033	253,861	269,132	276,428	306,146	319,212	23.4	15.5	
Left against medical advice	9,695	10,771	8,940	11,244	9,908	10,999	12,330	12,273	26.6		
Died	978	1,359	1,122	932	1,368	1,270	1,541	1,258			
Unknown	5,789	5,366	5,177	6,682	6,242	6,720	6,732	5,902			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	518,880	513,519	513,933	526,818	542,432	554,767	601,563	638,484	23.1	15.1	6.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.1 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Atlanta by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	2,703	2,252	2,079	2,089	4,076	3,552	3,114	5,208	92.7	46.6	67.2
Multi-drug episode	7,957	8,811	7,321	5,914	6,641	6,637	7,998	9,248		39.3	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,123	744	641	925	1,817	1,762	1,319	2,476	120.5	40.5	87.7
Dependence	5,099	5,775	5,239	4,023	4,611	5,044	6,534	7,115	39.5	41.1	
Suicide	3,648	4,019	3,093	2,435	3,156	2,626	2,721	2,879			
Other	168	136	71	99	69	...	62	—		—	—
Unknown	622	389	355	521	1,063	668	475	—	—	—	—
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	4,511	3,927	2,770	2,303	3,234	3,096	4,370	1,039	-77.0	-66.4	-76.2
Overdose	2,509	2,849	2,696	2,469	2,869	2,778	2,696	3,231		16.3	19.8
Chronic effects	463	963	835	366	252	...	...	1,930	316.8	...	...
Withdrawal	104	200	94	107	320	272	...	427	310.6		
Seeking detoxification	1,830	2,132	2,247	1,802	2,336	1,895	1,570	3,445	88.3	81.8	119.4
Accident/injury	520	512	326	394	587	469	309	—	—	—	—
Other	191	221	211	339	334	399	...	2,387	1,149.7	498.2	...
Unknown	533	260	221	223	...	...	...	1,166			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	4,583	5,075	3,617	3,658	5,553	5,006	6,251	8,119	77.2	62.2	29.9
Admitted to hospital	5,716	5,731	5,582	4,162	4,942	4,941	4,584	5,733			
Left against medical advice	245	143	102	64	87	103	135	—		—	—
Died	10	7	7	7	19	15	16	...			
Unknown	107	108	92	111	116	124	126	284	165.4	129.0	125.4
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	10,660	11,063	9,400	8,003	10,717	10,189	11,112	14,456	35.6	41.9	30.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.2 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Baltimore by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	7,408	7,371	7,526	5,776	6,194	6,234	5,361	5,073	-31.5	-18.6	-5.4
Multi-drug episode	8,454	8,595	8,468	6,978	7,542	7,937	6,144	6,552	-22.5	-17.4	6.6
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,181	1,582	1,659	1,094	1,487	1,418	1,464	1,390			-5.1
Dependence	10,838	10,830	9,231	6,456	7,150	8,470	6,910	6,760	-37.6	-20.2	-2.2
Suicide	2,037	2,286	2,189	2,234	1,961	1,788	1,297	1,363	-33.1	-23.8	5.1
Other	68	48	68	82	96	72	59	84		16.7	42.4
Unknown	1,737	1,220	2,848	2,889	3,042	2,423	1,776	2,027		-16.3	14.1
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,663	1,684	1,124	798	1,385	1,569	998	1,022	-38.5	-34.9	
Overdose	2,375	2,095	2,138	2,162	2,578	2,450	2,326	2,198	-7.5	-10.3	-5.5
Chronic effects	6,449	6,139	4,975	3,377	3,656	3,265	2,172	2,171	-66.3	-33.5	
Withdrawal	734	1,303	1,461	1,477	1,167	1,001	915	990	34.9		8.2
Seeking detoxification	1,307	712	785	807	1,237	1,565	1,611	1,821	39.3	16.4	13.0
Accident/injury	964	930	1,247	378	588	622	289	257	-73.3	-58.7	-11.1
Other	1,756	2,299	2,124	1,151	1,346	2,732	2,518	2,260		-17.3	-10.2
Unknown	615	805	2,140	2,604	1,780	969	676	907	47.5		34.2
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	10,553	10,915	10,192	7,457	8,161	9,001	7,001	7,555	-28.4	-16.1	7.9
Admitted to hospital	4,874	4,612	5,339	4,811	4,994	4,641	4,096	3,697	-24.1	-20.3	-9.7
Left against medical advice	258	266	299	232	296	295	269	221		-25.1	-17.8
Died	25	15	10	11	27	47	35	39	56.0	-17.0	
Unknown	153	158	154	245	258	186	105	111	-27.5	-40.3	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	15,863	15,966	15,994	12,755	13,736	14,171	11,505	11,625	-26.7	-18.0	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.3 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Boston by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	6,494	6,689	5,593	5,057	5,636	4,961	7,056	7,716		55.5	
Multi-drug episode	8,880	9,378	7,943	7,168	8,021	6,708	7,845	9,137		36.2	16.5
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	3,413	3,098	2,215	2,212	3,209	2,107	2,877	3,221			12.0
Dependence	5,475	6,507	5,243	4,537	5,548	5,536	6,946	8,501	55.3	53.6	22.4
Suicide	4,316	4,521	4,073	3,693	3,278	2,782	3,032	3,050	-29.3		
Other	77	140	156	103	46	37	61	80			
Unknown	2,092	1,800	1,850	1,679	1,576	1,208	1,986	2,001			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	2,047	1,904	1,258	950	1,460	1,232	1,535	1,523		23.6	
Overdose	6,396	6,583	5,614	5,225	4,260	3,923	4,904	5,370			
Chronic effects	1,167	1,134	707	664	1,522	...	...	...			...
Withdrawal	489	496	335	334	475	545	488	534			
Seeking detoxification	2,310	2,569	2,423	1,929	2,769	2,886	3,744	4,688	102.9	62.4	25.2
Accident/injury	640	706	653	639	670	534	679	630			
Other	1,970	...	2,269	2,177	2,159	856	1,124	1,161		35.6	
Unknown	355	416	277	307	342	272	237	321			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	7,061	7,198	5,678	5,101	6,514	5,847	7,366	9,393		60.6	27.5
Admitted to hospital	7,855	8,500	7,539	6,835	6,695	5,396	7,061	6,991		29.6	
Left against medical advice	226	190	153	154	290	262	292	339		29.4	
Died	30	23	18	11	14	24	34	46		91.7	
Unknown	202	156	149	123	144	141	148	84	-58.4		-43.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	15,374	16,067	13,537	12,224	13,657	11,669	14,902	16,853		44.4	13.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.4 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Buffalo by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	1,227	1,162	1,364	993	1,060	1,096	1,180	1,441		31.5	22.1
Multi-drug episode	1,517	1,551	2,224	1,819	1,623	1,614	1,720	1,915			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	403	558	810	376	221	306	503	1,176	191.8	284.3	
Dependence	1,099	1,061	1,628	1,589	1,539	1,599	1,669	1,530	39.2		
Suicide	1,075	782	735	562	500	499	395	353	-67.2	-29.3	
Other	4	14	32	7	7	19	20	14	250.0		
Unknown	165	298	383	278	417	287	313	283	71.5		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	604	409	631	456	284	280	185	315	-47.8		
Overdose	1,156	964	970	711	582	547	624	681	-41.1	24.5	
Chronic effects	83	342	192	68	68	135	...	182		34.8	
Withdrawal	47	62	44	47	66	59	122	196	317.0	232.2	60.7
Seeking detoxification	604	687	1,271	1,082	1,156	1,279	1,282	1,587	162.7		23.8
Accident/injury	61	53	86	59	24	45	...	102		126.7	...
Other	86	141	317	292	455	296	186	187	117.4	-36.8	
Unknown	105	55	76	97	48	69	133	106		53.6	
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	1,710	1,649	2,266	1,847	1,532	1,327	1,312	1,681			
Admitted to hospital	912	942	1,140	788	865	1,133	1,287	1,386			
Left against medical advice	93	99	147	158	271	214	221	272	192.5		23.1
Died	10	5	8	7	4	1	5	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Unknown	20	19	27	13	12	36	74	17			-77.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	2,745	2,714	3,587	2,812	2,683	2,711	2,899	3,356			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.5 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Chicago by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	9,999	9,852	10,053	10,204	10,341	10,718	12,508	13,833	38.3	29.1	10.6
Multi-drug episode	11,484	12,031	13,469	16,671	15,865	15,436	17,819	18,814	63.8	21.9	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	3,770	3,793	4,583	5,274	4,405	4,335	3,814	4,368			
Dependence	9,391	9,857	12,035	14,472	14,332	14,451	17,190	19,687	109.6	36.2	14.5
Suicide	5,068	4,628	4,770	4,421	4,148	3,849	4,208	4,640		20.6	10.3
Other	120	90	97	185	165	107	113	162		51.4	
Unknown	3,134	3,516	2,037	2,524	3,156	3,412	5,001	3,790			-24.2
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	8,206	7,528	6,146	7,176	6,810	7,674	8,659	8,901		16.0	
Overdose	6,597	6,127	6,933	7,028	6,711	6,587	7,568	8,401		27.5	
Chronic effects	843	1,949	1,401	1,293	1,667	1,876	2,141	2,627	211.6		
Withdrawal	1,092	914	738	969	1,406	1,310	1,378	1,712	56.8	30.7	24.2
Seeking detoxification	1,766	1,829	4,634	6,679	5,859	5,371	6,497	6,763			
Accident/injury	988	1,370	1,132	1,250	1,455	1,315	1,706	1,637			
Other	1,087	1,250	1,438	1,413	1,638	1,349	1,138	1,105			
Unknown	904	916	1,101	1,065	660	674	1,240	1,502		122.8	
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	11,195	11,951	10,791	11,874	11,996	12,675	13,899	14,496	29.5	14.4	
Admitted to hospital	9,495	9,170	11,982	13,950	13,400	12,829	15,629	17,249	81.7	34.5	
Left against medical advice	509	416	515	755	553	439	470	495			
Died	34	46	45	28	43	59	75	57			
Unknown	250	299	189	268	215	152	253	350		130.3	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	21,484	21,883	23,522	26,875	26,206	26,154	30,327	32,647	52.0	24.8	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.6 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Dallas by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	2,438	2,380	2,161	2,731	3,051	2,803	3,158	2,888	18.5		-8.5
Multi-drug episode	2,703	2,850	2,814	3,463	4,147	3,442	3,638	3,613	33.7		
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	890	1,016	960	1,280	1,529	1,591	1,738	1,904	113.9	19.7	
Dependence	1,258	1,150	998	1,368	1,887	1,605	1,778	1,198		-25.4	-32.6
Suicide	2,410	2,438	2,272	2,623	2,487	2,083	2,435	2,435		16.9	
Other	13	...	...	45	49	36	...	35			
Unknown	571	617	741	877	1,246	931	804	929			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	513	487	413	715	911	693	955	1,021	99.0	47.3	
Overdose	3,314	3,536	3,405	3,745	3,710	3,574	4,080	3,930	18.6		
Chronic effects	370	391	313	432	754	717	395	239	-35.4	-66.7	-39.5
Withdrawal	86	80	...	133	179	132	163	191			
Seeking detoxification	413	340	272	301	388	293	356	197		-32.8	-44.7
Accident/injury	...	...	...	...	386	200	220	256	...		
Other	...	...	...	...	762	555	521	...			
Unknown	123	...	...	107	106	80	106	172			62.3
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,038	3,244	3,164	3,829	4,484	3,975	4,377	3,903	28.5		-10.8
Admitted to hospital	1,911	1,826	1,659	2,136	2,547	2,107	2,193	2,383	24.7		
Left against medical advice	138	121	121	136	114	120	164	157		30.8	
Died	10	10	9	16	12	18	10	16			
Unknown	44	28	22	77	40	25	51	41			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,141	5,230	4,975	6,194	7,198	6,245	6,796	6,500	26.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.7 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Denver by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	2,538	2,105	1,644	2,031	1,845	2,343	2,311	2,655		13.3	14.9
Multi-drug episode	2,413	2,500	1,772	2,301	2,241	2,472	2,633	2,814		13.8	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,027	1,141	883	854	743	1,222	1,308	1,048		-14.2	-19.9
Dependence	585	826	539	887	862	1,189	1,221	1,548	164.6	30.2	26.8
Suicide	2,009	1,926	1,549	1,649	1,463	1,620	1,749	1,824			
Other	30	31	51	37	17	34	38	32			
Unknown	1,299	683	395	905	1,002	751	629	1,016			61.5
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	910	987	737	927	905	1,163	1,173	1,092			-6.9
Overdose	2,299	1,917	1,669	1,857	1,631	2,059	1,918	1,970			
Chronic effects	195	279	197	205	147	240	300	376	92.8	56.7	25.3
Withdrawal	82	121	84	125	106	176	199	205	150.0	16.5	
Seeking detoxification	271	210	107	236	364	380	383	439			14.6
Accident/injury	124	189	88	223	201	190	251	261	110.5	37.4	
Other	382	748	412	484	383	364	632	850	122.5	133.5	34.5
Unknown	688	155	121	275	349	242	89	274			207.9
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	2,893	3,042	1,979	2,493	2,246	2,442	2,751	3,134		28.3	13.9
Admitted to hospital	1,984	1,496	1,381	1,732	1,769	2,202	2,089	2,226			
Left against medical advice	22	27	17	41	20	51	39	56	154.5		43.6
Died	10	8	6	11	9	9	18	12			
Unknown	41	33	33	55	42	111	47	41		-63.1	-12.8
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,951	4,606	3,416	4,332	4,067	4,815	4,944	5,468		13.6	10.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Table 5.2.8 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Detroit by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	7,398	7,208	7,832	6,506	6,244	5,971	5,577	6,366			
Multi-drug episode	10,254	11,418	12,963	11,098	11,233	10,154	11,465	12,899		27.0	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	3,872	7,168	7,086	5,161	5,555	5,446	6,779	7,063	82.4	29.7	
Dependence	7,146	6,954	8,452	7,703	7,298	6,403	6,897	7,112			
Suicide	3,635	3,552	3,902	3,109	2,847	2,516	2,265	3,082			36.1
Other	138	43	58	47	47	184	63	71		-61.4	
Unknown	2,861	908	1,298	1,584	1,730	1,575	1,038	1,936			86.5
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	3,789	2,512	3,716	4,346	3,897	3,295	3,900	5,051		53.3	29.5
Overdose	5,178	4,857	5,400	4,701	4,006	3,798	3,748	5,707		50.3	52.3
Chronic effects	3,358	6,760	6,726	4,231	4,351	4,249	4,986	3,906			-21.7
Withdrawal	309	411	689	616	571	562	772	775	150.8	37.9	
Seeking detoxification	1,495	1,306	1,426	1,180	1,601	830	...	471		-43.3	
Accident/injury	2,022	2,046	2,168	1,883	2,052	2,031	2,031	2,249			
Other	335	221	202	355	728	840	734	772			
Unknown	1,165	513	469	293	270	519	407	335		-35.5	
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	9,588	9,921	13,995	11,009	10,728	10,048	11,115	11,909			
Admitted to hospital	7,594	8,125	6,234	6,179	6,300	5,619	5,393	6,921			28.3
Left against medical advice	348	414	389	308	315	325	391	334			
Died	38	26	67	32	43	38	64	53			
Unknown	85	139	110	77	90	95	80	48		-49.5	-40.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	17,653	18,626	20,796	17,604	17,477	16,125	17,042	19,265			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.9 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Los Angeles by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	10,233	10,412	11,156	9,494	8,202	9,294	10,798	10,282		10.6	
Multi-drug episode	9,017	8,846	9,118	7,693	8,901	11,383	14,488	14,387	59.6		
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	4,383	4,390	4,460	4,250	3,910	5,938	7,533	7,594			
Dependence	6,582	6,686	7,937	6,503	7,336	8,153	10,353	10,800	64.1	32.5	
Suicide	5,828	5,696	5,978	4,861	4,153	4,138	4,700	3,501	-39.9	-15.4	-25.5
Other	159	169	169	79	124	89	129	123			
Unknown	2,297	2,318	1,731	1,495	1,580	2,359	2,570	2,651			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	2,999	3,146	2,401	2,367	3,210	5,619	7,151	7,498			
Overdose	8,668	8,255	8,619	7,325	6,429	6,723	7,237	5,901	-31.9		-18.5
Chronic effects	3,276	3,491	4,311	3,320	4,331	4,611	6,667	7,060	115.5	53.1	
Withdrawal	522	505	585	503	361	457	600	575			
Seeking detoxification	723	704	682	476	384	425	525	594			
Accident/injury	775	851	1,001	719	496	603	611	796			30.3
Other	1,738	1,660	2,002	2,011	1,138	1,246	1,440	1,188			-17.5
Unknown	549	647	674	466	754	993	1,055	1,057			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	10,296	10,773	11,053	9,485	8,443	9,655	10,586	10,558			
Admitted to hospital	8,110	7,786	8,548	7,149	8,055	10,248	13,816	13,153	62.2		
Left against medical advice	598	515	472	431	422	624	633	758		21.5	19.7
Died	47	50	39	29	40	41	45	37			
Unknown	199	135	162	94	144	109	207	163		49.5	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	19,250	19,258	20,275	17,187	17,103	20,677	25,286	24,669		19.3	

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.10 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Miami by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	3,238	3,607	3,533	3,296	3,193	3,420	3,969	3,740	15.5		
Multi-drug episode	2,670	2,810	2,750	2,987	3,232	3,707	4,590	5,146	92.7	38.8	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	740	721	812	704	592	607	794	656			
Dependence	3,168	3,545	3,499	3,762	4,156	4,930	5,833	6,394	101.8	29.7	
Suicide	1,385	1,448	1,327	1,194	1,083	987	1,309	1,382		40.0	
Other	36	...	7	8	10	40	26	24	-33.3		
Unknown	579	682	638	615	584	562	598	430	-25.7		-28.1
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	185	193	201	188	253	210	239	214			
Overdose	2,273	2,407	2,274	1,953	1,815	1,715	2,094	2,102	-7.5	22.6	
Chronic effects	2,162	2,452	2,035	2,002	2,155	2,682	3,064	3,215	48.7		
Withdrawal	37	40	59	109	92	67	81	65	75.7		-19.8
Seeking detoxification	742	842	1,246	1,449	1,518	1,749	2,332	2,707	264.8	54.8	
Accident/injury	284	236	220	236	242	285	292	365	28.5	28.1	25.0
Other	29	26	23	26	77	94	61	24			
Unknown	196	220	224	320	274	325	396	193			-51.3
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,683	4,046	4,107	4,308	4,137	4,763	5,596	5,973	62.2	25.4	
Admitted to hospital	2,033	2,199	2,021	1,857	2,176	2,246	2,865	2,738	34.7	21.9	
Left against medical advice	155	147	118	67	62	76	53	127	-18.1	67.1	139.6
Died	9	...	...	1	14	9	...	2		-77.8	
Unknown	28	24	35	50	37	34	43	46			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,908	6,417	6,283	6,283	6,426	7,128	8,560	8,886	50.4	24.7	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.11 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Minneapolis by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	1,824	1,824	2,097	2,157	1,913	1,862	2,077	2,756	51.1	48.0	32.7
Multi-drug episode	2,540	2,501	2,730	2,800	2,416	2,781	3,120	3,765	48.2	35.4	20.7
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	894	816	1,015	1,317	1,127	1,163	1,068	1,315			
Dependence	469	500	595	576	527	694	1,000	1,654	252.7	138.3	65.4
Suicide	2,707	2,713	2,910	2,740	2,342	2,496	2,687	2,993		19.9	
Other	72	61	50	69	59	72	88	142		97.2	61.4
Unknown	222	234	258	255	273	218	354	418	88.3	91.7	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	408	454	546	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Overdose	3,293	3,094	3,477	3,326	2,893	2,971	3,094	3,380		13.8	9.2
Chronic effects	87	112	66	28	38	27	32	53		96.3	65.6
Withdrawal	56	64	90	106	115	90	88	201	258.9	123.3	128.4
Seeking detoxification	166	168	217	234	250	340	440	775	366.9	127.9	76.1
Accident/injury	...	...	66	74	52	59	65	121	...	105.1	86.2
Other	...	197	200	242	217	243	329	463	...	90.5	40.7
Unknown	...	175	167	214	186	188	265	442	...	135.1	66.8
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	1,752	1,660	2,028	2,051	1,784	1,843	1,945	2,489		35.1	28.0
Admitted to hospital	2,536	2,557	2,697	2,807	2,467	2,714	3,160	3,913	54.3	44.2	23.8
Left against medical advice	30	27	39	46	36	47	42	39			
Died	10	...	4	...	11	7	...	9			
Unknown	37	71	60	48	30	32	47	71	91.9	121.9	51.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,364	4,325	4,828	4,957	4,328	4,643	5,197	6,521	49.4	40.4	25.5

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.12 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for New Orleans by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	1,404	2,177	2,315	2,058	2,008	1,578	1,687	1,528			
Multi-drug episode	3,332	3,690	3,528	3,151	3,080	2,881	2,977	2,201	-33.9	-23.6	-26.1
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	647	626	717	492	694	644	570	845			48.2
Dependence	2,941	3,642	3,690	3,388	3,305	2,947	3,041	1,184	-59.7	-59.8	-61.1
Suicide	968	1,353	1,203	1,078	937	715	773	659	-31.9		
Other	26	35	16	22	13	13	19	67	157.7	415.4	252.6
Unknown	155	212	218	229	139	141	260	975	529.0	591.5	275.0
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	601	497	444	335	476	395	474	551			
Overdose	1,457	2,001	1,918	1,696	1,690	1,499	1,604	1,373			
Chronic effects	915	1,448	1,424	1,220	1,245	1,220	1,038	164	-82.1	-86.6	-84.2
Withdrawal	60	72	104	69	68	88	125	121	101.7		
Seeking detoxification	432	249	387	405	418	386	687	352			-48.8
Accident/injury	721	776	877	800	624	400	274	190	-73.6	-52.5	-30.7
Other	223	771	628	589	496	407	358	105	-52.9	-74.2	-70.7
Unknown	328	54	63	96	71	...	104	874		...	740.4
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,454	4,746	4,478	3,743	3,825	3,318	3,384	2,197	-36.4	-33.8	-35.1
Admitted to hospital	1,113	1,007	1,237	1,319	1,126	988	1,113	1,338		35.4	20.2
Left against medical advice	126	82	85	118	111	120	141	124			
Died	11	...	13	...	0	...	...	...			
Unknown	32	28	30	21	25	27	23	57	78.1		147.8
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	4,737	5,867	5,844	5,209	5,088	4,459	4,664	3,729	-21.3		-20.0

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.13 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for New York by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	25,403	22,542	19,751	18,391	18,191	14,834	15,249	16,426	-35.3		
Multi-drug episode	17,577	18,250	20,717	18,720	17,950	15,828	16,634	15,881			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	2,570	4,068	4,674	5,794	4,856	3,300	3,206	2,923			
Dependence	31,724	29,363	27,827	23,661	23,530	20,432	21,537	22,233			
Suicide	3,044	3,283	3,500	3,371	3,253	2,716	3,004	2,901			
Other	54	48	115	86	35	113	181	272	403.7	140.7	50.3
Unknown	5,588	4,030	4,352	4,199	4,467	4,101	3,955	3,978	-28.8		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	3,131	2,571	3,048	4,036	4,991	4,392	4,383	4,330			
Overdose	7,350	7,258	7,031	6,850	6,923	6,428	6,021	5,369			
Chronic effects	17,152	14,853	11,821	9,298	7,858	5,877	5,496	5,105	-70.2		
Withdrawal	887	1,166	1,603	1,131	1,359	1,108	1,452	2,217	149.9	100.1	52.7
Seeking detoxification	...	...	12,283	10,836	10,904	9,306	10,963	10,684			
Accident/injury	1,051	711	428	475	492	453	475	428	-59.3		
Other	977	1,375	1,564	1,443	932	637	733	1,092			
Unknown	2,635	2,553	2,690	3,042	2,682	2,462	2,359	3,083		25.2	30.7
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	23,284	19,636	18,573	18,528	18,071	15,910	17,021	18,565			
Admitted to hospital	18,192	19,754	20,840	17,536	17,020	13,761	13,944	12,659			
Left against medical advice	1,241	1,082	783	810	786	694	628	731	-41.1		
Died	53	69	51	53	25	20	39	58		190.0	
Unknown	209	252	222	183	238	277	251	295			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	42,980	40,792	40,468	37,111	36,141	30,662	31,882	32,307	-24.8		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.14 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Newark by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	4,193	4,695	3,988	4,206	4,085	3,950	3,734	3,354		-15.1	-10.2
Multi-drug episode	5,201	6,175	5,921	4,686	4,859	4,351	4,013	3,863			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	908	1,182	1,297	1,267	1,006	1,028	911	1,094			
Dependence	7,139	8,213	7,222	6,328	6,768	5,953	5,413	4,605		-22.6	-14.9
Suicide	1,134	1,242	1,215	1,049	923	998	1,067	1,146		14.8	
Other	...	12	12	...	...	20	42	21	...		
Unknown	209	222	162	238	236	303	313	351			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	237	334	198	324	399	507	465	354			
Overdose	2,382	2,773	2,549	2,290	2,264	2,214	2,111	2,184			
Chronic effects	2,533	2,974	2,841	3,872	3,469	2,800	2,779	2,666			
Withdrawal	363	439	435	550	754	743	819	663	82.6	-10.8	-19.0
Seeking detoxification	3,592	3,893	3,491	1,160	1,505	1,556	970	495	-86.2	-68.2	-49.0
Accident/injury	132	158	156	359	266	186	240	262			
Other	67	167	99	135	134	137	194	...			
Unknown	87	132	141	203	153	158	168	192	120.7		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,388	4,180	4,240	5,519	5,536	4,869	4,988	4,975	46.8		
Admitted to hospital	5,714	6,339	5,412	3,063	2,927	2,749	2,142	1,929	-66.2	-29.8	
Left against medical advice	219	293	196	227	438	600	525	222		-63.0	-57.7
Died	22	22	22	24	11	20	13	9			
Unknown	49	37	39	60	33	63	79	82			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	9,394	10,870	9,909	8,893	8,944	8,301	7,747	7,217		-13.1	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.15 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Philadelphia by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	8,036	9,164	9,783	9,963	10,600	10,232	9,550	10,610	32.0		11.1
Multi-drug episode	9,695	11,337	11,845	13,263	14,324	14,181	13,881	15,180	56.6		
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	2,786	3,193	2,757	3,655	3,795	4,297	3,503	3,546			
Dependence	6,783	9,021	9,087	9,556	11,423	11,305	12,127	13,114	93.3		
Suicide	4,825	4,928	5,335	5,537	5,318	4,331	4,450	4,695			
Other	98	227	256	151	60	93	117	171			
Unknown	3,238	3,133	4,194	4,326	4,328	4,387	3,233	4,263			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	4,170	4,047	4,086	4,514	4,309	4,123	4,428	5,635		36.7	27.3
Overdose	6,775	6,656	7,144	6,754	6,686	5,557	5,794	5,860			
Chronic effects	1,453	2,368	2,111	2,783	3,484	...	2,884	3,722			
Withdrawal	777	911	650	924	820	707	730	754			
Seeking detoxification	1,795	2,748	2,505	2,907	2,616	2,282	3,483	3,245			
Accident/injury	1,170	1,186	1,264	1,303	1,567	1,362	960	1,455			
Other	757	1,130	2,127	2,578	3,781	4,037	2,694	1,957	158.5		-27.4
Unknown	835	1,455	1,741	1,462	1,662	2,963	2,458	3,162	278.7		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	8,942	10,327	11,064	12,057	12,325	12,898	11,186	13,935	55.8		24.6
Admitted to hospital	7,804	9,188	9,862	10,356	11,792	10,647	11,150	10,774	38.1		
Left against medical advice	646	624	483	580	538	588	728	825		40.3	
Died	...	68	80	53	76	58	72	92		58.6	
Unknown	282	295	140	178	193	222	295	164			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	17,731	20,501	21,628	23,225	24,924	24,413	23,431	25,790	45.5		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.16 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Phoenix by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	3,467	3,881	3,617	3,421	3,353	4,394	4,714	4,915	41.8		
Multi-drug episode	3,341	4,029	3,814	3,906	3,705	3,897	4,358	5,168	54.7	32.6	18.6
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	2,233	2,416	2,619	2,696	2,340	2,555	2,073	1,932		-24.4	
Dependence	668	798	700	952	1,013	1,355	2,364	3,193	378.0	135.6	
Suicide	2,802	3,046	2,564	2,309	2,205	2,478	3,080	3,686	31.5	48.7	19.7
Other	40	35	57	29	21	23	86	180	350.0	682.6	109.3
Unknown	1,066	1,615	1,491	1,342	1,479	1,880	1,469	1,092		-41.9	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,200	1,316	1,152	1,528	1,268	1,647	1,540	1,389			
Overdose	3,642	4,177	3,723	3,564	3,361	3,708	4,332	4,888	34.2	31.8	12.8
Chronic effects	660	973	1,266	1,090	1,274	1,534	2,150	2,723	312.6	77.5	
Withdrawal	127	146	94	85	118	174	308	330	159.8	89.7	
Seeking detoxification	94	215	222	204	132	182	205	197	109.6		
Accident/injury	235	377	475	426	450	670	135	102	-56.6	-84.8	
Other	712	258	253	176	231	180	235	330		83.3	40.4
Unknown	137	...	247	254	224	196	168	125		-36.2	
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,836	4,300	4,416	4,668	4,279	5,112	5,829	6,438	67.8	25.9	
Admitted to hospital	2,744	3,326	2,701	2,403	2,558	2,947	2,967	3,428	24.9		
Left against medical advice	159	193	182	203	145	172	187	165			
Died	15	56	67	8	9	9	19	14		55.6	
Unknown	54	35	65	45	67	51	70	39			-44.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	6,808	7,910	7,431	7,327	7,058	8,291	9,072	10,084	48.1	21.6	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.17 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for St. Louis by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	2,653	2,477	2,847	2,463	2,350	2,718	2,750	3,172			
Multi-drug episode	3,385	3,181	3,333	3,201	3,368	3,618	4,158	5,044			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,084	1,017	995	913	1,005	1,073	1,042	1,224			
Dependence	1,607	1,259	1,510	1,341	1,897	2,179	2,640	3,547			
Suicide	2,695	2,677	3,081	2,572	2,014	1,950	2,144	2,437		25.0	
Other	42	32	31	23	56	103	52	71			
Unknown	610	671	562	816	747	1,031	1,030	936			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,168	1,083	1,194	746	625	653	657	943		44.4	43.5
Overdose	3,036	2,996	3,463	3,134	2,611	2,518	2,771	2,846			
Chronic effects	221	165	165	144	102	110	95	156			
Withdrawal	113	84	126	151	179	222	320	368	225.7	65.8	
Seeking detoxification	707	530	490	462	825	1,201	1,516	2,033			
Accident/injury	204	136	167	259	191	188	160	186			
Other	391	488	393	526	973	1,071	1,217	1,007			
Unknown	199	175	182	243	212	373	172	677			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	2,151	2,070	2,183	1,755	1,822	2,032	2,206	2,670			
Admitted to hospital	3,760	3,441	3,834	3,774	3,803	4,114	4,482	5,336			
Left against medical advice	82	82	99	91	54	99	151	159			
Died	11	5	18	8	6	12	...	...	...	...	
Unknown	34	60	45	35	34	79	61	47		-40.5	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	6,038	5,657	6,179	5,664	5,719	6,336	6,808	8,216			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.18 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for San Diego by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	2,507	2,240	2,748	3,261	3,421	3,614	3,871	3,564	42.2		-7.9
Multi-drug episode	2,537	2,420	3,058	3,486	3,560	3,421	3,223	3,397	33.9		5.4
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	842	939	1,153	1,148	1,245	1,646	1,277	1,833	117.7		43.5
Dependence	1,416	925	1,559	2,023	2,175	1,932	2,595	1,915			-26.2
Suicide	2,023	1,750	2,091	2,419	2,381	2,214	2,213	2,200			
Other	45	35	27	34	47	65	30	35		-46.2	
Unknown	717	1,010	975	1,123	1,133	1,178	978	978			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,144	1,207	1,445	1,251	1,309	1,179	1,563	1,609	40.6	36.5	
Overdose	2,564	2,309	2,769	3,246	3,253	2,969	2,244	2,298		-22.6	
Chronic effects	667	525	628	1,128	1,098	1,331	2,326	1,868	180.1	40.3	-19.7
Withdrawal	114	130	182	210	346	380	234	195	71.1	-48.7	-16.7
Seeking detoxification	147	128	238	199	265	240	140	160		-33.3	14.3
Accident/injury	195	115	162	332	358	291	93	78	-60.0	-73.2	
Other	109	143	193	218	262	400	225	384	252.3		70.7
Unknown	103	103	189	162	91	246	270	370	259.2	50.4	37.0
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	2,896	2,754	3,461	3,863	4,077	4,056	4,141	3,916	35.2		-5.4
Admitted to hospital	1,944	1,721	2,098	2,644	2,662	2,765	2,799	2,904	49.4		
Left against medical advice	154	142	157	161	164	122	76	91		-25.4	19.7
Died	12	15	20	13	16	10	3	6		-40.0	100.0
Unknown	37	28	70	66	63	83	74	45		-45.8	-39.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	5,043	4,660	5,806	6,747	6,982	7,036	7,094	6,962	38.1		-1.9

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.19 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for San Francisco by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	7,492	6,035	5,955	6,298	6,409	6,088	4,662	4,882	-34.8	-19.8	4.7
Multi-drug episode	4,623	4,126	3,577	3,126	2,659	2,840	3,196	3,693	-20.1	30.0	15.6
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	2,266	1,473	1,494	1,111	808	970	1,017	1,137	-49.8	17.2	11.8
Dependence	5,842	4,909	4,417	6,145	5,997	5,733	4,679	5,107	-12.6		9.1
Suicide	2,029	1,657	1,593	1,320	1,171	1,153	1,182	1,449	-28.6	25.7	22.6
Other	35	30	39	26	27	38	89	110	214.3	189.5	23.6
Unknown	1,943	2,092	1,989	822	1,065	1,034	890	772	-60.3		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,482	1,194	1,132	1,024	1,233	1,183	1,314	1,012	-31.7		-23.0
Overdose	4,482	3,575	3,546	2,776	2,484	2,384	2,081	2,377	-47.0		14.2
Chronic effects	4,345	3,725	3,355	4,233	3,975	3,627	2,678	3,248	-25.2	-10.4	21.3
Withdrawal	418	385	424	377	481	437	504	549	31.3	25.6	8.9
Seeking detoxification	199	183	229	183	148	226	281	306	53.8	35.4	
Accident/injury	595	468	406	249	193	386	255	255	-57.1	-33.9	
Other	359	457	269	359	361	420	639	710	97.8	69.0	
Unknown	235	174	172	223	195	266	106	119	-49.4	-55.3	12.3
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	8,740	7,364	6,764	6,867	6,276	5,894	5,173	5,349	-38.8		3.4
Admitted to hospital	3,048	2,595	2,588	2,396	2,566	2,800	2,523	3,019			19.7
Left against medical advice	204	129	128	98	154	158	105	145	-28.9		38.1
Died	14	8	11	1	5	10	5	3	-78.6	-70.0	-40.0
Unknown	110	65	42	63	68	66	51	60	-45.5		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	12,115	10,161	9,533	9,424	9,068	8,928	7,857	8,575	-29.2		9.1

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.20 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Seattle by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	5,204	4,508	4,643	5,234	4,351	4,519	5,644	5,732		26.8	
Multi-drug episode	5,159	3,997	3,828	5,353	3,976	3,904	5,471	5,763		47.6	5.3
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	896	756	922	1,033	764	791	1,648	1,265	41.2	59.9	
Dependence	2,835	2,286	2,240	2,975	2,430	2,957	3,180	3,884		31.3	
Suicide	3,608	2,690	2,630	2,996	2,464	2,187	2,834	3,341		52.8	17.9
Other	89	39	52	65	55	53	95	197	121.3	271.7	107.4
Unknown	2,935	2,734	2,626	3,520	2,614	2,436	3,357	2,808			-16.4
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,997	1,578	1,651	2,135	1,852	1,813	1,438	1,064		-41.3	-26.0
Overdose	5,229	4,056	3,805	3,972	3,171	3,018	3,803	4,192		38.9	10.2
Chronic effects	1,391	1,081	1,286	1,395	1,326	1,537	3,127	2,323	67.0	51.1	-25.7
Withdrawal	263	271	334	437	402	445	526	558	112.2		
Seeking detoxification	243	153	214	417	247	397	502	525	116.0		
Accident/injury	884	1,073	836	1,595	897	868	773	996			28.8
Other	131	120	154	221	199	134	685	1,585	1,109.9	1,082.8	131.4
Unknown	225	173	191	416	233	212	261	251			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	6,388	5,608	5,575	6,781	5,675	5,832	7,409	7,341		25.9	
Admitted to hospital	3,654	2,705	2,631	3,494	2,427	2,352	3,344	3,815		62.2	14.1
Left against medical advice	250	152	156	188	136	142	216	201		41.5	
Died	4	4	3	3	1	7	8	3			-62.5
Unknown	68	36	106	121	88	91	138	135	98.5	48.4	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	10,363	8,505	8,471	10,587	8,327	8,424	11,115	11,495		36.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.2.21 - ED drug episodes by episode characteristics: Estimates for Washington, DC by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	6,525	6,038	5,926	5,698	6,107	5,587	5,912	5,595			
Multi-drug episode	7,627	5,791	5,794	5,496	5,489	4,696	4,391	4,971			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,836	1,633	1,235	1,062	1,087	1,163	1,877	1,824			
Dependence	4,520	3,641	3,756	3,488	4,261	3,311	2,922	3,250			
Suicide	4,897	4,156	3,849	3,580	3,185	2,815	2,849	3,198			
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Unknown	2,696	2,270	2,680	2,833	2,919	2,880	2,496	2,130		-26.0	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	2,169	2,100	1,706	1,571	1,723	1,998	2,481	2,019			
Overdose	5,435	4,362	3,879	3,863	3,955	3,258	3,156	3,379	-37.8		
Chronic effects	1,147	1,206	1,435	1,177	1,587	1,203	1,192	886	-22.8		-25.7
Withdrawal	369	327	427	491	606	579	582	792	114.6		36.1
Seeking detoxification	1,030	889	1,068	918	1,143	815	741	976			31.7
Accident/injury	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other	1,652	1,586	1,873	1,706	1,477	1,355	1,152	1,598			
Unknown	757	517	509	643	445	311	295	348	-54.0		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	6,446	5,489	5,910	5,550	5,900	5,472	5,603	5,530			
Admitted to hospital	7,087	5,870	5,362	5,243	5,317	4,521	4,405	4,603			
Left against medical advice	513	359	352	301	285	205	214	252	-50.9		
Died	37	31	32	...	21	18	18	23			
Unknown	69	80	64	78	73	67	65	159			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	14,152	11,830	11,720	11,193	11,596	10,282	10,303	10,566			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.3.0 - ED drug mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	118,048	121,855	117,834	117,604	122,051	133,705	129,807	138,660	140,966	138,113		
Multi-drug episode	352,037	369,554	372,521	391,845	382,743	419,597	416,196	427,446	458,295	426,082	-7.0	
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	78,115	82,788	86,831	86,181	100,618	107,027	101,363	106,417	119,998	105,344	-12.2	
Dependence	159,803	163,236	168,847	176,352	180,882	189,746	191,664	201,740	209,401	202,060		
Suicide	175,572	190,651	179,696	181,544	168,210	197,195	189,841	185,080	195,681	180,458		
Other	5,221	3,924	4,487	6,780	4,398	6,155	7,738	6,101	10,410	10,670		
Unknown	51,374	50,808	50,494	58,592	50,686	53,180	55,397	66,767	63,771	65,663		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	54,345	56,921	61,184	61,555	74,272	76,802	79,999	89,323	93,777	93,137		
Overdose	219,158	243,240	225,037	225,572	226,130	262,618	255,107	244,852	262,987	242,359	-7.8	
Chronic effects	40,399	41,908	39,926	39,982	40,023	42,041	43,228	44,821	43,274	38,510		
Withdrawal	11,897	12,239	15,418	...	17,891	15,097	17,456	19,837	17,531	19,559		
Seeking detoxification	69,326	67,377	70,739	65,282	71,542	87,608	82,584	92,135	99,643	98,621		
Accident/injury	19,782	16,573	18,141	21,449	17,754	16,080	13,078	16,301	18,173	14,872		
Other	24,849	30,134	35,025	49,523	32,851	31,393	29,365	32,664	35,290	30,741		
Unknown	30,330	23,016	24,885	22,940	24,331	21,663	25,187	26,173	28,586	26,397		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	215,515	212,348	216,635	217,195	223,080	229,448	231,710	246,270	258,055	246,823		
Admitted to hospital	237,831	263,114	258,204	276,150	265,264	305,810	295,933	302,507	323,176	301,503		
Left against medical advice	10,458	8,452	8,286	9,165	9,396	10,709	9,956	10,557	11,476	10,943		
Died	597	1,636	786	1,142	1,199	1,171	1,398	778	1,610	1,356		
Unknown	5,685	5,859	6,443	5,796	5,855	6,165	7,007	5,994	4,944	3,570		-40.4
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	470,085	491,409	490,355	509,449	504,795	553,303	546,004	566,106	599,261	564,196		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.4.0 - ED drug mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	253,061	243,927	241,746	240,881	239,689	239,655	263,513	279,626		16.7	6.1
Multi-drug episode	646,540	656,360	664,620	701,501	742,076	774,588	835,794	885,741	37.0	14.3	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	142,202	154,063	164,806	162,192	169,619	186,799	208,390	226,416	59.2	21.2	8.7
Dependence	275,841	276,916	289,986	311,988	332,085	357,234	381,411	411,141	49.0		
Suicide	371,704	373,034	354,669	363,510	370,348	349,754	387,036	380,761			
Other	8,458	7,961	8,606	9,522	8,411	11,178	13,893	16,511	95.2		
Unknown	101,396	88,313	88,299	95,170	101,302	109,278	108,577	130,536			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	107,591	94,892	100,610	113,502	118,105	135,827	156,801	183,100	70.2		16.8
Overdose	486,274	491,852	460,782	455,133	468,277	451,702	517,724	507,839		12.4	
Chronic effects	86,721	96,365	86,131	79,667	81,834	80,005	85,269	88,095			
Withdrawal	20,930	21,518	22,674	22,541	27,658	41,037	32,553	37,368	78.5		
Seeking detoxification	92,239	93,317	111,619	129,173	138,116	136,824	170,192	191,779	107.9	40.2	
Accident/injury	29,596	29,009	32,868	37,370	34,714	39,203	29,158	34,473			
Other	38,437	41,840	48,120	49,988	65,160	82,374	60,757	67,954	76.8		
Unknown	37,812	31,495	43,563	55,006	47,901	47,271	46,850	54,759	44.8		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	394,761	392,772	402,210	424,241	428,983	440,275	461,158	504,325	27.8	14.5	9.4
Admitted to hospital	475,497	476,578	478,237	484,396	521,318	541,414	601,743	625,684	31.6		
Left against medical advice	15,818	18,747	14,387	20,585	16,738	18,562	20,665	22,033	39.3		
Died	1,886	2,165	1,761	1,258	2,423	2,341	2,569	2,388			
Unknown	11,638	10,025	9,771	11,902	12,303	11,651	13,172	10,938			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	899,600	900,287	906,366	942,382	981,764	1,014,243	1,099,306	1,165,367	29.5	14.9	6.0

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.5.0 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Multi-drug episode	86,744	91,064	93,927	102,088	94,134	100,347	104,164	104,533	113,472	97,527	-14.1	
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	15,518	15,432	16,020	16,897	20,013	20,329	21,172	20,617	23,739	20,699		
Dependence	35,737	35,523	37,251	42,158	36,866	38,970	40,378	42,757	45,475	41,625		
Suicide	26,237	30,994	30,688	31,429	27,783	30,942	32,233	29,340	31,368	24,673	-21.3	-15.9
Other	724	475	390	702	526	497	833	613	1,167	1,285		
Unknown	8,528	8,640	9,577	10,902	8,947	9,609	9,547	11,207	11,723	9,244		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	11,558	11,879	12,144	12,604	16,168	16,253	17,743	16,906	20,446	17,473		
Overdose	32,968	39,275	37,032	37,477	36,768	41,394	43,471	39,336	42,550	33,366	-21.6	-15.2
Chronic effects	8,132	8,072	8,084	8,227	7,689	8,531	8,729	9,215	8,991	6,912	-23.1	-25.0
Withdrawal	1,332	1,588	2,245	...	2,321	1,632	2,436	2,884	2,068	2,339		
Seeking detoxification	18,824	16,691	18,583	16,537	16,415	19,673	18,696	21,814	24,297	24,074		
Accident/injury	4,445	4,037	4,650	5,677	3,942	3,747	3,186	3,904	4,426	3,639		
Other	4,125	5,184	6,548	11,110	6,302	5,137	4,920	5,898	6,071	5,494		
Unknown	5,359	4,339	4,640	4,450	4,530	3,980	4,984	4,576	4,623	4,230		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	41,061	39,886	41,261	44,384	42,248	41,764	45,360	46,057	47,348	41,543	-12.3	
Admitted to hospital	42,168	48,364	49,953	54,454	48,874	55,481	54,999	54,939	62,823	53,635	-14.6	
Left against medical advice	2,454	1,700	1,265	1,937	1,759	1,926	2,095	2,380	2,233	1,824		
Died	29	231	...	...	...	108	351	52	...	...		
Unknown	1,031	883	1,258	1,069	1,168	1,069	1,359	1,106	844	430	-49.1	-61.1
TOTAL MENTIONS	86,744	91,064	93,927	102,088	94,134	100,347	104,164	104,533	113,472	97,527	-14.1	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, N/A = not applicable.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.6.0 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-drug episode	160,798	166,907	166,172	171,963	184,991	196,222	204,510	218,005	35.6		
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	27,343	29,036	32,081	31,066	31,451	36,910	41,501	44,355	62.2	20.2	
Dependence	59,447	61,476	63,457	68,889	72,775	79,024	79,349	88,231	48.4		
Suicide	54,261	59,120	54,167	55,176	61,682	59,211	63,174	60,708			
Other	940	1,249	1,236	1,089	866	1,228	1,330	1,780			
Unknown	18,806	16,026	15,231	15,744	18,217	19,849	19,156	22,930			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	23,889	21,351	21,191	23,796	24,022	28,772	33,996	37,352	56.4	29.8	
Overdose	73,177	77,955	71,315	68,539	76,307	74,244	84,864	81,886			
Chronic effects	16,341	19,806	17,786	16,121	16,156	15,916	17,260	18,205			
Withdrawal	2,608	2,407	3,221	2,740	3,833	...	4,068	4,952	69.9		
Seeking detoxification	22,960	24,946	28,691	33,947	35,274	32,953	38,368	46,111	100.8		
Accident/injury	7,612	7,340	8,064	8,710	8,687	9,619	6,932	8,330			
Other	7,306	7,646	8,633	8,627	11,732	17,412	10,057	11,969	63.8		
Unknown	6,905	5,456	7,271	9,483	8,980	8,981	8,964	9,199			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	74,869	76,036	76,803	79,895	81,147	86,632	87,124	93,405	24.8		
Admitted to hospital	80,127	85,006	84,281	85,348	98,317	103,329	110,480	117,762	47.0		
Left against medical advice	3,079	3,924	3,071	4,643	2,965	3,696	4,021	4,613	49.8		
Died	438	314	200	72	421	...	458	276			
Unknown	2,285	1,627	1,816	2,006	2,141	2,237	2,427	1,949			
TOTAL MENTIONS	160,798	166,907	166,172	171,963	184,991	196,222	204,510	218,005	35.6		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, N/A = not applicable.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.7.0 - Cocaine: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	24,246	26,002	26,376	23,086	25,969	22,675	25,722	28,507	26,140	25,947		
Multi-drug episode	58,113	59,755	59,877	56,489	63,208	62,028	64,456	68,245	70,143	65,740		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	14,993	15,045	15,360	14,340	18,321	15,834	18,397	19,063	19,796	15,861	-19.9	
Dependence	50,850	52,739	52,650	47,210	52,040	51,638	51,713	54,509	54,378	51,323		
Suicide	7,513	7,869	7,788	7,060	8,174	7,277	8,723	8,780	8,368	9,572		
Other	212	—	237	231	242	230	375	305	487	618		102.6
Unknown	8,791	9,774	10,218	10,714	10,399	9,725	10,971	14,095	13,250	14,313		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	16,132	17,731	17,507	15,943	21,061	20,601	23,124	24,850	24,991	24,119		
Overdose	12,159	13,403	12,546	11,929	13,569	12,871	14,921	14,337	14,355	15,065		
Chronic effects	12,192	12,930	12,703	11,242	12,086	12,044	12,882	13,261	12,684	11,135		-16.0
Withdrawal	1,843	1,920	2,011	2,951	2,471	1,551	1,669	2,771	1,790	1,734		
Seeking detoxification	25,491	24,469	24,714	20,203	22,908	25,074	24,453	26,633	27,219	26,249		
Accident/injury	4,729	4,165	4,409	3,844	3,972	3,457	3,358	3,628	3,957	2,986	-24.5	-17.7
Other	4,660	6,279	7,358	8,687	8,086	5,735	5,416	6,083	5,986	5,507		
Unknown	5,154	4,859	5,006	4,775	5,022	3,371	4,355	5,189	5,300	4,892		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	44,532	46,584	46,249	41,376	46,777	42,542	44,551	49,724	46,832	43,055		-13.4
Admitted to hospital	34,043	36,330	37,200	35,627	38,891	39,499	42,756	44,025	46,622	46,387		
Left against medical advice	2,552	1,828	1,880	1,591	2,105	1,650	1,489	1,870	1,914	1,518		
Died	...	118	116	179	...	...	178	181	...	...		
Unknown	1,065	896	809	803	1,131	752	1,205	951	729	556		
TOTAL MENTIONS	82,359	85,757	86,254	79,575	89,176	84,704	90,178	96,752	96,282	91,887		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.8.0 - Cocaine: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	50,992	42,667	49,027	49,025	52,379	49,055	48,397	54,646			12.9
Multi-drug episode	92,345	93,045	103,393	112,058	119,632	119,696	126,484	138,388	49.9	15.6	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	21,498	23,501	28,848	30,609	30,405	32,661	34,231	38,861	80.8		13.5
Dependence	91,430	86,750	95,103	99,154	105,389	99,250	103,351	108,887			
Suicide	11,699	12,055	13,043	14,449	15,658	15,254	15,999	17,148	46.6		
Other	459	404	680	574	567	473	604	792	72.5		
Unknown	18,252	13,002	14,746	16,296	19,992	21,114	20,696	27,345			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	33,750	25,935	30,420	32,857	35,238	37,004	43,725	49,840			
Overdose	22,233	21,169	22,779	24,250	25,949	25,499	27,792	28,692			
Chronic effects	27,161	31,143	28,225	24,870	25,634	23,328	24,926	25,945		11.2	
Withdrawal	3,351	3,475	3,673	3,421	3,931	5,422	3,221	4,561			
Seeking detoxification	35,789	33,562	42,161	47,842	49,183	43,111	49,527	53,853			
Accident/injury	8,342	7,549	8,054	8,987	8,574	7,816	6,815	7,586			
Other	6,305	8,206	8,704	8,955	13,636	16,773	11,151	12,069	91.4		
Unknown	6,406	4,674	8,403	9,902	9,865	9,797	7,726	10,489	63.7		35.8
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	80,502	73,237	84,617	87,686	92,833	88,153	87,093	96,557			10.9
Admitted to hospital	58,161	57,805	63,506	66,785	73,530	74,518	82,255	90,647	55.9		
Left against medical advice	2,960	3,124	3,042	4,376	3,708	3,696	3,139	3,785			
Died	280	344	278	381	234	451	...	366			
Unknown	1,434	1,201	976	1,855	1,706	1,934	1,957	1,680			
TOTAL MENTIONS	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	34.7	14.4	10.4

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.9.0 - Heroin: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	15,802	17,139	17,190	17,075	21,608	22,925	21,416	19,383	22,230	19,907		
Multi-drug episode	20,097	20,720	20,640	20,331	23,178	24,710	25,753	24,756	26,696	22,663	-15.1	
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	2,624	2,505	2,422	2,831	2,958	3,172	2,485	3,604	3,425	3,352		
Dependence	28,642	30,300	31,047	30,337	36,935	39,240	40,144	36,019	40,772	35,137	-13.8	
Suicide	1,731	1,746	1,262	1,162	1,588	1,263	1,456	1,635	1,796	1,459		
Other	35	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	86	268		
Unknown	2,867	3,222	3,007	3,039	3,168	3,604	2,983	2,767	2,847	2,355		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	3,338	3,864	4,034	3,908	4,758	4,585	4,166	4,660	5,130	3,953	-22.9	-15.2
Overdose	7,593	7,632	7,341	6,828	8,585	8,032	7,635	7,433	8,417	8,224		
Chronic effects	8,102	7,872	7,811	7,002	8,218	8,449	7,702	7,583	7,313	6,684		
Withdrawal	3,454	4,406	3,946	3,961	5,055	5,183	5,217	4,149	4,751	3,889		
Seeking detoxification	10,075	10,502	11,260	12,107	14,364	17,402	18,669	16,047	19,298	16,549		
Accident/injury	736	848	789	697	938	1,039	736	803	802	653		
Other	925	1,421	1,514	1,850	1,985	2,077	1,866	2,167	1,776	1,473		
Unknown	1,675	1,314	1,134	1,053	882	869	1,179	1,296	1,440	1,144		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	19,176	21,333	20,405	20,088	24,484	25,191	24,930	24,771	27,173	23,187	-14.7	
Admitted to hospital	14,667	14,863	15,274	15,203	18,185	20,017	20,089	17,580	19,697	17,503		
Left against medical advice	1,383	1,210	1,658	1,657	1,674	1,832	1,564	1,224	1,518	1,448		
Died	238	188	223	201	159	177	163	98	...	...		
Unknown	435	265	269	256	284	419	423	466	379	223		-52.1
TOTAL MENTIONS	35,899	37,859	37,829	37,406	44,786	47,635	47,169	44,138	48,926	42,571	-13.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.10.0 - Heroin: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	29,262	32,027	32,942	30,755	34,329	38,683	44,341	41,613	42.2		
Multi-drug episode	33,897	37,529	40,038	39,958	41,359	43,509	50,463	51,452	51.8	18.3	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	4,787	6,288	6,885	5,257	4,927	5,789	5,657	7,029	46.8		
Dependence	50,363	55,120	57,046	56,499	61,348	67,272	79,383	76,791	52.5		
Suicide	1,919	2,198	2,567	3,104	3,008	2,750	2,719	3,432	78.8		
Other	126	64	63	133	176	174	457	198			
Unknown	5,964	5,885	6,400	5,720	6,229	6,207	6,588	5,614			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	6,299	6,127	6,484	6,687	7,898	8,666	8,751	9,790	55.4		
Overdose	13,119	15,108	14,738	14,939	14,973	15,413	15,667	15,850			
Chronic effects	16,632	17,679	17,734	15,754	15,684	15,221	16,151	14,896			-7.8
Withdrawal	6,792	8,147	7,777	6,916	8,353	9,016	10,400	8,899	31.0		
Seeking detoxification	14,714	16,258	19,026	19,685	21,762	26,471	36,070	35,345	140.2		
Accident/injury	1,875	1,814	2,142	1,548	1,637	1,635	1,775	1,604			
Other	1,804	2,630	2,450	2,118	2,935	3,835	3,943	3,943	118.6		
Unknown	1,923	1,792	2,630	3,066	2,448	1,935	2,047	2,736			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	37,194	40,400	40,753	38,592	41,738	44,572	50,121	51,944	39.7	16.5	
Admitted to hospital	22,807	25,142	28,935	28,267	30,137	33,388	40,106	37,277	63.4		
Left against medical advice	2,460	2,833	2,316	2,750	2,868	3,332	3,396	2,742			
Died	154	418	389	316	411	360	339	257			
Unknown	543	762	586	786	533	540	843	844			
TOTAL MENTIONS	63,158	69,556	72,980	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	47.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.11.0 - Marijuana: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	6,918	8,570	7,416	10,272	8,655	11,390	11,299	14,511	12,549	14,294		
Multi-drug episode	25,413	29,293	31,563	32,822	35,319	37,638	36,099	40,653	42,798	41,433		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	10,034	12,448	13,067	14,578	17,148	18,017	18,953	19,072	19,621	18,544		
Dependence	12,211	13,079	13,683	15,029	14,731	16,280	14,481	16,870	16,947	16,237		
Suicide	3,399	4,359	4,681	4,972	5,083	6,001	5,453	7,202	6,929	7,287		
Other	106	241	91	...	...	356	259	353	905	799		
Unknown	6,581	7,737	7,456	8,220	6,828	8,373	8,252	11,667	10,945	...		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	7,332	9,132	8,872	10,668	12,471	15,105	16,113	18,555	18,071	19,659		
Overdose	5,130	7,003	7,212	7,572	9,057	9,450	9,273	11,380	11,089	11,124		
Chronic effects	2,792	3,457	3,212	3,405	3,484	4,308	4,312	5,038	4,796	4,671		
Withdrawal	479	405	865	...	775	648	753	869	971	579		
Seeking detoxification	5,831	5,444	6,347	5,561	6,346	7,882	6,228	6,864	7,716	7,714		
Accident/injury	4,175	3,603	3,531	3,635	3,351	3,137	2,495	2,905	3,226	2,416		
Other	3,827	5,899	5,974	7,571	5,621	5,465	5,057	6,002	6,240	5,833		
Unknown	2,764	2,921	2,966	3,125	2,869	3,034	3,168	3,553	3,238	3,731		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	19,799	22,671	22,275	24,750	24,713	26,731	25,415	29,928	29,913	28,856		
Admitted to hospital	11,487	14,092	15,275	17,010	18,033	20,766	20,949	23,594	24,012	25,678		
Left against medical advice	713	458	900	674	800	980	538	1,209	770	779		
Died	9	25	26	...	...	22	38	23	...	...		
Unknown	322	617	503	586	373	529	459	410	...	339		
TOTAL MENTIONS	32,331	37,863	38,979	43,094	43,974	49,028	47,398	55,164	55,347	55,727		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.12.0 - Marijuana: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	8,266	9,680	11,653	13,730	15,986	18,927	22,689	27,061	227.4		19.3
Multi-drug episode	31,768	35,578	42,116	50,990	60,856	68,141	73,737	83,451	162.7	22.5	13.2
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	12,987	15,487	18,405	21,363	25,516	31,725	36,970	38,694	197.9	22.0	
Dependence	14,996	18,139	21,022	23,936	26,762	29,760	30,762	33,817	125.5		
Suicide	3,914	4,423	5,518	6,981	9,040	10,055	11,454	14,130	261.0		
Other	242	155	204	242	332	...	615	1,258	419.8	...	
Unknown	7,896	7,056	8,622	12,198	15,193	15,048	16,626	22,612			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	11,322	12,012	14,145	16,165	18,004	23,139	31,218	36,626	223.5		
Overdose	7,038	7,738	9,841	10,961	14,215	16,629	18,722	22,469	219.3	35.1	
Chronic effects	4,220	6,445	5,986	5,594	6,669	6,889	8,620	9,834	133.0	42.7	14.1
Withdrawal	610	427	682	764	1,271	...	1,401	1,840	201.6		
Seeking detoxification	6,135	7,164	7,756	10,916	11,791	11,907	14,109	14,580	137.7		
Accident/injury	4,074	4,056	5,400	7,421	7,134	6,986	5,632	6,130	50.5		
Other	4,434	5,485	6,399	7,705	11,872	13,192	10,521	12,242	176.1		
Unknown	2,201	1,933	3,561	5,193	5,886	5,995	6,202	6,791	208.5		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	23,445	27,375	32,990	39,080	44,946	49,462	52,146	59,841	155.2		14.8
Admitted to hospital	15,296	16,550	19,447	23,289	29,368	35,043	41,715	47,606	211.2		
Left against medical advice	592	844	714	1,555	1,357	1,474	1,518	1,979	234.3		
Died	39	41	...	18	51	...	60	...			
Unknown	662	449	504	779	1,120	959	987	901			
TOTAL MENTIONS	40,034	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	176.0		14.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.13.0 - Amphetamines: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	1,607	1,390	1,900	1,659	1,931	2,465	2,597	2,855	2,831	3,415		
Multi-drug episode	4,338	4,086	4,806	4,262	4,643	6,031	6,041	6,194	6,675	6,664		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	1,556	1,407	1,742	1,385	1,740	2,807	1,908	2,053	2,926	3,120		
Dependence	1,334	1,304	2,449	1,651	2,162	2,400	2,667	2,872	2,642	2,171		
Suicide	1,517	1,171	1,298	1,088	1,224	1,405	1,743	1,826	1,908	2,125		
Other	26	6	...	...	...	...	347	206	190	...		
Unknown	1,514	1,589	1,086	1,719	1,307	1,810	1,972	2,091	1,839	2,465		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	1,427	1,085	1,625	1,637	1,596	1,717	1,969	1,920	2,543	3,257		
Overdose	2,190	2,307	2,395	1,941	2,535	2,766	3,311	3,283	3,516	3,687		
Chronic effects	479	513	452	536	562	715	858	949	1,079	999		
Withdrawal	67	...	...	46	...	185	...	...	...	72		
Seeking detoxification	340	291	380	262	332	453	222	581	404	557		
Accident/injury	519	335	360	334	410	731	414	499	335	421		
Other	417	522	969	790	650	...	1,316	1,084	1,060	643		
Unknown	507	325	365	375	341	564	438	488	456	442		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	3,045	2,623	3,836	3,386	3,098	4,964	5,182	4,935	4,972	5,756		
Admitted to hospital	2,511	2,735	2,826	2,307	3,195	3,342	3,269	3,892	4,121	4,162		
Left against medical advice	223	40	30	137	...	83	61	...	...	140		
Died	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	11	...	...		
Unknown	...	...	10	...	29	40	...	36	...	16		-55.6
TOTAL MENTIONS	5,946	5,476	6,706	5,921	6,575	8,497	8,638	9,049	9,506	10,079		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant (p < 0.05) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.14.0 - Amphetamines: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	4,035	3,541	3,358	2,841	3,290	3,591	5,062	5,686		58.3	
Multi-drug episode	6,083	6,040	6,414	7,656	8,893	8,905	12,072	12,869	111.6	44.5	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	2,875	2,497	2,872	2,772	3,149	3,125	4,715	4,979	73.2	59.3	
Dependence	3,115	2,307	2,281	2,451	3,753	3,813	5,067	5,515	77.0	44.6	
Suicide	1,462	2,073	2,308	2,668	2,469	2,312	3,148	3,735	155.5	61.5	
Other	25	...	...	36	...	219	422	396	1,484.0		
Unknown	2,640	2,489	2,145	2,569	2,675	3,027	3,782	3,930			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	2,754	2,158	2,365	2,592	2,710	3,233	3,686	4,462			
Overdose	3,837	4,056	4,735	4,142	4,702	4,476	6,077	6,800	77.2	51.9	
Chronic effects	900	746	404	797	965	1,097	1,573	2,029	125.4	85.0	29.0
Withdrawal	...	...	42	101	...	196	...	360			
Seeking detoxification	351	369	292	448	671	594	675	984	180.3		
Accident/injury	541	582	557	822	694	743	1,145	833			
Other	824	932	805	756	1,490	1,440	2,682	2,143	160.1		
Unknown	709	...	572	839	709	716	1,002	943			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	6,489	5,309	5,180	5,656	6,458	6,484	10,146	9,907	52.7	52.8	
Admitted to hospital	3,232	3,740	4,397	4,317	5,561	5,503	6,611	8,013	147.9	45.6	
Left against medical advice	48	...	71	261	71	329	144	416	766.7		
Died	9	10	13	8	8	...	...	...			
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...			
TOTAL MENTIONS	10,118	9,581	9,772	10,496	12,183	12,496	17,134	18,555	83.4	48.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.15.0 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	4,828	3,390	2,367	...	2,725	4,086	3,243	3,180	3,536	2,769		
Multi-drug episode	4,109	3,143	2,585	2,337	2,992	3,235	2,939	3,606	4,601	3,366		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	2,427	1,800	1,407	1,229	1,287	1,873	1,539	1,596	2,022	1,573		
Dependence	4,785	3,507	2,817	2,897	3,808	4,264	3,740	3,821	3,641	2,971		
Suicide	705	524	278	300	223	419	293	586	1,242	693		
Other	...	...	5	2	5	...	10	...	...	...		
Unknown	943	629	446	301	394	602	600	715	716	782		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	3,091	1,964	2,146	1,250	1,619	1,490	1,614	1,744	1,634	1,432		
Overdose	1,667	1,316	737	676	1,006	1,587	837	1,671	2,305	974		
Chronic effects	1,291	1,036	550	629	652	1,205	1,318	1,001	1,312	695		
Withdrawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seeking detoxification	671	884	400	587	...	...	...	892	849	985		
Accident/injury	...	78	...	46	57	246	...	202	223	60		
Other	448	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Unknown	...	...	354	...	223	257	...	362	228	...		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	6,234	4,117	3,394	2,928	3,869	4,528	4,050	3,897	5,015	3,961		
Admitted to hospital	2,389	2,003	1,338	1,526	1,580	2,306	1,815	2,700	2,895	1,906		
Left against medical advice	113	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...		
Died	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	4		
Unknown	...	247	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	9		
TOTAL MENTIONS	8,936	6,534	4,952	4,730	5,717	7,323	6,182	6,786	8,137	6,136		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.16.0 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	10,097	8,948	5,021	8,956	5,757	5,118	7,331	6,715			
Multi-drug episode	7,440	6,985	5,981	8,199	5,729	5,329	6,174	8,208			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	4,676	3,877	3,403	4,525	3,207	2,516	3,412	3,616			
Dependence	7,141	7,245	4,848	9,012	6,323	6,705	8,004	7,462			
Suicide	923	1,097	799	1,398	802	523	711	1,827		249.3	
Other	35	...	...	142	...	7	...	...			
Unknown	...	...	1,877	...	1,075	696	1,203	1,431		105.6	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	6,367	5,166	4,202	6,671	4,110	2,869	3,104	3,378			
Overdose	4,382	4,054	2,175	3,625	2,052	1,883	2,423	3,976			
Chronic effects	2,562	2,879	1,908	2,354	1,585	1,281	2,522	2,313		80.6	
Withdrawal	...	...	277	378	...	...	...	...			
Seeking detoxification	1,374	1,098	894	1,161	1,284	1,190	...	1,741			
Accident/injury	531	321	387	...	299	102	407	425		316.7	
Other	888	...	635	885	962	...	...	...			
Unknown	799	414	524	...	651	389	511	590			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	12,729	10,537	7,878	11,607	7,511	6,797	8,578	8,912			
Admitted to hospital	3,977	4,813	2,699	4,910	3,341	3,106	4,121	5,596		80.2	
Left against medical advice	266	330	...	357	249	447	451	164			
Died	...	18	8	...	...	2	...	...			
Unknown	497	...	...	217	330	...	226	...	—		
TOTAL MENTIONS	17,537	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.17.0 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	41	33	...	189	447	303	616	377	422	618		
Multi-drug episode	322	...	633	758	1,455	1,823	1,770	2,050	2,693	1,685		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	168	70	598	630	1,471	1,140	1,337	1,398	1,775	1,150		
Dependence	...	...	135	103	175	466	505	647	801	569		
Suicide	8	...	14	...	...	201	141	86	379	237		
Other	2	0	0	1	...	...	6	16	8	8		
Unknown	38	24	45	...	169	266	396	279	152	340		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	143	40	...	414	747	572	717	810	782	766		
Overdose	61	58	237	364	698	844	897	794	956	779		
Chronic effects	17	...	14	21	56	63	108	145	130	92	-29.2	-36.6
Withdrawal	1	0	0	...	2	...	...	...	...	9		
Seeking detoxification	...	...	...	42	...	...	343	...	...	...		
Accident/injury	4	6	4	9	...	13	42	42	28	31		
Other	13	12	...	35	...	249	137	113	...	239		
Unknown	5	5	13	...	...	...	...	76	224	46		-39.5
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	257	256	374	535	1,205	1,255	1,630	1,548	1,800	1,313		
Admitted to hospital	35	...	414	397	620	776	671	783	1,220	839		
Left against medical advice	...	3	3	...	18	19	...	17	...	...		
Died	0	0	0	0	...	9	...	...	...	...		
Unknown	...	3	...	6	...	...	18	13	...	8		
TOTAL MENTIONS	363	351	792	947	1,903	2,125	2,365	2,427	3,115	2,303		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.18.0 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	...	...	59	...	...	636	918	799	...		
Multi-drug episode	162	259	260	505	950	2,214	3,592	4,743	2,827.8	114.2	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	127	240	199	294	668	2,101	2,477	3,174	2,399.2	51.1	
Dependence	27	...	59	194	...	277	971	1,448	5,263.0	422.7	
Suicide	9	8	7	19	...	164	341	465	5,066.7		
Other	0	0	3	2	0	...	...	24		—	
Unknown	...	54	51	...	69	298	662	431	...		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	...	150	94	205	364	1,161	1,289	1,592	—		
Overdose	...	143	160	169	295	1,062	1,742	1,750	...		
Chronic effects	9	14	19	33	...	77	171	275	2,955.6	257.1	60.8
Withdrawal	2	0	0	...	0	4	21	...			
Seeking detoxification	...	...	14	...	...	175	560	...			
Accident/injury	4	3	4	6	10	...	55	70	1,650.0		
Other	...	26	10	...	...	128	386	450	...		
Unknown	6	5	17	7	17	170	286	300	4,900.0		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	228	287	233	429	630	1,740	2,885	3,348	1,368.4	92.4	
Admitted to hospital	21	...	79	128	503	1,017	1,447	2,003	9,438.1	97.0	
Left against medical advice	...	4	...	...	6	28	...	...			
Died	0	3	0	0	0	...	17	...			
Unknown	1	13	...	...	5	...	...	20	1,900.0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	253	421	319	637	1,143	2,850	4,511	5,542	2,090.5	94.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.19.0 - Ketamine: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	10	24	...	15	...	21	36	...	...	31		
Multi-drug episode	...	27	...	194	127	86	120	...	...	120		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	21	23	...	...	...	38	...	293	...	53		
Dependence	...	15	10	19	...	29	16	...	...	...		
Suicide	...	2	...	...	...	15	9	12	3	10		
Other	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Unknown	12	10	12	...	18	23	25	11	4	8		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	...	9	...	...	...	39	26	198	...	22		
Overdose	36	28	17	...	37	40	53	48	...	43		
Chronic effects	...	4	5	7	10	8	6	11	...	13		
Withdrawal	0	0	0	1	...	1	1	0	2	...		
Seeking detoxification	5	...	...	7	...	13	3	...	...	12		
Accident/injury	...	0	0	...	...	0	2	...	0	2		
Other	...	...	...	4	7	4	...	10	1	5	400.0	
Unknown	...	1	4	3	5	1	...	...	1	0	-100.0	
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	...	37	...	...	...	66	72	...	...	65		
Admitted to hospital	...	13	12	...	31	32	...	...	...	...		
Left against medical advice	0	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Died												
Unknown	...	0	0	...	0	1	2	...	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	...	51	...	209	...	107	156	451	...	152		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.20.0 - Ketamine: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	2	...	26	19	...	...	57	175	8,650.0		
Multi-drug episode	17	16	55	...	...	321	206	...			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	...	...	36	...	...	...	145	444	...	...	206.2
Dependence	8	9	26	...	25	...	45	...			
Suicide	...	...	4	...	6	...	24	15	...		
Other	0	0	0	...	0	0	1	0			-100.0
Unknown	4	4	15	17	22	...	48	15	275.0		-68.8
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	...	5	11	...	...	...	66	280	...		
Overdose	5	...	38	...	45	107	93	123	2,360.0		
Chronic effects	...	...	3	...	9	17	14	18			
Withdrawal	1	0	0	...	0	2	2	2	100.0		
Seeking detoxification	0	0	15	11	...	...	15	...			
Accident/injury	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	6			
Other	0	...	9	...	12	11	...	11			
Unknown	0	1	4	...	5	8	6	...			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	17	...	53	...	182	...	139	521	2,964.7		
Admitted to hospital	2	...	26	...	25	...	...	...			
Left against medical advice	0	0	2	2	2	3	9	6			
Died											
Unknown	0	0	0	...	0	...	3	...			
TOTAL MENTIONS	19	...	81	...	209	396	263	679	3,473.7		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.21.0 - LSD: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	465	519	962	750	762	532	512	438	...	...		...
Multi-drug episode	1,077	1,248	2,252	1,676	1,937	1,624	1,348	1,444	706	327	-53.7	-77.4
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	744	948	2,336	1,484	1,508	1,066	721	1,082	440	...		...
Dependence	426	537	561	487	796	508	661	537	303	158		
Suicide	58	40	163	258	...	274	...	106	...	17		-84.0
Other	...	2	...	10	...	...	10	5	...	1		-80.0
Unknown	308	...	140	187	237	168	...	152	36	30		-80.3
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	482	492	1,649	754	1,105	734	582	753	196	...		...
Overdose	405	183	842	547	509	659	460	440	...	...		...
Chronic effects	68	156	76	132	117	110	110	149	77	56		-62.4
Withdrawal	8	9	3	14	...	6	8	...	4	1	-75.0	
Seeking detoxification	125	403	...	480	465	...	323	...	304	...		
Accident/injury	19	...	33	...	...	...	13	21	...	2		-90.5
Other	285	178	151	244	...	...	...	163	...	17		
Unknown	...	...	...	180	...	...	232	41	9	14		-65.9
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	1,124	1,073	2,115	1,353	1,794	1,212	1,090	1,210	443	195		-83.9
Admitted to hospital	410	677	914	892	832	931	748	650	433	...		...
Left against medical advice	3	11	...	7	...	8	16	14	...	...		
Died	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unknown	...	5	...	...	8	5	6	9	5	2		-77.8
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,542	1,767	3,215	2,427	2,699	2,157	1,859	1,882	939	407	-56.7	-78.4

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.22.0 - LSD: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	1,835	2,264	1,855	2,070	1,481	1,513	1,044	671	-63.4	-55.7	
Multi-drug episode	3,323	3,418	2,714	3,149	3,500	3,613	2,972	2,150	-35.3	-40.5	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	2,406	3,039	2,904	2,722	3,284	2,992	1,787	1,522		-49.1	
Dependence	1,550	1,157	766	1,350	1,098	1,282	1,169	839	-45.9		
Suicide	249	403	168	335	203	414	391	187			
Other	14	19	15	13	...	12	...	...			
Unknown	939	1,065	716	799	379	425	...	188	-80.0	-55.8	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,683	2,423	1,582	1,767	2,141	1,859	1,316	949			
Overdose	1,388	1,596	1,470	1,393	1,025	1,056	1,119	625	-55.0	-40.8	-44.1
Chronic effects	332	362	201	240	232	249	220	226			
Withdrawal	27	30	...	...	12	18	13	7	-74.1	-61.1	
Seeking detoxification	...	401	295	519	698	946	474	615			
Accident/injury	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	28			
Other	256	411	541	654	329	541	431	321			
Unknown	430	233	293	527	445	306	345	50	-88.4	-83.7	-85.5
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,279	3,867	2,700	3,555	3,188	3,147	2,302	1,652	-49.6	-47.5	
Admitted to hospital	1,686	1,674	1,701	1,470	1,591	1,724	1,679	1,082			
Left against medical advice	55	...	...	...	...	...	24	...			
Died	...	0	2	1	1	0	0	0			
Unknown	...	42	...	...	...	...	11	14			
TOTAL MENTIONS	5,158	5,682	4,569	5,219	4,982	5,126	4,016	2,821	-45.3	-45.0	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.23.0 - PCP: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	400	298	337	319	380	650	642	614	643	667		
Multi-drug episode	1,361	1,427	1,374	1,288	1,677	1,956	2,155	2,460	2,385	2,589		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	612	400	591	540	660	780	970	1,007	1,304	1,240		
Dependence	477	559	487	522	749	811	874	949	950	913		
Suicide	251	202	161	160	174	400	286	544	152	395	159.9	
Other	10	5	...	12	5	12	...	8	...	12		
Unknown	410	558	414	374	468	602	662	566	538	696		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	448	332	641	449	615	669	713	964	907	1,059		
Overdose	576	458	404	450	734	1,043	1,098	961	664	1,088		
Chronic effects	156	170	189	159	177	217	259	354	320	302		
Withdrawal	19	5	20	13	9	14	21	18	20	...		
Seeking detoxification	91	165	58	116	132	231	181	87	175	104		
Accident/injury	174	49	69	85	97	86	96	148	313	116		
Other	200	311	215	188	165	210	156	235	363	163		
Unknown	95	234	115	148	127	137	273	308	264	319		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	1,148	924	999	954	1,225	1,285	1,515	1,682	1,651	1,804		
Admitted to hospital	575	705	606	604	717	1,285	1,094	1,282	1,198	1,382		
Left against medical advice	14	23	...	33	36	22	56	70	...	58		
Died	0	2	3	2	...	...	...	0	0	0		
Unknown	24	...	23	14	19	13	...	40	28	13	-53.6	-67.5
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,760	1,725	1,711	1,607	2,057	2,607	2,798	3,074	3,028	3,257		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.24.0 - PCP: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	1,834	1,840	859	714	635	699	1,293	1,257		79.8	
Multi-drug episode	4,065	4,123	2,582	2,912	2,800	2,965	4,112	4,845		63.4	
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,725	2,275	1,412	1,404	991	1,200	1,750	2,311		92.6	32.1
Dependence	2,200	1,823	1,127	904	1,046	1,271	1,685	1,898		49.3	
Suicide	458	411	285	538	363	334	686	696		108.4	
Other	13	29	17	21	...	16	19	...			
Unknown	1,503	1,424	599	759	972	842	1,264	1,104			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	1,632	1,740	1,018	880	973	1,063	1,382	1,871		76.0	35.4
Overdose	1,788	1,780	998	1,241	862	1,184	2,141	1,625			
Chronic effects	487	621	330	352	359	336	476	675		100.9	41.8
Withdrawal	76	51	25	31	25	22	35	38			
Seeking detoxification	356	376	259	170	223	248	412	261	-26.7		
Accident/injury	568	395	244	279	118	181	181	461		154.7	154.7
Other	556	572	319	448	526	353	366	598			
Unknown	437	427	248	225	349	275	410	572			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	3,742	3,869	2,127	2,197	1,922	2,179	2,800	3,333		53.0	
Admitted to hospital	1,871	1,793	1,213	1,358	1,311	1,321	2,380	2,480		87.7	
Left against medical advice	163	162	71	36	...	68	78	220			
Died	...	6	...	...	6	...	4	0			-100.0
Unknown	117	133	26	34	...	33	...	68		106.1	
TOTAL MENTIONS	5,899	5,963	3,441	3,626	3,436	3,663	5,404	6,102		66.6	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.25.0 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	356	488	570	233	366	210	276	...	...	242		
Multi-drug episode	489	375	417	340	595	581	782	433	420	378		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	411	679	916	472	742	481	770	501	497	480		
Dependence	...	25	32	41	54	136	44	...	37	...		
Suicide	...	...	9	25	...	...	...	17	...	20		
Other	1	0	...	2	...	0	0	3	...	0		-100.0
Unknown	...	...	27	32	37	...	...	...	...	19		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	468	362	535	245	437	447	398	325	126	232		
Overdose	193	...	...	...	402	278	...	...	...	...		
Chronic effects	14	10	...	13	17	24	28	35	11	18		
Withdrawal	0	0	0	2	0	...	0	0	5	0	-100.0	
Seeking detoxification	...	...	12	15	...	13	...	...	...	3		
Accident/injury	5	9	6	...	5	0	...	10	8	...		
Other	...	14	32	18	...	19	...	12	...	...		
Unknown	11	...	7	8	15	9	...	12	...	9		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	451	355	648	316	771	560	874	403	...	509		
Admitted to hospital	338	507	...	246	174	222	...	314	...	54		-82.8
Left against medical advice	...	1	...	9	13	7	3	1	3	...		
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
Unknown	0	0	3	...	3	3	0	0	10	1	-90.0	
TOTAL MENTIONS	845	863	986	573	960	791	1,058	718	1,070	620		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.26.0 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	683	487	486	664	1,058	598	486	...			
Multi-drug episode	894	976	1,114	965	791	935	1,363	853			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	1,019	1,080	1,117	841	1,595	1,214	1,251	999			
Dependence	130	137	126	...	57	95	180	139			
Suicide	33	8	...	264	...	...	223	...			
Other	0	...	2	1	...	...	0	7		...	
Unknown	394	129	272	298	...	69	195	...			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	544	484	996	786	897	682	845	451			
Overdose	805	700	397	548	658	669	652	...			
Chronic effects	35	33	37	31	...	30	52	46		53.3	
Withdrawal	...	0	...	0	0	2	...	5			
Seeking detoxification	...	...	23	...	...	21	...	...			
Accident/injury	14	5	7	7	15	9	...	17		88.9	
Other	22	...	39	174	46	...	...	...			
Unknown	...	...	...	17	...	23	...	...			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	805	906	1,327	947	1,003	1,087	1,434	1,334			
Admitted to hospital	686	487	252	565	839	420	402	439			
Left against medical advice	...	3	8	...	5	21	10	4		-81.0	-60.0
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Unknown	12	...	13	...	3	5	3	...			
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,577	1,463	1,600	1,629	1,849	1,533	1,849	1,788			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.27.0 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	5		
Multi-drug episode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	7		
Dependence	6	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	2		-33.3
Suicide	...	...	1	9	...	1	5	6	...	...		
Other	1	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0	
Unknown	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	1	4	300.0	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	7		
Overdose	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	6	...	5		
Chronic effects	2	1	...	4	4	4	0	1	0	2		100.0
Withdrawal	0	1	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Seeking detoxification	4	1	1	...	0	2	3	2	1	1		-50.0
Accident/injury	0	...	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Other	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	1	3	0	-100.0	-100.0
Unknown	1	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	1	...		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11		
Admitted to hospital	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	5		
Left against medical advice	0	0	3	...	0	1	1	0	1	0	-100.0	
Died												
Unknown	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.28.0 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	13			
Multi-drug episode	3	...	138	119	...	...	...	...			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dependence	2	13	...	19	...	10	9	...			
Suicide	...	13	18	...	...	17	6	...			
Other	0	0	1	1	...	...	0	1			
Unknown	1	8	17	5	...	...	8	4	300.0		-50.0
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	0	3	11	12	...	...	...	...			
Overdose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chronic effects	0	7	20	7	2	8	4	1		-87.5	-75.0
Withdrawal	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		...	
Seeking detoxification	...	5	11	9	2	...	5	3	...	...	-40.0
Accident/injury	0	0	12	3	...	...	1	0			-100.0
Other	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	4			
Unknown	0	1	3	...	...	...	2	1			-50.0
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	11	...	126	...	...	...	...	...			
Admitted to hospital	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	18	...		
Left against medical advice	0	...	2	...	...	...	2	1			-50.0
Died											
Unknown	0	1	1	...	0	...	2	0			-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.29.0 - GHB: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	...	138	...	365	543	772	385	423	448	278		
Multi-drug episode	277	249	409	807	1,443	2,093	...	1,256	1,214	...		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	307	285	592	835	1,579	1,902	...	1,302	1,077	829		
Dependence	38	36	58	99	120	223	186	59	126	...		
Suicide	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other	2	0	3	12	16	10	2	20	7	5		-75.0
Unknown	47	54	...	182	182	499	192	213	376	187		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	150	140	...	340	...	816	...	632	338	622		
Overdose	226	230	450	676	996	1,515	968	896	1,012	...		
Chronic effects	1	3	8	13	7	24	25	24	20	16		-33.3
Withdrawal	1	0	...	14	16	23	5	10	...	7		
Seeking detoxification	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	12	...	...		
Accident/injury	0	1	5	3	10	...	16	10	14	15		
Other	9	...	12	7	...	23	...	19	21	10		-47.4
Unknown	...	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	8		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	343	277	485	719	1,355	1,379	1,466	1,133	1,137	1,004		
Admitted to hospital	...	...	357	458	553	1,256	...	527	449	...		
Left against medical advice	3	7	...	10	...	...	10	13	...	5		
Died	0	0	0	...	0	1	...	0	0	...		
Unknown	...	...	...	1	13	...	2	...	1	0	-100.0	
TOTAL MENTIONS	459	387	895	1,192	1,987	2,865	...	1,679	1,661	2,024		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.30.0 - GHB: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	19	47	261	290	...	928	1,157	870	4,478.9		
Multi-drug episode	37	98	376	472	657	2,250	3,812	2,469	6,573.0		
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	30	91	438	447	877	2,413	3,278	2,379	7,830.0		
Dependence	6	...	25	129	94	219	409	185	2,983.3		
Suicide	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...			
Other	0	0	1	2	3	28	12	27			125.0
Unknown	18	36	160	116	227	365	691	589	3,172.2		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	...	49	172	229	434	899	...	970	...		
Overdose	38	89	312	376	680	1,673	2,482	1,908	4,921.1		
Chronic effects	0	0	1	2	11	20	49	44		120.0	
Withdrawal	0	0	2	1	...	30	28	16		-46.7	-42.9
Seeking detoxification	0	0	5	...	13	40	...	...			
Accident/injury	0	2	1	1	6	13	...	23			
Other	0	...	7	9	...	...	...	39			
Unknown	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	258	...		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	38	95	485	538	762	2,074	2,845	2,270	5,873.7		
Admitted to hospital	14	48	145	156	459	1,011	1,827	976	6,871.4		
Left against medical advice	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...			
Died	0	0	0	0	0	4	...	0		-100.0	
Unknown	...	1	...	...	2	14	...	6		-57.1	
TOTAL MENTIONS	56	145	638	762	1,282	3,178	4,969	3,340	5,864.3		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.31.0 - Inhalants: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	377	715	...	255	173	...	359	153	...	392		
Multi-drug episode	837	565	650	281	453	418	218	165	159	168		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	305	727	402	211	322	...	289	132	...	...		
Dependence	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	30	42	...		
Suicide	588	224	...	99	45	...	...	...	19	...		
Other	...	0	0	1	...	0	...	0	1	0	-100.0	
Unknown	37	...	25	...	...	15	14	11	...	...		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	...	248	202	...	...	...	146	...	...	30		
Overdose	455	626	...	224	...	282	181	...	44	464	954.5	
Chronic effects	21	24	27	23	17	31	12	16	8	23	187.5	
Withdrawal	1	...	1	0	3	...	...	0	1	...		
Seeking detoxification	...	...	7	12	15	145	9	...	...	4		
Accident/injury	7	12	3	23	30	1	12	4	4	...		
Other	206	...	...	...	23	...	...	19	...	15		
Unknown	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	12		
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	557	984	439	263	248	597	318	96	244	240		
Admitted to hospital	412	290	...	263	374	345	242	...	...	239		
Left against medical advice	1	2	3	3	3	4	10	...	5	...		
Died	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Unknown	...	5	...	2	...	0	...	3	...	0		-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,214	1,280	931	535	627	946	576	338	338	559		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.32.0 - Inhalants: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	959	390	628	919	997	428	886	333	-65.3		
Multi-drug episode	552	646	685	1,305	1,215	734	636	343			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	642	544	562	837	1,129	534	736	360			
Dependence	102	143	478	439	...	192	394	73			
Suicide	511	282	154	763	639	145	358	...			
Other	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	1			
Unknown	185	63	...	184	...	275	28	...		...	
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	227	224	469	359	449	...	294	276			
Overdose	672	572	335	900	1,003	466	463	...	...		
Chronic effects	38	43	49	40	51	40	43	24	-36.8	-40.0	-44.2
Withdrawal	4	0	...	...	2	3	...	1	-75.0	-66.7	
Seeking detoxification	31	23	...	...	...	27	154	...			
Accident/injury	27	19	16	20	15	53	13	8	-70.4	-84.9	
Other	243	...	69	300	268	...	...	...			
Unknown	271	33	...	410	...	...	...	20	-92.6		
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	730	436	891	991	1,422	511	915	340			
Admitted to hospital	651	567	410	933	709	637	587	326			
Left against medical advice	...	20	3	3	5	7	13	6			
Died	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0			
Unknown	...	9	8	...	...	3	...	4			
TOTAL MENTIONS	1,511	1,036	1,313	2,225	2,211	1,162	1,522	676	-55.3		-55.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.33.0 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Episode characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
DRUG CONCOMITANCE												
Single-drug episode	46	30	27	23	29	33	23	26	28	45	60.7	73.1
Multi-drug episode	29	40	28	19	24	35	36	...	...	73		
DRUG USE MOTIVE												
Psychic effects	9	17	12	7	10	16	10	...	14	47	235.7	
Dependence	52	41	33	31	28	34	34	38	33	53		
Suicide	7	3	1	1	2	3	3	...	5	3		
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
Unknown	7	9	8	3	12	15	12	...	...	14		
REASON FOR ED CONTACT												
Unexpected reaction	10	14	14	10	12	16	12	...	18	45	150.0	
Overdose	20	16	11	7	21	23	15	...	...	37		
Chronic effects	31	15	21	15	15	21	20	13	18	18		
Withdrawal	2	1	...	...	0	0	0	3	0	...		
Seeking detoxification	6	10	6	...	1	5	5	5	4	4		
Accident/injury	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	...		
Other	...	8	0	0	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	
Unknown	0	4	0	1	...	1	...	2	3	0	-100.0	-100.0
PATIENT DISPOSITION												
Treated and released	61	47	47	32	36	51	36	...	...	92		
Admitted to hospital	13	20	7	8	15	12	20	...	23	17		
Left against medical advice	...	3	...	1	0	5	2	2	4	...		
Died	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	75	70	55	42	52	68	59	156	...	118		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant (p < 0.05) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 5.34.0 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions by episode characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by year

Episode characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
DRUG CONCOMITANCE											
Single-drug episode	261	85	115	67	57	52	56	54	-79.3		
Multi-drug episode	...	78	268	134	68	42	71	244			
DRUG USE MOTIVE											
Psychic effects	...	44	...	...	29	17	25	...			
Dependence	184	88	115	90	74	59	68	71			
Suicide	8	9	...	14	4	3	6	9			
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1			
Unknown	...	22	...	11	17	15	27	...			
REASON FOR ED CONTACT											
Unexpected reaction	...	32	33	16	28	23	28	...			
Overdose	137	48	175	39	27	28	38	...			
Chronic effects	68	63	63	45	35	31	41	31	-54.4		-24.4
Withdrawal	1	1	...	7	...	...	0	3	200.0		
Seeking detoxification	...	5	14	9	17	6	10	9			
Accident/injury	15	4	6	...	3	0	4	4	-73.3		
Other	6	7	13	...	8	1	2	12		1,100.0	500.0
Unknown	4	2	...	0	4	2	4	5			
PATIENT DISPOSITION											
Treated and released	280	106	196	105	94	68	88	214			
Admitted to hospital	203	48	184	...	27	23	32	...			
Left against medical advice	6	8	...	...	4	1	7	6		500.0	
Died	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-100.0	
Unknown	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	1			
TOTAL MENTIONS	495	163	383	201	125	94	127	298			

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.1.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug category[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	108	113	115	116	121	126	126	130	134	122	-8.5	
Alcohol-in-combination	36	38	39	42	39	41	42	42	44	38	-14.1	
Cocaine	35	36	36	33	37	35	36	38	38	36		
Heroin	15	16	16	15	18	19	19	18	19	17	-13.0	
Marijuana	14	16	16	18	18	20	19	22	22	22		
Amphetamines	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4		
Methamphetamine	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ketamine	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
LSD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-56.7	-78.7
PCP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
GHB	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	1	1	1		
Inhalants	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	89	92	88	94	86	100	93	95	100	98		
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	38	41	39	42	39	44	39	42	45	41	-9.1	
Antidepressants	11	12	11	13	11	13	11	12	12	12		
MAO inhibitors	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0		
SSRI antidepressants	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	5		
Tricyclic antidepressants	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4		
Antipsychotics	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0		
Thioxanthenes	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	3		
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	23	25	24	25	24	25	23	25	28	25	-12.9	
Barbiturates	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2		
Benzodiazepines	17	19	18	19	18	19	17	20	21	19	-12.6	
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	-16.4	
CNS stimulants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
CNS AGENTS	36	36	36	36	35	42	40	41	42	42		
Analgesics	30	30	29	29	29	35	33	34	35	35		
Antimigraine agents	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	12	12	13	14	15	17	17	19	20	22		14.0
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4		
Salicylates/combinations	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	9	9	8	8	7	10	8	9	8	7	-13.3	-18.2
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0		

Table 12.1.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Anorexiants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		166.4
Anticonvulsants	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294.7	
Antiparkinson agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...		
Muscle relaxants	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0		
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3		
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bronchodilators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Decongestants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Upper respiratory combinations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Respiratory agents NTA	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		50.7
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		142.9
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Calcium channel blocking agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diuretics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cardiovascular agents NTA	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		65.6
OTHER SUBSTANCES	10	9	10	13	9	9	9	8	9	10		
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Anti-infectives	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Gastrointestinal agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hormones	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nutritional products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Drug unknown	5	5	5	8	5	5	6	5	5	6		
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	110	113	112	115	113	124	120	124	128	121		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	197	205	203	210	207	226	219	225	234	220		
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	-1.1	-1.6

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002).

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	195	197	203	215	228	237	253	264	35.1	11.5	
Alcohol-in-combination	70	72	71	72	77	81	83	86	23.1		
Cocaine	62	58	65	68	71	69	71	76	22.3	9.7	7.6
Heroin	27	30	31	30	31	34	38	37	33.8		
Marijuana	17	19	23	27	32	36	39	44	150.7		11.8
Amphetamines	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	66.5	42.4	
Methamphetamine	8	7	5	7	5	4	5	6			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1,889.3	86.5	
Ketamine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	3,145.4		
LSD	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-50.3	-47.2	
PCP	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2		59.8	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
GHB	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5,316.4		
Inhalants	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-59.4		-56.7
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	195	190	182	181	180	180	192	196		8.4	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	83	82	82	80	80	81	83	87	5.0		5.0
Antidepressants	24	23	24	23	23	24	24	24			
MAO inhibitors	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...		
SSRI antidepressants	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	20.1		
Tricyclic antidepressants	11	8	8	7	5	6	5	5	-54.1		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	8	116.3		
Antipsychotics	11	9	8	7	7	6	8	8	-26.7	27.1	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	-89.6	-37.6	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		
Thioxanthenes	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5	5	4	4	5	5	7	7	57.2	39.2	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	46	47	48	48	49	49	49	54	16.0	10.1	10.0
Barbiturates	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	46.6		30.5
Benzodiazepines	32	33	33	35	37	37	37	41	26.5	10.1	11.3
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	11	11	12	10	9	8	9	9			
CNS stimulants	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	-37.8		
CNS AGENTS	72	72	71	72	72	70	82	83	15.5	18.0	
Analgesics	59	59	57	59	59	57	68	69	15.7	20.6	
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	19	19	20	23	24	28	33	39	102.6	38.0	17.6
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	12	13	11	11	11	9	10	9	-28.4		
Salicylates/combinations	8	7	7	6	6	5	6	3	-59.4	-28.3	-39.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	19	19	20	19	17	15	18	17		12.2	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Table 12.2.0 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-63.2		
Anticonvulsants	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	6	42.1		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-62.2		
Antiparkinson agents	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-74.6		
General anesthetics	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	354.1		
Muscle relaxants	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	7	41.2	32.9	16.4
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	7	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	-29.4	34.2	
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-86.3		
Decongestants	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-64.5		
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2		60.8	
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		230.5	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1			56.2
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-52.6		
Diuretics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-36.8		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	28	25	19	21	19	22	19	17	-40.3		
Alternative medicines	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Anti-infectives	6	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	-63.1		
Gastrointestinal agents	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-56.4		
Hormones	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-58.5		
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	163.2	293.9	312.3
Drug unknown	15	12	9	11	10	13	10	9	-36.4		
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			-49.9
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	225	221	218	221	225	228	243	252	11.7	10.4	3.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	391	387	385	396	408	417	445	460	17.6	10.2	3.4
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	39	38	39	38	37	37	39	40	1.8	5.8	1.9

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.1 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Atlanta by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	592	634	520	428	528	499	581	578	-2.4	16.0	
Alcohol-in-combination	265	294	228	173	170	179	228	189		5.8	
Cocaine	235	245	202	156	218	189	221	244	3.8	29.3	10.4
Heroin	17	15	14	14	17	15	17	23	38.4	55.6	35.3
Marijuana	59	63	57	58	96	91	86	96	63.2	5.5	
Amphetamines	3	3	5	9	11	...	...	10	293.9		
Methamphetamine	4	6	5	8	6	3	4	5	30.9	57.8	22.1
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	...	114.9	99.1
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-76.6	
LSD	8	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	-73.3		
PCP	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	—		—	—
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		-69.5	
GHB	0	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	5,973.0		-49.6
Inhalants	1	1	0	...	1	1	1	1			
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	199	204	189	167	206	203	198	170			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	68	76	82	74	101	100	90	69			
Antidepressants	17	19	22	19	22	23	18	17			-3.7
MAO inhibitors	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	6	7	9	8	9	9	8	8	33.0		0.7
Tricyclic antidepressants	9	8	7	6	7	6	4	4			
Miscellaneous antidepressants	3	4	5	5	6	8	6	5	96.2		
Antipsychotics	7	5	6	5	6	6	6	5			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	3	1	4	2	1	1	...	1	-83.6		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...			
Thioxanthenes	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	3	4	2	3	4	5	5	5	56.8		
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	42	49	53	48	72	69	65	46	10.0		
Barbiturates	4	5	6	4	...	...	...	6			
Benzodiazepines	27	31	36	34	50	50	45	32	18.1		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	11	12	12	10	11	10	10	8			
CNS stimulants	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		-41.7	
CNS AGENTS	66	73	72	67	84	80	87	72	9.4		
Analgesics	54	60	58	55	70	67	74	60	10.1		
Antimigraine agents	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	—			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			673.6
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	20	24	23	23	35	37	37	30	53.8		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	11	11	11	10	11	10	12	9		-10.8	
Salicylates/combinations	6	4	7	3	4	3	5	3			-52.4
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	17	20	17	18	19	16	20	18		10.0	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		

Table 12.2.1 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Atlanta by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	...	1	...	1	...	0	1	1			
Anticonvulsants	3	3	4	3	3	4	6	5	92.8	25.8	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	...	1	...	...	0	...	0	...			
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1			
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	7	8	8	8	7	8	6	5			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	7	6	9	5	4	5	5	6		24.9	23.5
Antihistamines	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2		31.3	57.0
Bronchodilators	...	1	0	0	0	1	...	0			
Decongestants	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1			
Expectorants	0	1	...	0	...	...	0	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3		66.9	
Respiratory agents NTA	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3		0.3	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		-73.7	
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Diuretics	1	0	0	...	...	0	...	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	2		111.9	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	54	46	21	19	15	15	13	19	-65.9	25.1	43.9
Alternative medicines	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Anti-infectives	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	2			
Gastrointestinal agents	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1			132.1
Hormones	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	63.5		
Nutritional products	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1			
Topical agents	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	1	791.7	...	615.6
Drug unknown	44	36	13	10	6	7	6	—	—	—	—
All other substances NTA	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-78.5	-71.9	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	405	416	349	294	390	367	394	397	-2.0	8.0	0.6
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	791	838	709	595	734	702	778	748	-5.5	6.5	
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	43	42	42	38	38	37	34	34		-7.3	0.1

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000.

ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.2 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Baltimore by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	1,002	1,023	990	748	794	833	630	634	-36.8	-23.9	0.7
Alcohol-in-combination	209	212	193	147	133	152	110	127	-39.5	-16.9	14.7
Cocaine	400	384	376	273	296	295	208	214	-46.5	-27.5	
Heroin	337	366	357	256	289	299	227	195	-42.1	-34.8	-14.2
Marijuana	35	42	53	61	64	72	68	78	123.7		14.1
Amphetamines	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	11	359.5	77.8	55.0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-38.9	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3		118.1	21.3
Ketamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	510.8	55.3
LSD	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	-65.9	-44.3	-38.7
PCP	14	10	4	4	2	2	3	3	-76.6	69.7	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-39.7	-53.7	-35.3
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			141.5
Inhalants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-67.8	-66.1	-48.2
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		714.4	728.1
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	209	186	205	214	222	225	205	269	28.6	19.6	31.3
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	69	64	71	83	78	84	75	97	41.1	14.8	28.7
Antidepressants	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15			9.1
MAO inhibitors	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7		-9.3	
Tricyclic antidepressants	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	4	-37.8		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	3	2	4	4	5	4	4	5	68.0	22.2	
Antipsychotics	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	-49.1	16.5	30.5
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	-89.8	-38.9	-11.3
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5	3	3	2	4	3	3	4		26.9	35.2
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	44	41	50	64	58	65	58	77	72.7	17.4	33.2
Barbiturates	4	4	4	6	7	10	7	13	231.6	33.7	83.1
Benzodiazepines	32	29	37	48	44	50	45	59	81.4	17.4	30.9
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	8	8	9	9	8	5	5	5	-43.1	-13.8	-15.1
CNS stimulants	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-26.8		34.0
CNS AGENTS	78	71	65	84	111	111	107	139	77.7	26.1	29.7
Analgesics	67	62	57	76	101	103	100	132	95.4	27.8	31.5
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			314.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	37	30	33	50	74	80	80	114	205.7	41.9	42.0
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	11	10	8	8	8	7	6	6	-44.1	-18.7	
Salicylates/combinations	5	6	3	5	5	4	3	2	-58.0	-41.0	-20.0
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	14	16	13	13	15	11	11	9	-34.6	-21.0	-19.1
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	

Table 12.2.2 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Baltimore by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-79.0	-43.4	-35.3
Anticonvulsants	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4		-8.7	-8.1
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-22.8	103.6	38.0
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-80.0	22.2	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Muscle relaxants	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	-30.8	18.5	31.2
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	6	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	-60.7		-15.6
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-42.1		
Bronchodilators	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-90.4	-49.1	-31.0
Decongestants	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-63.8	-12.7	-22.4
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-51.8	52.7	-68.9
Upper respiratory combinations	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-57.3	5.7	
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-51.8	52.7	55.3
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	5	4	4	3	3	4	2	2	-48.1	-35.2	20.8
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			28.2
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-70.6	-49.1	
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	-58.7	-59.3	
Diuretics	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-83.9	-77.4	-48.2
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	-53.3	-38.9	94.1
OTHER SUBSTANCES	52	43	60	39	26	24	18	28	-45.3	17.7	60.1
Alternative medicines	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			-42.5
Anti-infectives	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	-78.0	-32.1	18.3
Gastrointestinal agents	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-51.8	-44.5	-34.6
Hormones	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-44.0	-16.7	
Nutritional products	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	-51.8	16.3	
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	109.0	120.6	68.2
Drug unknown	43	34	52	33	20	19	13	24	-43.0	27.5	86.4
All other substances NTA	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	-37.6	-41.1	-54.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	715	712	705	556	592	605	483	505	-29.3	-16.5	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	1,212	1,209	1,194	962	1,015	1,058	834	903	-25.5	-14.6	8.2
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	37	37	38	38	40	41	41	44	19.6	7.4	8.3

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.3 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Boston by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	437	489	404	350	424	356	436	538		51.2	23.4
Alcohol-in-combination	167	176	148	134	139	119	131	163		37.0	24.2
Cocaine	136	147	114	91	123	95	108	138		44.8	27.9
Heroin	72	83	76	68	74	77	102	122	68.8	59.2	19.7
Marijuana	52	67	59	48	79	53	78	96		82.5	
Amphetamines	...	...	3	...	5	6	10	11	...	89.7	
Methamphetamine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	247.5		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	...	0	1	2	3	4	2,679.8	68.2	
Ketamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...		
LSD	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	-69.7		
PCP	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	-53.4	243.4	122.2
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Inhalants	0	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Combinations NTA	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	365	351	285	263	250	213	246	297		39.2	20.6
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	208	196	164	155	145	123	130	152			
Antidepressants	54	46	41	36	26	25	26	26	-51.4		
MAO inhibitors	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			-46.9
SSRI antidepressants	23	19	16	15	11	11	12	11			
Tricyclic antidepressants	20	15	13	9	5	4	4	5	-75.8		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	12	11	12	12	10	10	9	11			
Antipsychotics	19	16	12	8	6	8	8	7	-63.5		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	8	8	6	3	2	2	1	1	-92.4	-61.2	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	9	7	5	5	4	7	7	6			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	131	131	109	109	111	89	95	117		32.1	23.4
Barbiturates	8	10	9	9	9	9	...	15		65.7	
Benzodiazepines	107	107	85	89	94	72	77	95		31.1	23.3
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	16	14	15	11	8	7	6	7	-55.1		
CNS stimulants	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	-68.4		
CNS AGENTS	104	102	87	79	83	72	90	115		60.3	28.1
Analgesics	83	85	72	67	71	62	78	106		71.0	34.9
Antimigraine agents	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	33	38	30	30	44	40	53	81	144.6	103.8	53.3
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	12	13	11	11	7	7	6	6	-54.0		
Salicylates/combinations	12	8	8	8	4	2	3	2	-84.5		-43.1
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	25	25	23	18	17	13	16	16	-34.3		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.3 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Boston by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	-62.5		
Anticonvulsants	10	8	9	8	7	7	7	6	-40.7		-18.4
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...			
Antiparkinson agents	3	1	2	...	0	0	0	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	7	6	4	2	3	2	3	2	-64.6		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	6	7	6	3	3	2	4	3	-41.7		
Antihistamines	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		94.1	
Bronchodilators	2	1	0	0	...	...	0	0	-89.7		
Decongestants	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	...			
Expectorants	...	1	...	0	1	0	0	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	-55.1		
Respiratory agents NTA	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	7	7	5	5	3	4	3	3	-49.7		
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-60.0		
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	0	-69.0		
Diuretics	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	-85.8	-85.1	
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	40	40	22	21	15	12	19	23			
Alternative medicines	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...		962.5
Anti-infectives	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	-65.8		54.8
Gastrointestinal agents	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	-59.2		
Hormones	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-64.7		
Nutritional products	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		167.1	103.6
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	1	239.2	...	...
Drug unknown	28	28	14	...	10	8	...	...			
All other substances NTA	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	-87.7	-68.3	-78.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	434	449	375	335	370	313	393	472		50.9	20.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	802	840	689	613	673	569	682	835		46.7	22.4
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	47	45	47	43	42	41	42	45		11.3	

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[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.4 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Buffalo by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	312	351	546	425	377	359	381	472			
Alcohol-in-combination	123	124	198	154	134	127	143	183			
Cocaine	125	145	238	163	129	117	104	145			
Heroin	35	41	48	50	57	54	70	72			
Marijuana	24	32	55	50	48	51	57	66	175.3		
Amphetamines	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2		-31.0	-21.4
Methamphetamine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-46.3	-35.1	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	...	0	2	2	2	1		-43.2	
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
LSD	1	3	3	3	4	3	0	1		-56.3	285.1
PCP	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	-46.3	240.7	-65.3
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-80.7
Inhalants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Combinations NTA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	215	180	175	139	143	155	170	232		49.3	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	73	64	61	50	41	46	49	50	-31.4		
Antidepressants	20	17	13	12	9	11	10	5	-73.3	-54.2	-49.7
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	10	7	8	7	5	4	5	3	-74.6	-28.6	-44.7
Tricyclic antidepressants	7	7	3	2	2	5	3	1	-79.5	-73.3	-58.0
Miscellaneous antidepressants	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	-48.8	-52.7	-49.8
Antipsychotics	6	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	-81.0		-52.7
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	-53.9	70.4	-42.2
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	46	39	42	34	30	32	35	43			
Barbiturates	4	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	-41.7		
Benzodiazepines	27	25	29	23	22	21	24	30			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	15	11	9	9	7	8	9	11	-27.3	37.5	
CNS stimulants	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	-77.0	-57.4	-65.3
CNS AGENTS	82	77	83	63	69	85	94	127	55.8	50.3	
Analgesics	67	68	73	55	60	78	89	121	79.9	55.9	
Antimigraine agents	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	21	22	33	26	32	54	70	102	378.6	88.0	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	14	14	11	9	8	7	5	4	-73.6	-45.8	-22.1
Salicylates/combinations	11	9	8	5	4	4	4	2	-85.6	-62.1	-62.5
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	21	22	21	15	16	12	9	14	-36.6		44.4
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.4 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Buffalo by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-46.3	-43.2	
Anticonvulsants	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	-51.6		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Antiparkinson agents	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	7	5	6	4	6	4	3	4	-47.1		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	7	4	5	4	1	2	2	2	-74.4		
Antihistamines	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	-82.1	-71.6	
Bronchodilators	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Decongestants	1	1	1	1	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Expectorants	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64.2	127.1	
Upper respiratory combinations	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	-38.6	127.1	362.1
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	-66.1	-43.2	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-46.3	-43.2	
Calcium channel blocking agents	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-92.3	-71.6	
Diuretics	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-64.2		
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	-51.2		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	49	33	25	20	30	21	24	51		146.7	114.1
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Anti-infectives	8	4	5	3	3	1	1	0	-95.8	-65.9	-65.3
Gastrointestinal agents	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	-94.3	-71.6	-80.7
Hormones	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	-38.6	81.7	208.1
Nutritional products	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-82.1	-77.3	
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		297.5	
Drug unknown	35	24	16	14	23	18	21	48	37.2	171.8	124.4
All other substances NTA	1	0	0	1	1	...	0	0	-70.7	...	-13.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	303	296	387	300	283	283	297	398			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	527	531	721	564	520	514	551	703			
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	36	33	32	29	29	30	27	33	-8.0	9.5	21.5

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.5 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Chicago by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	467	486	548	666	648	641	743	774	65.8	20.7	
Alcohol-in-combination	131	139	139	178	158	155	169	176	34.2		
Cocaine	190	188	220	247	232	225	246	277	45.5	22.9	
Heroin	84	83	109	148	158	162	206	203	142.2	25.6	
Marijuana	39	51	61	76	85	77	89	89	124.6		
Amphetamines	1	3	3	4	3	3	6	7	447.6	103.8	
Methamphetamine	0	1	0	0	1	0	...	1			...
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	1,066.4		-41.9
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
LSD	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	-73.9	-49.2	-38.0
PCP	14	15	9	8	6	11	17	15		40.8	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	-51.8		-49.5
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0			
GHB	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2			-22.7
Inhalants	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	-58.1	-52.7	
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	193	189	189	201	173	164	174	214		30.8	22.9
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	70	71	80	77	65	64	74	85		31.6	
Antidepressants	14	14	14	16	14	13	13	15			
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
SSRI antidepressants	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8			
Tricyclic antidepressants	5	5	6	5	4	3	2	3	-49.4		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	129.8		
Antipsychotics	7	6	7	4	4	5	4	5			46.4
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	-81.9	-39.5	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
Thioxanthenes	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	5			48.3
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	48	50	58	56	46	45	56	63	32.8	40.9	
Barbiturates	6	7	9	9	6	6	7	8		49.7	
Benzodiazepines	32	34	41	39	32	32	42	46	41.6	42.3	
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9			37.9
CNS stimulants	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2			
CNS AGENTS	81	79	83	92	81	78	76	104	28.6	33.4	37.6
Analgesics	74	72	75	83	73	70	68	96	30.8	36.8	41.2
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	31	31	34	44	39	43	39	65	107.8	49.1	64.7
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	12	10	9	12	9	7	8	9	-22.6	26.1	
Salicylates/combinations	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	-34.3		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	23	22	23	20	18	14	15	17	-23.9	22.3	
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			

Table 12.2.5 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Chicago by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0			-37.0
Anticonvulsants	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-66.5		
General anesthetics	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	6	6	3	3	4	4	3	5			33.6
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-71.4		175.5
Decongestants	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-54.6		
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2			
Respiratory agents NTA	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		171.0	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	6	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	-41.1	45.6	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	...	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-47.1		92.9
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-50.9	128.7	
Diuretics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-84.3		-61.9
Cardiovascular agents NTA	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	2		68.3	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	31	31	20	26	20	15	18	17	-43.4	13.4	-4.7
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,032.7	696.1	709.3
Anti-infectives	6	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	-58.2		
Gastrointestinal agents	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Hormones	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-49.9	-38.1	
Nutritional products	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-60.7		
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	590.8	446.3	
Drug unknown	18	21	10	17	14	9	11	9	-52.7		-20.4
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	95.0		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	381	384	408	462	445	440	502	558	46.5	26.9	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	660	674	737	867	821	805	917	988	49.7	22.8	
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	38	39	38	38	36	37	37	39	3.6	6.3	5.6

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.6 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Dallas by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	171	183	175	228	309	254	270	192	12.5		-28.9
Alcohol-in-combination	58	58	58	66	83	68	75	58	-0.4		
Cocaine	62	62	58	74	106	86	87	57	-7.2	-33.3	-34.5
Heroin	10	11	14	21	21	17	19	14	38.5		
Marijuana	20	23	23	38	62	48	49	34	68.8		
Amphetamines	4	6	5	11	14	12	14	12	210.8	-2.3	
Methamphetamine	6	9	5	7	8	4	5	4	-44.8		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	177.3	154.7	
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316.0	191.1	
LSD	5	6	4	3	4	4	3	1	-69.6	-67.5	
PCP	1	3	1	1	3	4	5	3	168.9		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	...			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	505.1		
GHB	0	2	3	3	7	6	7	4	780.2		
Inhalants	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	-48.4		
Combinations NTA	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	226	224	208	245	241	211	229	199		-6.0	-13.3
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	90	98	92	106	109	94	100	92	2.7	-2.0	-7.4
Antidepressants	27	29	30	33	32	33	33	27	-0.6		
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	10	11	11	13	13	12	11	9			
Tricyclic antidepressants	12	10	13	10	9	9	8	6	-48.4		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	5	8	7	11	10	12	14	11	111.4	-2.8	
Antipsychotics	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	7		-0.8	9.7
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	-83.6		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	6	5	4	4	5	6	5	6	6.5	1.6	9.3
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	50	56	51	62	68	54	58	57	13.8	6.9	-1.2
Barbiturates	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	4			
Benzodiazepines	34	37	32	43	49	40	41	43	29.4	9.5	5.7
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	14	16	16	14	14	9	12	10		15.0	
CNS stimulants	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1			
CNS AGENTS	96	91	86	102	97	86	95	81		-5.7	
Analgesics	77	75	70	82	82	70	79	65			
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	23	20	22	30	32	29	31	30	27.9	2.4	-3.8
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	17	20	16	17	16	14	15	11	-39.9		-31.2
Salicylates/combinations	10	9	7	8	6	5	6	3	-70.6		-51.1
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	25	26	25	27	27	22	25	20			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		

Table 12.2.6 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Dallas by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	-72.8		
Anticonvulsants	5	5	4	7	6	6	8	6	6.9		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		...	
Antiparkinson agents	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	-72.4		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
Muscle relaxants	9	8	7	9	7	7	7	9	0.6	18.2	27.7
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	11	11	10	9	10	8	10	8			
Antihistamines	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2		15.2	
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	...	0	0	0	-76.7		61.2
Decongestants	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-77.3		-61.3
Expectorants	...	...	0	1	0	1	0	0		-88.7	-85.3
Upper respiratory combinations	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4			
Respiratory agents NTA	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	-65.7		
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	...	0	1	1	0	0			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-81.1		
Calcium channel blocking agents	2	1	1	1	0	1	...	1	-72.5		
Diuretics	1	1	0	1	...	0	0	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-59.1		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	22	20	17	24	20	20	21	15			
Alternative medicines	...	...	0	1	0	1	1	1	...		
Anti-infectives	9	8	8	7	5	4	3	2	-77.4		
Gastrointestinal agents	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	-57.1		
Hormones	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1			
Nutritional products	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	-56.3		
Topical agents	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1		101.5	
Drug unknown	5	4	4	7	8	9	9	7	39.7		
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	219	221	208	257	295	254	272	210	-4.4		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	397	407	384	473	550	465	499	391	-1.6		
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	35	36	35	37	37	37	41	34	-3.7	-7.7	-16.5

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase,
MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.7 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Denver by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	285	290	191	275	263	312	326	291			
Alcohol-in-combination	108	107	77	98	98	107	109	95			
Cocaine	84	75	53	69	73	87	83	69			
Heroin	31	30	22	30	31	40	41	40	26.6	0.1	-3.9
Marijuana	26	33	19	32	37	43	51	50	92.5	18.4	
Amphetamines	13	18	6	14	7	15	21	21	66.9	41.5	
Methamphetamine	9	11	7	19	8	6	7	5			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	1,531.2	129.3	-38.7
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		800.8	
LSD	6	9	4	5	4	5	4	2	-64.8	-59.5	-44.1
PCP	1	1	0	1	0	...	0	0		...	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2			77.5
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1		-81.5	-69.0
Inhalants	4	3	2	4	2	2	3	2			
Combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	264	249	192	207	192	204	204	193		-5.7	-5.4
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	98	96	75	85	78	88	79	77			-2.4
Antidepressants	28	28	24	28	22	26	21	22			6.5
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	12	10	10	12	9	9	8	8			3.2
Tricyclic antidepressants	12	13	10	10	9	9	6	6	-47.5	-35.0	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	5	6	4	6	5	7	6	7	57.6		12.5
Antipsychotics	12	10	8	8	7	7	6	7	-43.0		6.6
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	-98.1	-86.4	-83.4
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	13.9	13.6	15.4
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	54	54	40	47	46	53	50	47			-5.2
Barbiturates	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	41.8		
Benzodiazepines	39	38	26	32	32	40	35	33			-5.7
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	12	13	13	13	11	9	10	10		15.9	2.0
CNS stimulants	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	-72.0	-61.2	-54.6
CNS AGENTS	108	110	85	96	89	92	104	98		5.8	-6.2
Analgesics	88	90	69	75	72	78	87	83		5.7	-4.6
Antimigraine agents	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	25	22	18	24	27	33	38	41	64.6	25.0	9.2
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	19	20	15	16	14	11	14	11	-41.5		
Salicylates/combinations	16	14	10	9	8	9	9	7	-53.0		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	27	34	25	26	23	25	25	22			
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	

Table 12.2.7 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Denver by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1			
Anticonvulsants	8	9	9	11	10	8	9	7			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	-82.7		
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	...		...	...
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	7	7	5	7	7	5	7	7		37.9	
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	8	9	6	5	4	4	5	4	-45.2	15.4	
Antihistamines	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		54.7	
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	...	0	0	0	-74.1		-64.3
Decongestants	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	-61.2		54.5
Expectorants	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0		-75.4	-75.0
Upper respiratory combinations	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3		41.2	26.1
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	6	5	7	6	5	4	4	4			-8.5
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			66.4
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-61.2		-48.8
Diuretics	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	45	29	19	17	15	16	11	10	-78.1	-37.1	
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		227.5	
Anti-infectives	8	11	6	4	3	3	2	2	-70.2		
Gastrointestinal agents	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	-78.3	-69.8	-73.5
Hormones	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2		24.5	58.1
Nutritional products	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	-74.1		-60.6
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.8	145.7	7.0
Drug unknown	...	10	6	6	7	8	3	2		-70.2	
All other substances NTA	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1			38.7
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	328	302	221	278	259	302	306	281		-7.0	-8.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	550	538	383	482	455	517	529	484		-6.3	-8.5
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	28	30	29	28	27	33	33	30	8.5	-7.0	-6.6

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.8 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Detroit by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	523	581	660	552	569	512	558	635		24.0	
Alcohol-in-combination	183	203	218	187	187	167	193	219		31.3	
Cocaine	203	212	250	192	202	178	179	186			
Heroin	53	58	76	72	67	61	76	93	75.9	51.3	22.7
Marijuana	72	94	101	89	101	95	99	121			
Amphetamines	7	7	11	9	8	4	...	11			
Methamphetamine	0	0	1	...	0	...	...	...			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	0	0	...	0	1	1	3	...	187.9	
Ketamine	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			...
LSD	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	-85.1	-75.3	-54.8
PCP	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	...	0	...	...	0	1	1	1	...		
Inhalants	1	1	1	...	1	1	0	0	-65.2	-77.6	
Combinations NTA	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	252	247	273	218	194	188	188	259			37.8
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	99	102	119	101	92	83	85	124			46.5
Antidepressants	15	20	29	23	22	22	23	34	131.9		50.1
MAO inhibitors	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	6	8	10	8	7	7	7	11	89.9		44.0
Tricyclic antidepressants	6	9	15	12	10	10	12	16			41.6
Miscellaneous antidepressants	3	2	4	4	5	5	4	7	148.8		89.1
Antipsychotics	8	9	8	8	5	5	4	8		58.9	94.5
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	-78.9		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	8	107.5	88.9	105.1
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	74	72	79	69	63	54	57	81			42.1
Barbiturates	15	14	14	11	12	9	13	16			25.8
Benzodiazepines	52	51	57	50	47	41	39	57			45.9
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	7	7	8	7	5	4	5	8		80.9	52.2
CNS stimulants	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	-55.6		
CNS AGENTS	90	107	121	90	81	81	86	114		39.9	33.0
Analgesics	79	93	104	76	68	70	73	96			31.1
Antimigraine agents	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	46	58	66	49	46	50	56	69			21.5
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	9	11	11	10	8	6	6	9		51.1	46.1
Salicylates/combinations	7	7	7	5	3	4	3	4			
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	16	17	18	12	11	10	8	14			86.9
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...			

Table 12.2.8 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Detroit by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1			141.1
Anticonvulsants	3	5	8	6	6	5	6	9	191.4	76.2	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0		...	...
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-75.9		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Muscle relaxants	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	7			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	6	4	5	3	2	2	3	6		150.5	139.0
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	-66.2		453.8
Decongestants	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1			...
Expectorants	...	...	0	...	0	1	...	0	...		...
Upper respiratory combinations	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3		472.6	142.6
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...			...
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	5	5	5	5	4	2	2	5		101.1	106.6
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1			228.2
Diuretics	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	1		1,179.4	
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		126.7	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	52	29	24	19	15	19	13	10	-80.7	-48.2	-20.6
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	1			
Anti-infectives	5	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	-80.0	-46.3	
Gastrointestinal agents	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1			
Hormones	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-64.9		40.7
Topical agents	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0		280.4	
Drug unknown	40	19	15	10	8	14	8	5	-87.8	-65.0	-40.5
All other substances NTA	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-75.5		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	432	451	498	417	409	374	388	463			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	775	828	933	770	763	700	746	893			
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	35	37	37	34	34	34	34	38	8.2	10.9	13.3

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.9 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Los Angeles by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	230	230	239	203	238	309	381	395	72.0		
Alcohol-in-combination	69	68	68	56	72	96	127	127			
Cocaine	62	61	69	56	68	79	105	117	87.5	47.5	
Heroin	36	37	40	30	31	34	37	34			-8.1
Marijuana	20	21	26	25	40	64	67	67	228.8		
Amphetamines	7	7	8	9	6	10	12	15	117.9	45.3	
Methamphetamine	17	16	15	15	9	11	16	18		66.4	11.9
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	864.0	172.5	-18.6
Ketamine	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	1,230.6		
LSD	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2			-18.2
PCP	14	15	9	8	7	9	9	12			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	172.4		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...			
GHB	0	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	192.2		-43.5
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		...	...
Combinations NTA	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		249.3	
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	179	177	186	152	114	124	138	127			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	68	67	72	63	43	48	51	43			-16.0
Antidepressants	13	12	14	13	10	10	12	9			-18.8
MAO inhibitors	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	5			
Tricyclic antidepressants	6	5	6	5	3	3	4	2	-71.2	-40.2	-49.8
Miscellaneous antidepressants	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3			
Antipsychotics	...	...	16	12	4	4	5	3			-26.7
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	0		-52.7	-46.4
Psychotherapeutic combinations	1	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	1	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	...	...	...	7	2	3	4	3			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	39	40	40	37	29	33	35	30			
Barbiturates	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	4			
Benzodiazepines	28	27	29	26	22	24	24	21			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	8	9	9	7	5	7	6	5	-40.9	-27.0	
CNS stimulants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
CNS AGENTS	71	73	76	60	46	50	56	53			
Analgesics	58	58	60	45	39	43	49	47			
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			...
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	20	18	22	17	17	20	23	25		21.8	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	9	8	8	6	5	4	6	5	-42.6	20.7	
Salicylates/combinations	9	13	10	6	4	5	5	3	-63.0		-32.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	19	19	19	17	13	13	14	13	-33.6		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.9 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Los Angeles by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	-68.3	-62.1	
Anticonvulsants	5	5	6	5	4	3	3	2			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Antiparkinson agents	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0			
General anesthetics	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	71.0		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	-68.0		
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...		
Decongestants	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-89.1		
Expectorants	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-62.1		
Respiratory agents NTA	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	4	4	3	4	1	2	2	1	-75.9	-42.9	-38.1
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-76.2		
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-57.0		
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
Diuretics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-75.4	-68.2	
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	-74.6		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	30	28	31	22	20	22	27	28			
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Anti-infectives	5	5	5	4	2	1	2	1	-73.6		
Gastrointestinal agents	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-63.7		
Hormones	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		67.5	
Nutritional products	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	-86.9	-52.6	
Topical agents	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Drug unknown	18	16	19	13	15	18	23	24			
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-56.6		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	237	235	245	205	202	242	291	288		19.1	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	408	407	425	355	352	433	519	522	27.9	20.7	
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	29	27	28	27	25	27	30	28		5.4	-5.0

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.10 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Miami by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	298	340	345	374	410	476	571	596	100.0	25.3	
Alcohol-in-combination	84	92	91	104	112	138	162	178	111.8	29.1	9.7
Cocaine	152	168	168	174	187	210	225	225	48.1		
Heroin	14	18	21	32	40	48	74	81	466.3	68.7	8.4
Marijuana	39	53	55	55	59	67	91	94	137.6	39.8	
Amphetamines	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	3			
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	196.0	178.5	70.0
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	9	7,968.0	189.5	65.5
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-62.9	88.9
LSD	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-34.8		
PCP	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	31.5		
GHB	0	0	...	0	1	2	2	2			-32.2
Inhalants	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	-84.1	-83.9	-74.8
Combinations NTA	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	31.5	39.2	-52.8
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	225	210	190	173	157	158	192	175	-22.3	10.2	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	83	79	78	73	68	68	82	82	-1.5	20.4	
Antidepressants	16	13	13	14	11	12	13	13			
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
SSRI antidepressants	6	5	6	7	6	6	7	8	27.9	25.1	
Tricyclic antidepressants	9	7	5	4	2	4	3	2	-72.8	-37.3	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	277.8		20.2
Antipsychotics	11	8	7	8	5	5	7	6	-41.7	30.2	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	6	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	-85.0		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	-70.8		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	5	21.9	30.7	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	56	57	57	51	52	51	62	63	12.2	23.4	
Barbiturates	3	3	2	3	4	...	4	3			
Benzodiazepines	39	41	42	38	40	39	49	52	34.7	33.1	
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	15	13	13	10	7	8	9	8	-47.8		
CNS stimulants	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	-67.1		-43.3
CNS AGENTS	63	62	57	49	44	45	55	51		14.3	
Analgesics	53	54	48	43	40	38	49	45		18.4	
Antimigraine agents	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1,411.2
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	9	11	11	11	14	14	19	21	122.8	48.1	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	12	11	8	9	7	6	7	7	-43.6	19.4	
Salicylates/combinations	9	9	11	6	4	5	6	3	-62.9		-42.3
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	22	23	18	17	14	13	17	13	-41.8		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0

Table 12.2.10 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Miami by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-61.0		
Anticonvulsants	3	3	4	2	2	4	4	3	10.0		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-89.0	-69.1	
Antiparkinson agents	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	-73.7		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	4	5	2	2	2	1	2	3	-40.0	78.8	58.4
Antihistamines	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	...			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-87.0		277.8
Decongestants	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-82.5		
Expectorants	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-40.5		79.5
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	-51.3		-44.0
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-62.4	-69.1	
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	0	1	1	...	0	0	1	0			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	-71.9	-56.3	
Diuretics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	71	50	50	46	40	41	51	37	-47.9		-27.0
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-38.1	
Anti-infectives	6	6	5	4	3	2	3	2	-61.1		
Gastrointestinal agents	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2			
Hormones	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-55.0	42.8	
Nutritional products	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1			104.6
Topical agents	0	0	1	...	0	...	1	1	174.0	...	114.7
Drug unknown	57	47	38	37	32	34	42	29	-49.3		-32.3
All other substances NTA	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	-66.7		-64.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	326	351	339	335	339	372	439	430	31.9	15.7	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	523	550	535	547	567	634	763	771	47.4	21.5	
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	35	34	34	36	37	37	38	37	7.0	0.6	-2.3

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.11 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Minneapolis by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	119	119	139	155	134	155	177	219	84.6	41.7	23.8
Alcohol-in-combination	63	62	69	72	63	70	73	86	37.6	22.6	17.4
Cocaine	25	20	29	31	33	34	35	43	72.0	24.8	22.7
Heroin	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	13	354.9	70.8	38.4
Marijuana	18	20	23	26	21	26	33	46	155.4	76.5	39.6
Amphetamines	1	2	2	3	2	4	8	9	499.1	105.7	
Methamphetamine	3	4	5	9	5	5	6	12	392.7	163.5	95.9
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	...	0	...	0	1	3	3	3,268.2	342.5	
Ketamine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		175.8	180.2
LSD	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	-81.3	-72.7	-69.4
PCP	0	...	0	1	0	1	1	1	162.5		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	...		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	5,849.0	89.5	
Inhalants	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1			
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	251	244	254	244	207	220	238	254		15.6	6.5
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	101	102	108	98	83	85	94	108		25.7	14.3
Antidepressants	43	45	52	46	35	39	43	47		19.6	9.9
MAO inhibitors	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	19	19	22	20	15	15	19	19		29.6	
Tricyclic antidepressants	14	13	13	12	7	8	6	8			
Miscellaneous antidepressants	9	13	16	14	14	16	18	20	111.5	22.7	10.8
Antipsychotics	11	9	9	8	6	7	9	9		21.9	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	-90.1		-65.3
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5	5	5	5	4	6	8	8	71.7	28.7	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	42	43	42	39	37	36	39	47	11.6	33.4	22.0
Barbiturates	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	131.2		431.6
Benzodiazepines	21	24	22	21	21	19	24	27	27.7	43.1	12.6
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	20	18	18	16	15	15	14	17			22.5
CNS stimulants	5	5	6	5	4	3	3	4			35.0
CNS AGENTS	110	101	106	109	95	101	110	113		11.1	2.3
Analgesics	96	88	91	97	84	90	99	98		8.2	
Antimigraine agents	0	0	...	1	1	0	1	0			-57.5
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		2,658.4	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	18	20	20	22	24	25	27	37	104.8	49.0	34.0
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	22	22	20	24	20	20	21	19			
Salicylates/combinations	19	15	14	14	10	12	12	5	-76.7	-60.9	-63.1
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	37	31	37	36	29	33	37	36		6.9	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.11 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Minneapolis by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	...	2	...	2	1	0	0	0			
Anticonvulsants	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	7		22.8	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	...	...	1	0	0	...	...			
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-54.2		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	7	74.0	46.3	76.2
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	10	10	9	9	7	7	8	10		45.1	33.7
Antihistamines	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	125.8	93.6	187.4
Bronchodilators	1	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	-94.0		
Decongestants	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1			
Expectorants	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	1			
Upper respiratory combinations	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4		47.9	
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	162.5		
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	9	8	9	9	6	7	7	7			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	...	1	...	1	1	0	1	...			...
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Diuretics	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	5	5	6	5	2	4	4	3			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	22	23	22	18	17	19	20	17			
Alternative medicines	0	...	0	0	1	1	1	1	1,212.3		
Anti-infectives	9	9	7	6	4	5	4	3	-60.7		
Gastrointestinal agents	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	2			
Hormones	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	-46.5		
Nutritional products	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-44.3		30.7
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	2	1,066.5	...	
Drug unknown	5	4	5	4	...	6	7	6			
All other substances NTA	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1			-66.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	192	188	208	211	183	194	214	251	30.7	29.1	17.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	370	363	393	399	342	374	416	473	27.9	26.4	13.8
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	28	30	30	29	28	29	31	31	8.7	4.3	0.5

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.12 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for New Orleans by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	500	541	556	530	523	499	511	366	-26.8	-26.7	-28.4
Alcohol-in-combination	228	241	209	166	160	158	158	102	-55.1	-35.1	-35.1
Cocaine	164	174	202	199	199	176	162	123	-24.6	-30.0	-23.8
Heroin	17	23	26	36	42	53	80	46	177.0	-14.0	-42.2
Marijuana	77	88	106	113	99	86	87	71			-18.4
Amphetamines	2	1	2	4	5	3	8	10			
Methamphetamine	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	...			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	1	...	1	1	3	4	4	3	182.9	-29.8	
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-76.6	-46.4
LSD	2	5	3	5	6	6	3	2		-75.0	-44.9
PCP	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	-89.2	-47.3	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	1	2	3	6	6	6			
Inhalants	0	...	1	...	1	...	0	0	-100.0		
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	322	416	383	288	280	235	233	245			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	130	146	142	114	109	92	98	108			
Antidepressants	27	34	25	9	20	18	16	18	-33.4		
MAO inhibitors	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	8	15	11	6	7	6	7	5	-41.2		-38.3
Tricyclic antidepressants	15	14	10	11	9	6	4	10			125.9
Miscellaneous antidepressants	4	5	5	2	5	5	4	3		-41.6	-27.2
Antipsychotics	24	22	18	7	6	4	5	2	-90.6	-48.3	-56.5
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	9	9	5	3	2	1	1	1	-94.5		-54.1
Psychotherapeutic combinations	1	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	1	1	1	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	13	13	12	5	3	3	4	2	-85.9	-47.3	-54.1
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	78	85	92	83	78	67	71	87			
Barbiturates	9	9	13	11	10	8	9	15			
Benzodiazepines	49	57	60	58	59	53	53	67			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	19	20	19	14	9	6	9	6	-69.7		-31.7
CNS stimulants	2	4	6	4	6	2	5	...	...	...	...
CNS AGENTS	114	138	139	111	108	96	99	114			
Analgesics	76	95	103	93	87	77	80	90			
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	35	41	47	44	47	49	55	74	112.3		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	15	16	16	12	9	6	5	5	-70.5		
Salicylates/combinations	8	11	11	11	10	8	5	2	-74.2	-75.0	-58.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	18	27	29	25	20	14	15	9	-51.8	-40.7	-44.2
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			

Table 12.2.12 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for New Orleans by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	...	0	1	0	0	-75.0	-78.9	-64.3
Anticonvulsants	21	21	16	4	4	3	4	1	-94.6	-67.4	-70.4
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	1			542.6
Antiparkinson agents	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	-92.3		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	10	15	15	11	15	14	13	21			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	10	11	7	4	6	5	4	2	-83.9	-69.2	-54.8
Antihistamines	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...		
Bronchodilators	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	-97.0	-64.9	
Decongestants	1	1	0	...	1	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Expectorants	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Upper respiratory combinations	3	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	-66.7	-71.5	
Respiratory agents NTA	1	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	18	23	17	4	3	5	2	...	...	...	...
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	3	3	3	1	1	...	0	...	...		
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	...	...	...	
Calcium channel blocking agents	5	6	5	1	0	1	0	...	...		
Diuretics	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cardiovascular agents NTA	5	6	5	1	1	3	0	...	...	...	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	49	98	78	54	54	37	31	21	-57.7	-43.8	-32.3
Alternative medicines	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
Anti-infectives	10	10	7	5	4	2	1	1	-88.3		
Gastrointestinal agents	4	10	5	1	1	1	0	0	-96.0	-82.4	
Hormones	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	0	-94.7	-75.7	
Nutritional products	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	-84.9		
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Drug unknown	23	53	54	43	46	30	26	18		-41.2	-31.1
All other substances NTA	4	7	4	2	1	1	2	0	-88.1		-73.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	412	505	497	438	423	367	378	324	-21.4		-14.4
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	821	957	939	818	803	734	743	611	-25.7	-16.8	-17.8
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	49	49	51	48	47	48	49	51	3.8	5.8	3.6

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.13 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for New York by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	590	593	646	590	563	479	487	484			
Alcohol-in-combination	154	167	196	177	169	146	145	141			
Cocaine	251	243	264	244	233	175	166	166	-33.8		
Heroin	139	132	136	115	110	110	128	127			
Marijuana	32	37	44	46	44	41	41	42			
Amphetamines	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	...	0	0	0	2	2	2	2,256.5		
Ketamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
LSD	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-60.4		
PCP	11	9	3	3	3	3	3	2	-77.1		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-86.0		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
GHB	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Combinations NTA	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	0			-79.4
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	208	179	155	138	134	119	125	139	-33.0		
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	37	33	38	40	35	35	37	39			
Antidepressants	9	7	8	10	8	7	7	7			
MAO inhibitors	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4			
Tricyclic antidepressants	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	-67.1		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	138.6		-16.6
Antipsychotics	6	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	-61.2	-37.3	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	-93.0	-72.6	-44.2
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	22	22	26	26	23	25	27	30			
Barbiturates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Benzodiazepines	16	15	18	19	17	18	20	23	45.9		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5			
CNS stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-74.2		-57.6
CNS AGENTS	49	52	54	49	49	45	49	62		36.4	25.9
Analgesics	43	48	51	46	46	41	46	58	33.5	39.7	25.1
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			188.3
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	26	34	32	30	30	28	30	41	58.2	47.6	37.8
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4			
Salicylates/combinations	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2			
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	10	8	11	9	9	8	10	10			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.13 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for New York by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	243.7		
Anticonvulsants	...	3	2	2	2	3	2	3			43.6
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...			
Antiparkinson agents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Muscle relaxants	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-59.8		
Antihistamines	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Bronchodilators	1	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	-89.7		
Decongestants	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-89.7		-82.8
Expectorants	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			...
Upper respiratory combinations	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-60.2		
Respiratory agents NTA	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-61.6		
Diuretics	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	116	89	59	46	48	37	37	36	-69.1		
Alternative medicines	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0			
Anti-infectives	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	-69.5		
Gastrointestinal agents	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Hormones	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-71.6		
Topical agents	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	2,777.1	406.2	...
Drug unknown	109	84	55	42	44	33	34	33	-70.0		
All other substances NTA	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	536	504	494	448	431	362	370	387	-27.9		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	798	771	801	728	697	598	612	623			
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	42	39	44	41	41	40	43	45	7.5	10.8	4.8

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.14 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Newark by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	738	879	824	646	681	600	537	534		-11.0	-0.7
Alcohol-in-combination	187	233	225	167	157	131	115	117		-10.9	
Cocaine	246	268	253	201	208	172	147	152		-11.4	
Heroin	262	327	307	246	282	260	238	215		-17.4	-9.6
Marijuana	37	43	36	28	30	29	29	37		27.7	
Amphetamines	1	1	0	1	1	2	...	...			
Methamphetamine	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0			-100.0
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	...	...	...	...	2	1	3			149.7
Ketamine	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	1			
LSD	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-69.0		
PCP	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	104.5	145.4	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	0	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Inhalants	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Combinations NTA	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	225	232	202	201	163	169	169	194			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	73	76	76	64	65	70	72	89			
Antidepressants	15	18	18	14	14	16	17	20			
MAO inhibitors	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	7	9	10	7	7	8	7	7			
Tricyclic antidepressants	7	7	5	4	3	4	5	9		102.3	91.4
Miscellaneous antidepressants	2	2	4	3	4	4	5	4	132.9		-18.2
Antipsychotics	10	8	8	6	5	5	5	7			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	-82.5		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	1	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Thioxanthenes	1	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	6	53.5	35.8	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	47	48	49	43	46	47	49	62			
Barbiturates	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	5			
Benzodiazepines	32	35	35	28	34	36	38	49	53.3	38.0	29.2
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	12	11	12	12	10	8	8	8	-34.1		
CNS stimulants	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	0		-79.0	-73.2
CNS AGENTS	67	73	63	56	59	59	58	71			
Analgesics	61	65	56	50	53	53	52	64			
Antimigraine agents	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			...
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	25	25	19	21	26	29	31	43	70.3	49.2	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	11	14	12	10	9	8	6	6	-48.5	-33.3	
Salicylates/combinations	6	6	5	3	4	3	3	2	-74.5	-48.3	-44.5
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	18	19	20	15	15	13	12	13	-28.4		
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.14 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Newark by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	...	1	0	0	1	0	1			
Anticonvulsants	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	119.1		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0			
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-68.4		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2		52.5	82.6
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	6	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	-49.3		-36.3
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	...	1	0	...	...	...	
Decongestants	1	0	...	1	0	...	0	...	...		
Expectorants	1	0	...	...	...	0	1	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2			-34.9
Respiratory agents NTA	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	3	6	4	3	3	1	2	3		123.5	
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	...	1	1	...	0	...	...	0			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1			
Diuretics	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1		268.1	
OTHER SUBSTANCES	76	72	54	73	33	35	33	29	-62.4	-17.6	-12.3
Alternative medicines	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
Anti-infectives	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	2	-63.4		
Gastrointestinal agents	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	-76.6	-55.7	-64.3
Hormones	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1		303.1	251.6
Nutritional products	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		241.8	247.8
Topical agents	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	2	...		
Drug unknown	66	62	44	67	28	31	28	22	-66.7	-28.7	-21.1
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-80.1	-64.9	-73.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	547	626	564	500	497	457	419	417		-8.6	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	962	1,111	1,025	846	844	769	706	728			
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	40	40	39	37	39	40	41	45	12.7	12.5	7.7

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.15 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Philadelphia by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	441	536	549	602	666	675	617	736	67.1		
Alcohol-in-combination	137	150	147	160	181	184	171	205	50.0		
Cocaine	187	208	224	239	275	260	216	252			
Heroin	53	84	83	79	73	85	96	119	126.3		
Marijuana	46	67	74	97	112	114	101	122	165.2		
Amphetamines	3	5	6	9	8	9	10	9	181.5		
Methamphetamine	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	...	0	0	1	2	3	5	...	142.4	55.6
Ketamine	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...			
LSD	2	5	3	2	2	3	2	2			
PCP	10	13	8	10	12	12	12	17	83.3	43.8	40.5
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		-45.9	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	...	...	1	2	2			
Inhalants	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			127.0
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	259	271	288	312	297	279	295	334			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	120	132	146	160	156	147	149	172	43.6		
Antidepressants	22	22	27	29	29	28	33	42			
MAO inhibitors	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	11	11	13	14	14	15	18	24			
Tricyclic antidepressants	8	7	8	7	6	4	4	4	-50.1		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	3	4	6	7	8	8	11	14	352.6		
Antipsychotics	15	13	15	10	10	11	9	13			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	5	6	4	2	2	1	1	-79.5		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Thioxanthenes	1	1	1	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	8	7	8	6	8	9	8	12			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	81	94	99	119	116	106	106	116	43.7		
Barbiturates	8	11	12	17	15	13	10	9		-31.1	
Benzodiazepines	56	69	71	90	88	82	84	95	63.3		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	15	14	15	12	12	11	11	13			
CNS stimulants	2	3	5	2	1	1	1	2			
CNS AGENTS	88	90	98	112	104	96	108	120	37.0		
Analgesics	73	77	82	96	88	81	90	103	40.8		
Antimigraine agents	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	27	31	33	48	49	47	55	67	147.7		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	14	15	13	14	11	9	12	12			
Salicylates/combinations	9	8	9	9	6	4	5	3	-65.7		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	23	23	27	25	22	20	17	19			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	0			

Table 12.2.15 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Philadelphia by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Anticonvulsants	6	5	8	9	10	9	12	10			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...			
Antiparkinson agents	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	-64.1		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	10	7	7	7	5	5	5	7			41.9
Antihistamines	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2			
Bronchodilators	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-84.8		
Decongestants	2	1	1	1	1	...	0	1	-58.6		
Expectorants	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Upper respiratory combinations	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3			
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0			
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	5	6	5	5	5	4	5	7			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	0	0	1	0	...	1	2			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Calcium channel blocking agents	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Diuretics	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2			81.2
OTHER SUBSTANCES	36	36	32	29	27	29	28	28			
Alternative medicines	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0			...
Anti-infectives	6	7	6	5	3	3	3	2	-68.2		
Gastrointestinal agents	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3			
Hormones	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	1	0	...	0	1			
Topical agents	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	195.2	568.0	...
Drug unknown	21	21	17	16	16	18	18	16			
All other substances NTA	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	2			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	391	448	467	496	526	510	481	573	46.4		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	700	807	837	915	962	954	912	1,071	53.0		
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	36	36	36	35	36	36	36	39	10.0	9.9	10.0

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.16 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Phoenix by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	270	314	319	337	305	332	363	288	7.0	-13.2	
Alcohol-in-combination	102	139	130	125	106	93	110	92	-9.7	-0.7	-16.1
Cocaine	54	59	69	66	73	91	85	62	14.0		
Heroin	24	25	32	41	43	41	40	27	13.2		
Marijuana	23	24	31	37	36	50	51	45	95.8	-9.6	
Amphetamines	21	23	15	20	18	25	32	31	51.9	23.9	-1.2
Methamphetamine	41	39	36	40	22	17	29	21		28.2	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	0	...	0	0	1	4	3	...	247.5	
Ketamine	0	0	0	...	...	0	1	0			-79.0
LSD	2	3	2	4	5	8	6	2		-71.2	-66.2
PCP	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	162.2	13.2	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	114.9	-74.5	-65.3
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Inhalants	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	-86.9		
Combinations NTA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	315	352	307	290	296	349	373	337	7.0	-3.5	-9.7
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	134	161	152	138	132	140	145	131	-2.2	-6.1	-9.3
Antidepressants	35	46	41	45	37	44	49	42	19.6	-4.5	-14.2
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
SSRI antidepressants	10	12	13	16	13	16	17	18	78.4	14.5	3.0
Tricyclic antidepressants	17	25	21	20	14	11	12	9	-46.3		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	8	8	7	10	10	17	20	15	90.4	-11.5	
Antipsychotics	17	19	20	16	16	13	14	15	-10.7	11.1	7.4
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	-66.0		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Thioxanthenes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	11	15	16	13	12	11	12	13	18.0	24.8	12.8
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	79	93	83	72	77	81	80	73	-7.7	-9.5	-8.3
Barbiturates	5	6	7	7	7	5	6	6	0.9	8.2	
Benzodiazepines	53	66	60	51	56	61	58	52	-0.8	-14.8	-10.2
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	21	20	17	14	14	14	15	15		7.5	-1.9
CNS stimulants	4	3	7	5	2	2	3	2			
CNS AGENTS	125	127	112	109	120	151	164	145	15.8	-4.2	-11.4
Analgesics	98	87	79	81	92	123	134	116	18.4	-5.5	-13.7
Antimigraine agents	0	...	0	...	0	0	1	0			-63.2
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		262.0	175.9
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	25	24	26	32	41	69	63	64	154.4	-7.8	1.4
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	17	17	13	14	14	14	18	18	2.9	30.5	-1.7
Salicylates/combinations	20	12	11	9	10	10	16	5	-74.1	-50.7	-68.1
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	35	33	30	25	27	29	36	28		-2.0	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.16 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Phoenix by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	-59.7		
Anticonvulsants	5	7	8	9	10	12	12	11	152.7	-1.4	-3.0
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-58.7		
Antiparkinson agents	2	7	6	3	2	1	1	1		13.8	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	18	24	17	13	14	14	15	15		11.4	-0.5
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	7	8	5	6	7	7	9	12	68.6	80.0	45.1
Antihistamines	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	259.7	239.5	144.0
Bronchodilators	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	-55.6		83.9
Decongestants	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			71.6
Expectorants	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	3	2	2	4	4	5	5	93.6	48.7	
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60.5	280.1	286.2
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	5	6	5	5	6	8	8	9	83.6	16.5	10.1
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	42.1		26.7
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	37.5	7.7	
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Diuretics	0	1	...	0	1	1	1	...			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	202.0	62.5	19.8
OTHER SUBSTANCES	43	51	32	31	32	43	48	39			
Alternative medicines	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	261.0		
Anti-infectives	9	7	4	5	5	5	4	4	-49.3		5.3
Gastrointestinal agents	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3			23.2
Hormones	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	5	134.4	35.7	53.3
Nutritional products	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1			
Topical agents	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	2		652.9	3,725.3
Drug unknown	25	36	22	18	19	26	34	21			
All other substances NTA	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	348	400	372	363	346	402	433	354	1.9	-12.0	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	584	667	626	627	602	681	737	625	7.0	-8.2	-15.1
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	33	35	37	34	35	37	41	33	0.8	-11.4	-19.7

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.17 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for St. Louis by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	266	235	237	220	268	304	338	452			
Alcohol-in-combination	94	87	86	81	88	85	102	138			
Cocaine	102	80	80	64	87	97	98	134			
Heroin	17	16	21	19	26	35	44	57	231.1		
Marijuana	39	37	40	47	56	68	72	101	155.5		
Amphetamines	2	3	3	4	4	8	5	7	347.5		
Methamphetamine	2	3	2	3	3	4	7	5	123.6		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	...	0	...	1	2	2			
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
LSD	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	2			
PCP	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	5		343.1	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	...	0	1	...	0	0	...			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		...	...
Inhalants	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1			
Combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	218	215	236	218	182	183	207	243		33.1	
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	106	108	120	111	95	93	103	119		27.9	
Antidepressants	33	37	42	36	30	28	31	35		28.2	
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
SSRI antidepressants	15	18	24	18	14	12	14	16		33.6	
Tricyclic antidepressants	13	12	9	8	7	6	5	6	-56.1		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	5	7	8	9	9	10	12	14	193.7	38.0	
Antipsychotics	11	11	12	8	8	7	10	12		71.9	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	-83.3		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Thioxanthenes	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5	6	7	5	6	6	9	11	124.2	94.7	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	60	58	64	65	55	56	60	71			
Barbiturates	2	2	4	4	3	4	2	4			
Benzodiazepines	44	44	49	48	43	43	46	55			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	14	12	11	12	9	9	12	12		26.9	
CNS stimulants	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	-52.4	-49.7	
CNS AGENTS	79	73	83	80	64	69	83	100	26.6	45.0	
Analgesics	67	63	72	69	55	60	71	85	27.1	42.2	
Antimigraine agents	0	0	1	1	...	0	1	1			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	18	17	19	26	23	28	34	48	166.7	75.0	43.2
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	16	16	17	13	10	9	11	12		29.6	
Salicylates/combinations	11	9	9	7	5	4	6	4	-58.7		-29.9
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	22	20	26	23	18	18	18	19			
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.17 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for St. Louis by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	1	1	...	0	0	-76.9		
Anticonvulsants	3	5	4	5	4	5	6	7	95.8	38.4	
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	1	0	0	...	1	1			
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	7		109.4	56.2
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	8	7	6	5	4	5	7	5			
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bronchodilators	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-75.2		
Decongestants	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	0	-78.0	-63.0	
Expectorants	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...			
Upper respiratory combinations	4	4	2	3	2	3	4	3			
Respiratory agents NTA	...	1	...	0	...	...	0	0		...	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	5	6	7	5	4	4	4	4			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	...			
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	105.4		105.8
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	-76.7	-55.9	
Diuretics	0	...	1	0	1	0	1	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2			
OTHER SUBSTANCES	20	20	21	17	15	12	11	15			30.9
Alternative medicines	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	1	...		
Anti-infectives	7	6	6	5	4	3	2	2	-63.2		
Gastrointestinal agents	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	-51.7		
Hormones	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Topical agents	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	1	693.3	570.2	209.7
Drug unknown	5	6	6	6	3	3	4	5			
All other substances NTA	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	265	246	266	241	240	264	283	358			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	484	450	474	436	450	486	545	696			
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	40	38	38	36	34	36	38	39	-2.3	7.9	4.7

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.18 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for San Diego by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	204	194	241	279	280	275	266	243	19.2	-11.5	-8.6
Alcohol-in-combination	60	61	76	76	79	75	66	66			
Cocaine	29	28	39	36	41	44	41	32		-27.1	-21.4
Heroin	30	29	41	39	41	44	42	29		-34.2	-31.0
Marijuana	22	21	27	41	47	38	39	44	97.1	14.5	12.4
Amphetamines	17	18	21	37	32	38	37	37	125.4		
Methamphetamine	40	30	28	41	30	24	31	27		10.0	
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	669.9	98.6	
Ketamine	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-26.5	-19.2
LSD	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	-57.3	-67.7	-55.5
PCP	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-64.9	-56.6	-64.1
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		-39.4
GHB	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1,631.8	-29.3	
Inhalants	1	0	...	1	1	0	0	0	-81.8	-76.1	-51.5
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	173.4		24.7
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	174	159	194	223	231	225	210	224	29.0		6.7
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	78	72	94	106	111	108	97	103	32.5		6.1
Antidepressants	22	20	27	30	31	28	25	28	25.9		8.2
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
SSRI antidepressants	7	5	9	11	12	10	9	10	42.4		5.4
Tricyclic antidepressants	10	8	10	12	9	8	7	9			35.2
Miscellaneous antidepressants	5	6	7	7	10	10	9	9	68.6		
Antipsychotics	12	9	11	10	11	12	9	8	-30.0	-32.5	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	7	5	6	4	5	3	2	2	-74.8	-41.1	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-87.0		
Thioxanthenes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-83.9		191.0
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	4	4	5	5	6	9	7	6	65.9	-30.6	
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	43	42	54	65	68	66	62	67	55.9		7.3
Barbiturates	3	3	5	7	7	5	6	6	97.0	8.8	
Benzodiazepines	29	29	39	47	50	52	49	52	78.2		6.3
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	10	10	10	11	11	9	7	9			21.4
CNS stimulants	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-52.9	-48.8	-41.8
CNS AGENTS	67	65	76	87	92	92	93	101	50.3	9.3	8.3
Analgesics	54	54	62	71	75	76	78	84	55.8	10.2	7.6
Antimigraine agents	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	-54.4	-46.9	-59.6
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			94.0
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	17	20	26	30	37	42	41	52	198.6	23.2	24.9
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	9	9	10	14	11	9	11	9	8.6		-14.9
Salicylates/combinations	9	7	7	8	7	6	6	4	-52.3	-26.6	-34.7
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	19	17	18	20	19	19	19	19			
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.18 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for San Diego by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	-58.6	-40.3	-35.3
Anticonvulsants	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	36.3		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-67.8	-47.9	
Antiparkinson agents	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-76.3	-57.2	
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	101.4	19.8	20.3
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4			
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	-80.8		
Decongestants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264.6		
Upper respiratory combinations	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2		20.8	
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-68.2	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	4	3	3	5	5	4	2	4		18.8	73.0
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	51.9	-37.7	
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-48.4		
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			83.2
Diuretics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	92.4	807.2	360.7
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	69.3	49.0	89.1
OTHER SUBSTANCES	20	14	16	21	18	17	13	11	-41.5	-31.6	-11.3
Alternative medicines	0	...	0	0	0	1	0	0		-84.1	-67.7
Anti-infectives	5	4	5	6	4	3	2	1	-67.6	-50.2	-39.2
Gastrointestinal agents	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	-61.5	-55.7	-19.9
Hormones	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		47.6	
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173.4	1,045.9	482.0
Drug unknown	9	5	6	8	7	8	6	6		-25.2	
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-54.4	-50.3	-45.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	220	201	248	286	293	292	290	276	25.8		-4.8
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	378	353	436	502	511	500	476	467	23.7		
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	23	22	25	25	26	27	26	25	9.6		-5.3

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.19 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for San Francisco by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	816	682	619	552	456	516	530	638	-21.8	23.6	20.4
Alcohol-in-combination	193	167	139	123	100	106	110	137	-28.8	29.4	24.4
Cocaine	211	166	148	126	116	120	126	158	-25.3	31.3	25.8
Heroin	239	202	201	173	148	190	168	178	-25.8		
Marijuana	33	33	27	25	25	29	38	45	36.7	53.7	16.9
Amphetamines	28	21	15	17	11	16	23	50	76.3	216.9	120.6
Methamphetamine	85	72	60	64	39	34	36	39	-54.4		
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	10	361.3	231.1	47.9
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	968.2	181.6	
LSD	10	8	7	5	3	3	4	3	-69.8	-14.4	-28.5
PCP	9	6	10	8	4	4	4	5	-43.7	25.5	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	126.6	186.7	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GHB	1	1	5	5	6	9	9	10	1,294.9	17.2	
Inhalants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	142.8		
Combinations NTA	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	-71.5		-29.2
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	373	325	293	304	330	273	214	236	-36.7	-13.5	10.5
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	135	118	103	94	78	85	80	101	-25.4	18.4	26.4
Antidepressants	27	25	23	20	18	22	17	21	-23.8		20.2
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
SSRI antidepressants	9	10	8	8	7	9	6	8			26.6
Tricyclic antidepressants	13	9	7	6	6	6	3	4	-73.5	-41.5	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	5	6	8	7	5	7	8	9	106.7	33.8	19.3
Antipsychotics	20	18	12	10	8	9	7	9	-54.7		29.0
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	10	8	7	5	3	3	2	1	-85.1	-43.9	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	2	1	1	1	0	...	0	0	-96.3		-65.3
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	9	8	5	5	5	6	5	8		27.7	41.5
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	85	74	67	62	51	53	54	70	-18.1	32.5	28.9
Barbiturates	6	5	4	4	3	3	5	7		145.3	53.5
Benzodiazepines	56	51	47	46	39	41	41	52		27.0	29.3
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	23	19	16	12	9	8	9	10	-56.3	20.0	
CNS stimulants	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	-64.0	-46.1	
CNS AGENTS	97	86	87	75	72	75	85	101		34.8	19.1
Analgesics	79	70	69	61	60	61	73	86		40.4	18.0
Antimigraine agents	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-75.7	104.8	
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	36	34	33	35	34	37	43	53	49.5	43.2	25.5
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	12	11	10	8	7	8	8	10	-19.9	21.2	24.1
Salicylates/combinations	10	6	8	4	5	4	6	4	-56.5		-34.3
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	21	18	18	13	14	12	16	18		54.4	14.0
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.19 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for San Francisco by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	-38.2		-27.1
Anticonvulsants	6	5	7	6	5	6	7	7	23.6		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Antiparkinson agents	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	-92.8	-60.6	-34.9
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Muscle relaxants	7	8	8	5	5	6	4	7			86.0
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	7	7	6	4	4	3	4	5	-26.9	90.8	25.5
Antihistamines	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		130.4	116.2
Bronchodilators	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-38.2		
Decongestants	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	-60.3	84.3	87.4
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.0	258.4	
Upper respiratory combinations	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	-33.8		-15.6
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-67.6		
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	5	7	5	5	4	3	3	5		34.6	71.9
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	69.9		98.7
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-40.7		-23.7
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-61.2		56.2
Diuretics	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	-40.2	309.6	177.6
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	2		220.0	160.3
OTHER SUBSTANCES	129	107	91	127	173	107	42	25	-80.9	-77.0	-42.0
Alternative medicines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		309.6	108.2
Anti-infectives	7	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	-80.8	-29.4	38.8
Gastrointestinal agents	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	2		591.2	100.8
Hormones	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2			
Nutritional products	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	-20.0	138.9	
Topical agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	230.2	1,640.7	342.4
Drug unknown	115	97	82	119	167	102	37	17	-85.3	-83.3	-53.7
All other substances NTA	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-53.4	-35.3	-26.5
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	794	659	611	598	569	555	480	546	-31.3		13.6
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	1,189	1,007	912	856	786	789	744	874	-26.5		17.5
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	38	31	32	30	32	35	31	35	-8.4	0.0	12.7

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[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.20 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Seattle by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	531	445	441	612	456	465	612	543		16.9	
Alcohol-in-combination	157	122	114	157	115	115	161	147		28.3	
Cocaine	164	116	114	150	125	130	169	160		23.0	
Heroin	116	109	128	152	126	127	126	90		-29.1	-28.5
Marijuana	49	53	48	87	49	42	72	75	51.4	79.5	4.2
Amphetamines	10	13	9	24	15	18	32	33	224.4	84.2	
Methamphetamine	17	14	10	25	14	18	27	18			-32.4
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	1	1	1	1	2	6	5	4,863.3	226.7	-17.0
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-69.7	-76.9
LSD	11	13	10	9	5	6	5	3	-74.8	-53.4	-46.5
PCP	1	2	3	3	2	2	6	6	452.4	147.6	
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	3		36.3	79.7
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0	
GHB	0	0	0	...	1	2	3	2			-36.8
Inhalants	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	223.7		15.4
Combinations NTA	0	...	1	0	0	0	1	1	72.6	36.3	-47.2
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	429	310	288	344	267	248	349	384		54.7	9.9
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	186	135	127	143	110	95	133	135		42.5	1.2
Antidepressants	62	44	41	44	34	30	40	37		23.6	
MAO inhibitors	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
SSRI antidepressants	16	16	15	13	10	10	16	14		50.5	
Tricyclic antidepressants	33	18	14	19	12	10	12	11	-67.2	10.9	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	13	10	12	11	11	11	13	12		11.2	
Antipsychotics	18	12	10	11	8	6	9	9		46.5	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	6	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	-87.0	-32.8	-21.5
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Thioxanthenes	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	10	6	6	7	6	5	8	8		65.1	2.7
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	104	76	72	86	66	56	82	86		53.6	5.8
Barbiturates	5	7	5	8	6	5	7	9	96.3	63.8	35.7
Benzodiazepines	65	48	50	58	48	40	62	63		56.8	2.5
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	34	22	17	20	13	10	13	14	-58.2	35.0	6.2
CNS stimulants	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2		2.6	
CNS AGENTS	184	132	123	152	115	113	154	187		64.8	21.3
Analgesics	152	111	103	132	99	100	135	164		63.6	21.4
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	...			...
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	66	51	50	75	57	64	86	120	81.9	88.1	39.2
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	23	15	15	14	14	10	12	12	-49.3	11.9	
Salicylates/combinations	21	14	12	13	8	8	9	7	-68.6		-25.8
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	41	30	26	29	19	18	27	25		38.4	
Analgesic combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.2.20 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Seattle by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	-51.4	104.5	-16.9
Anticonvulsants	12	7	9	9	8	6	10	11		72.7	5.8
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	-46.1		
Antiparkinson agents	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	-85.9	142.4	84.7
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	15	9	8	8	6	6	7	10		65.8	40.2
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	14	10	6	7	5	5	8	9	-39.3	84.8	
Antihistamines	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	3		187.8	
Bronchodilators	2	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	-95.7	-69.7	-53.8
Decongestants	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-52.7		
Expectorants	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4		115.3	20.5
Respiratory agents NTA	0	1	...	0	0	0	1	0			-38.4
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	9	8	6	7	5	3	4	5	-49.6	37.0	17.5
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	-79.4	-69.7	-58.0
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-59.1	123.1	
Calcium channel blocking agents	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	-71.9		71.5
Diuretics	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		104.5	454.2
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2		38.3	19.7
OTHER SUBSTANCES	36	26	27	35	32	32	50	49	37.5	52.2	-1.8
Alternative medicines	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	374.7		
Anti-infectives	9	7	7	6	3	2	3	2	-77.8	27.8	
Gastrointestinal agents	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Hormones	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	-54.9	-36.4	
Nutritional products	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1		718.1	107.8
Topical agents	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	1			203.5
Drug unknown	14	11	13	20	21	24	40	40	188.3	62.7	-0.5
All other substances NTA	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	-61.8		-42.6
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	562	456	449	556	433	434	563	538		24.0	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	960	755	728	956	723	713	961	927		30.0	
TOTAL ED VISITS (In 1,000s)	38	31	32	31	29	29	31	33	-13.5	12.9	4.2

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.2.21 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Washington, DC by year

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
MAJOR SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	420	310	316	292	310	276	262	254			
Alcohol-in-combination	134	92	96	85	85	71	58	67	-50.5		13.7
Cocaine	132	96	104	85	97	81	72	69	-47.5		
Heroin	34	35	41	45	55	46	49	45	32.5		
Marijuana	74	55	58	63	62	65	64	51			
Amphetamines	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Methamphetamine	1	1	0	...	0	1	2	1			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	
Ketamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
LSD	5	5	4	2	1	2	1	1	-86.9	-73.3	-47.6
PCP	35	23	9	6	4	5	8	13	-64.5	176.7	56.2
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	...	...	...	0	1	0	...	...			
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Inhalants	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...		...	
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
OTHER SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE	266	227	212	208	187	161	151	165			
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS	103	91	88	85	71	61	55	59			
Antidepressants	27	25	24	24	21	17	16	18			
MAO Inhibitors	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	...		
SSRI antidepressants	12	13	12	11	9	8	8	9			
Tricyclic antidepressants	10	7	6	6	6	4	2	2	-81.4	-48.8	
Miscellaneous antidepressants	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	7			
Antipsychotics	13	11	9	9	6	6	6	6			
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	6	5	3	3	1	1	...	...	...		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	1	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	7	5	5	6	5	5	5	6			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	61	51	53	49	41	36	33	33			
Barbiturates	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	2			
Benzodiazepines	39	33	32	29	28	23	21	22			
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	16	14	15	14	9	10	9	9			
CNS stimulants	2	4	3	3	2	...	1	2		...	54.3
CNS AGENTS	107	89	86	88	79	66	62	71			
Analgesics	96	76	73	74	67	57	53	62			
Antimigraine agents	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
Cox-2 inhibitors	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		...	
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	27	20	20	21	19	18	17	26			54.1
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	20	17	17	15	13	11	10	11	-44.9		
Salicylates/combinations	14	11	8	9	8	6	5	3	-74.4	-41.5	-36.7
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	35	28	27	29	25	23	20	21			
Analgesic combinations NTA	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			

Table 12.2.21 - ED mentions for selected drug categories, total ED drug episodes and mentions, and total ED visits: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Washington, DC by year (continued)

Drug category[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	...	1	0	0	...			
Anticonvulsants	6	6	6	8	8	6	6	5			
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	1		189.9	
Antiparkinson agents	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	-65.8		182.9
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muscle relaxants	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	3			50.1
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RESPIRATORY AGENTS	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	7		53.6	62.4
Antihistamines	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2			
Bronchodilators	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	...			
Decongestants	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	0	-84.7		
Expectorants	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...			
Upper respiratory combinations	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3		47.1	
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	1,131.8	...	
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	2			
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		43.8	
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	0	1	...	1			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-62.3	-51.6	
Diuretics	1	0	0	1	...	0	0	0			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-56.0		
OTHER SUBSTANCES	42	34	26	25	29	27	27	25	-40.7		
Alternative medicines	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...			
Anti-infectives	7	6	5	5	3	2	1	2	-74.3		
Gastrointestinal agents	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Hormones	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Nutritional products	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Topical agents	0	1	0	0	0	...	0	1		...	622.9
Drug unknown	28	21	16	15	21	20	21	17	-39.9		
All other substances NTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	386	319	313	295	303	266	262	253			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	686	536	528	500	497	438	413	419			
TOTAL ED VISITS (in 1,000s)	33	32	29	28	29	29	31	30	-7.2	3.6	-1.0

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, MAO = monoamine oxidase, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Alcohol in Combination	36	38	39	42	39	41	42	42	44	38	-14.1	
Cocaine	35	36	36	33	37	35	36	38	38	36		
8-Ball Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Anhydroecgonine Methylester												
Basuco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bazooka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Benzoylecgonine	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...		
Blow	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Candy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
China White Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Cinnamoylcocaine												
Cocaine	26	27	27	25	28	26	28	29	28	27		
Cocaine Laced Cigarette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cocaine Metabolite	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-80.0
Crack	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	8		
Crack Joint	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	
Crystal Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...
Dust	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
Ecgonine Methylester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
Eight Ball	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0		-100.0
Ethylecgonine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...		
Flake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Free Base Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Love Drug												
Methylecgonine	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Moon Dust												
Norcocaethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Norcocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
P-Blow	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Ready Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Rock Cocaine	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0		
Heroin	15	16	16	15	18	19	19	18	19	17	-13.0	
Acetylcodeine												
Beast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Black Tar Heroin	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
Blue Diamond Heroin												
Blue Ring												
Brown Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Brown Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Carachi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...
China Cat Heroin												
China White Heroin	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
D-Funk	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dead President	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diacetylmorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		
Floaters												
Heroin	15	16	16	15	18	19	19	18	19	17	-13.1	

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Heroin Dope	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525.0	
Heroin with Dormin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Heroin with Scopolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Horse												
Iranian Heroin	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mexican Mud												
Mixed Dope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mixed Jive Heroin												
Mixed Junk Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
Monoacetylmorphine	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0
Mxd Siu Whpd Cracker												
P-Dope	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Pakistani Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Persian Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Polo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Smack	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Stuff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Super Buick	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		
Tootsie Roll Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
White Fox Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana	14	16	16	18	18	20	19	22	22	22		
11-Hydroxy-THC												
11-Nor-Delta-9-THC												
51'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bad Grass	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Bad Weed	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0		
Blunt	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Bolivian Pot												
Buda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cannabinoids	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3		
Cannabinol	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
Cannabis Sativa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Cannabis Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Charmin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cheba	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chronic	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Clickers Pot with Formaldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Columbian Grass												
Crazy Eddie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Delta-9-carboxy-THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Delta-9-THC	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Double Barrell THC	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Flowers												
Grass	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Happy Cigarette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Hash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-75.4
Hawaiian Marijuana	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Hemp	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Herbs	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0		
Joint	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Joystick Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Locoweed	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Love Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana	8	8	9	11	9	10	9	11	11	10		
Marijuana Cookies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	
Marijuana Distillate	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Marijuana Dusted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Marijuana Pizza	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana with Formaldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Marijuana with THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Mary Anna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mary Jane	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Mexican Gold Marijuana	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mixed Jive												
MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Pearl T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Pot	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Pot Brownies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Primo	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Ragweed Marijuana	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Red Bud												
Reefer	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roaches	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sheeba	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Shermans	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-70.6	
Sinsemilla Marijuana												
Smoke	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Tea	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Tetrahydrocannabinol	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...		
Thai Stick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
THC	2	2	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...		
THC Cookies												
THC Metabolite	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Trip Weed												
Tung Shueh												
Turbo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Weed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wicky Stick	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
Witch	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Amphetamines	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4		
Amobarbital/dextroamphetamine/thyroid desiccated	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Amphetamine	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4		
Amphetamine-dextroamphetamine	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0		
B-52 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Bam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Beans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bennies	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Benzphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		293.2
Black Beanies												
Black Beauty	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Black Mollies	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Blue and Clears												
Blue Crystal												
Blues Amphetamine												
Blues and Reds												
Brown and Clears	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Chicken Powder Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Christmas Trees Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Crossroads Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Crosstops Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
d-Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dextroamphetamine	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Dextroamphetamine/prochlorperazine												
DOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Footballs	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Green and Clear Amphetamine												
Hearts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Khat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
MDA	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...		...
Methylcrystalline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mollies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nexus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
Pep Pill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Pink Hearts Amphetamine												
Purple Heart Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Red Hearts												
Rockets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
STP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sweethearts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Uppers	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Vees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
West Coast Turnarounds												
White Cross Diet Pill	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
White Crosses Amphetamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Whites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Yellow Mollies												
Methamphetamine	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2		
30-30'S	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Bathtub Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blue Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Crank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Criss Cross Speed												
Crystal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Crystal Methedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	417.1	2,475.6
Deb Speed												
Easter Eggs Speed												
Hurricane												
Ice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Meth Crystals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Meth Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800.0	
Methampex												
Methamphet Crystalline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Methamphetamine	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		
Methamphetamine/phenobarbital/phenytoin												
Monster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Mr Pep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pink Ladies Speed												
PTA-Speed	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Red Devils Speed	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Reds Speed	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Rock	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	575.0	104.2
Rock Crystal	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Speed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...		
Speed Crystal	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Speeders Speed												
Splash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
White Cloud Speed												
Zoom Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(MDMA) Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
MDM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-53.9
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Ketamine	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
Ketamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Norketamine												
Purple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Special K	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
LSD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-56.7	-78.7
Acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Acid Blotter	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acid Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acid Purple	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Beauty Acid	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blotter Blue LSD	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blue Dot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0		
Blue Haze												
Blue Heaven												
Felix the Cat												
Hallucinogenic Acid	0	0	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	0		
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kool Aid LSD	0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
LSD	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-73.6	-83.5
LSD with Strychnine	0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mickey Mouse												
Micro Dots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Orange Barrel Sunshine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0		
Orange Blossom Acid												
Paper Acid	0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pink Hearts LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pink Micro Dot LSD												
Pink Sunshine Acid												
Purple Barrel LSD	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Purple Blotter LSD	0	0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Purple Haze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Snoopy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
White Lightning Acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50.0	-50.8
PCP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Angel Dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Animal Tranquilizer	0	0	0	---	---	0	0	0	0	0		
Black Dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Buzz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cools PCP												
Crystal PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Dummy Dust												
Energizer	0	---	---	0	0	0	0	---	0	0		
Fireball	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Green	0	0	---	0	---	---	0	0	0	0		
Hog												
Lemons	0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Love Boat	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lovely												
Mad Dog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0		
Mint Leaf												
Night Train	0	0	0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0		
PCP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Phencyclidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0	0		
Phencyclohexyl Ethyl	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sernyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sunshine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Super Kools												
TAC	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Tea PCP	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
TIC	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
Wack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Whack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Zombie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Angels Trumpet	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0
Crystal Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Datura Stramonium	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...		
Hallucinogen Miscellaneous	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0		-82.7
Jimson Weed	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
Jimson Weed Tea	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liberty Cups Mushrooms	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mace	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Magic Mushrooms	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Mescaline	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
Mescaline Chocolates												
Mescaline Synthetic												
Microdot Mescaline	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Morning Glory Seeds	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Needle Point Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50.0	
Nutmeg	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Peyote	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Psilocybin	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Psilocyn												
Psychedelics	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Shrums	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
Toad Stools	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wild Mushrooms	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
Flunitrazepam	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Rochas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Roche	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Rohypnol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
Roofies	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0		
Ruffies	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	-75.0	
Rufinal	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
GHB	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	1	1	1		
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	1	1	1		
GBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Renewtrient	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
Inhalants (volatile agent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Acetone	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...		
Acrylics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Aerosol air freshener	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Aerosol Spray	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0		
Air Deodorizer	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0
Airplane Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Alpha terpineol	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		
Brake Fluid	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Butane	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...		
Car Cleaner	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Carburetor Cleaning Fuel	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	200.0	
Chlorothene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cleaner Solvent	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Cleaning Fluid	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Coffee Stain Remover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cologne Aerosol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Contact Cement	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Correction Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cresol	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cyanoacrylate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Deodorant Aerosol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Embalming Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Epoxy Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ether	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	
Ethylene Glycol	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...		
Facial Astringent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fingernail Polish	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fluorine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Furniture Polish Aerosol	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gas	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Gasoline	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	...		
Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hair Spray Aerosol	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...		
Helium	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0		
Hydrocarbon	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
Inhalants	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Ink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene Oil	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Lacquer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Lacquer Thinner	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
Leather Cleaner	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Lighter Fluid	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Malathion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Methane	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
Methanol	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
Methylbenzene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Methylchloroform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Methylene Chloride	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Moth Balls	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Motor Oil	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Nail Polish Remover	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...		
Natural Gas	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Octane Booster	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Paint	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		
Paint Thinner	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0		
Paint/unknown composition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pesticide/unknown composition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Petroleum Distillate	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
Petroleum hydrocarbons	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
Phenolic disinfectants	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...		
Polish Remover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Polyurethane												
Propane Gas	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	...		
Roach Poison	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Rubber Cement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Shoe Polish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Silicone Shoe Saver	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Solvents	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0		
Spot Remover	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Starting Fluid	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tape Recorder Cleaner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tolly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Toluene	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Toluene Glue	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
Toluol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Transmission Go	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichloroethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichloroethane/trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tuilio	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tuleeo	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Turpentine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vaporizers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Volatile/unknown components	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Xylene	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Inhalants (nitrites)	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Black Jack												
Butyl Nitrite	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Isobutyl Nitrite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Locker Room												
Poppers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Rush	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
Inhalants (chloro-fluoro-hydrocarbons)	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...		
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Freon propellant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Silicone Spray	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichlorofluromethane	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		-100.0

Table 12.3.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inhalants (general anesthetics)	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Desflurane												
Enflurane												
Fluoromar												
Halothane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Isoflurane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Methoxyflurane												
Nitrogen Hypoxide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nitrous Oxide	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-75.0	
Sevoflurane												
Trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Whippets	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Acid with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Cocaethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Cocaine with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		391.5
Crystal Crank with THC	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0		
LSD with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
LSD with Speed												
Marijuana with Angel Dust	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
Marijuana with Cathinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0		
Marijuana with Crystal Substance												
Marijuana with Heroin	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijuana with PCP	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	
Marijuana with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
PCP with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PCP with THC	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
Pot with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Pot with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Shermans with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Speedball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
THC with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
WAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Alcohol in Combination	70	72	71	72	77	81	83	86	23.1		
Cocaine	62	58	65	68	71	69	71	76	22.3	9.7	7.6
8-Ball Cocaine	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Anhydroecgonine Methylester											
Basuco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bazooka	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Benzoylecgonine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...			
Blow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Candy											
China White Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
Cinnamoylcocaine											
Cocaine	47	43	50	51	54	53	54	57	22.3		
Cocaine Laced Cigarette	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Cocaine Metabolite	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Crack	15	15	14	16	17	16	16	19	22.8		16.6
Crack Joint	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Crystal Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Dust	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Ecgonine Methylester	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
Eight Ball	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...			
Ethylecgonine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
Fiake	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Free Base Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-77.3		
Love Drug											
Methylecgonine	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0			
Moon Dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Norcocaethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Norcocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
P-Blow	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Ready Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Rock Cocaine	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	...			
Heroin	27	30	31	30	31	34	38	37	33.8		
Acetylcodeine											
Beast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Black Tar Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-65.1	
Blue Diamond Heroin											
Blue Ring											
Brown Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Brown Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Carachi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
China Cat Heroin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
China White Heroin	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
D-Funk	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Dead President	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Diacetylmorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Floaters	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Heroin	27	30	31	30	31	34	38	37	34.1		

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Heroin Dope	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Heroin with Dormin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Heroin with Scopolamine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Iranian Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
Mexican Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Mexican Mud											
Mixed Dope	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Mixed Jive Heroin											
Mixed Junk Heroin	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Monoacetylmorphine	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0			
Mxd Siu Whpd Cracker											
P-Dope	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-94.3		
Pakistani Heroin											
Persian Heroin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Poison	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Polo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Smack	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		-100.0	
Stuff	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Super Buick	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Tootsie Roll Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
White Fox Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana	17	19	23	27	32	36	39	44	150.7		11.8
11-Hydroxy-THC											
11-Nor-Delta-9-THC											
51'S	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bad Grass	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
Bad Weed	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		-100.0	
Blunt	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	77.5		
Bolivian Pot											
Buda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cannabinoids	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	5	256.7		
Cannabinol	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0			
Cannabis Sativa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	219.2		
Cannabis Tea											
Charmin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Cheba	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0	
Chronic	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Clickers Pot with Formaldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
Columbian Grass											
Crazy Eddie	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Delta-9-carboxy-THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-67.5
Delta-9-THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436.2		-45.0
Double Barrell THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Flowers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Grass	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	-92.4		-67.5
Happy Cigarette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Hash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Hawaiian Marijuana	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Hemp	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Herbs	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...			
Joint	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	-63.7		
Joystick Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Locoweed	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Love Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana	13	14	15	16	18	20	19	22	75.5		19.0
Marijuana Cookies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Marijuana Distillate	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Marijuana Dusted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana Pizza	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana with Formaldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-67.5
Marijuana with THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Mary Anna	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Mary Jane	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Mexican Gold Marijuana	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			-100 0
Mixed Jive											
MJ	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		174.6	24.2
Pearl T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54.6		-86.1
Pot	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...			
Pot Brownies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
Primo	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Ragweed Marijuana	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Red Bud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Reefer	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Roaches	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...			
Seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sheeba	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Shermans	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	172.4	571.3	127.6
Sinsemilla Marijuana											
Smoke	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Tea	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Tetrahydrocannabinol	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0			
Thai Stick	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
THC	1	1	2	3	5	7	...	...			
THC Cookies											
THC Metabolite	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...			
Trip Weed											
Tung Shueh	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Turbo	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Weed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87.4	97.9	
Wicky Stick	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
Witch	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0	

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Amphetamines	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	66.5	42.4	
Amobarbital/dextroamphetamine/thyroid desiccated	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0			
Amphetamine	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	66.3	39.3	
Amphetamine-dextroamphetamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		177.1	
B-52 S	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Bam	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Beans	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bennies	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Benzphetamine	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...			
Black Beanies											
Black Beauty	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
Black Mollies	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
Blue and Clears											
Blue Crystal											
Blues Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Blues and Reds											
Brown and Clears	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Chicken Powder Amphetamine	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	-100.0
Christmas Trees Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Crossroads Amphetamine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Crosstops Amphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
d-Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dextroamphetamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	717.3		
Dextroamphetamine/prochlorperazine											
DOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Footballs	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Green and Clear Amphetamine											
Hearts	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Khat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
MDA	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	656.8	84.4	
Methylcrystalline	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mollies											
Nexus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Pep Pill	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...			
Pink Hearts Amphetamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Purple Heart Amphetamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Red Hearts											
Rockets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
STP	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Sweethearts	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Uppers	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...		
Vees	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West Coast Turnarounds											
White Cross Diet Pill	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			
White Crosses Amphetamine	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0			-100.0
Whites	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Yellow Mollies											
Methamphetamine	8	7	5	7	5	4	5	6			
30-30'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Bathtub Speed	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Blue Speed	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Crank	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-76.3		
Criss Cross Speed											
Crystal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-55.2	84.9	62.3
Crystal Methedrine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-92.4		2,118.7
Deb Speed											
Easter Eggs Speed											
Hurricane											
Ice	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		955.0	114.6
Meth Crystals	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Meth Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Methampex	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Methamphet Crystalline	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Methamphetamine	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	81.5	68.8	
Methamphetamine/phenobarbital/phenytoin											
Monster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Mr Pep	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Pink Ladies Speed											
PTA-Speed	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Red Devils Speed	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
Reds Speed	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0			
Rock	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
Rock Crystal	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
Speed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			...
Speed Crystal	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Speeders Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Splash											
White Cloud Speed											
Zoom Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
(MDMA) Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1,889.3	86.5	
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1,889.9	85.8	
MDM	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			-72.7
Ketamine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	3,145.4		
Ketamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,701.8		
Norketamine											
Purple	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Special K	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
LSD	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-50.3	-47.2	
Acid	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	-52.4	-55.1	-55.3
Acid Blotter	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Acid Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Acid Purple	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0	

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Beauty Acid	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Blotter Blue LSD	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Blue Dot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Blue Haze											
Blue Heaven											
Felix the Cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Hallucinogenic Acid	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
Hits	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kool Aid LSD	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
LSD	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-50.8	-45.3	
LSD with Strychnine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Mickey Mouse											
Micro Dots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Orange Barrel Sunshine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Orange Blossom Acid											
Paper Acid	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Pink Hearts LSD	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pink Micro Dot LSD	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pink Sunshine Acid											
Purple Barrel LSD	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0			
Purple Blotter LSD	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Purple Haze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Snoopy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sugar	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
White Lightning Acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
PCP	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2		59.8	
Angel Dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Animal Tranquilizer	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			-100.0
Black Dust	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Buzz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cools PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Crystal PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dummy Dust											
Energizer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Fireball	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Green	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0			
Hog											
Lemons	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Love Boat	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-80.9		
Lovely											
Mad Dog	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Mint Leaf											
Night Train	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
PCP	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		58.9	
Phencyclidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Phencyclohexyl Ethyl	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Semyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sunshine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Super Kools											
TAC	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			-86.1
Tea PCP	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
TIC	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Vet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Wack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Whack	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-69.7	-89.3	-86.1
Zombie	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Angels Trumpet	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Crystal Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Datura Stramonium	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			
Hallucinogen Miscellaneous	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Jimson Weed	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...			
Jimson Weed Tea	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Liberty Cups Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Mace	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
Magic Mushrooms	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...			
Mescaline	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-89.4		-65.2
Mescaline Chocolates											
Mescaline Synthetic											
Microdot Mescaline	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Morning Glory Seeds	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
Needle Point Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		571.3	
Nutmeg	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...			
Peyote	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...			
Psilocybin	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	-79.8		
Psilocyn	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Psychedelics	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-94.7	-92.5
Shrums	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0			-100.0
Toad Stools	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Wild Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			-100.0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Flunitrazepam	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
Rochas	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		187.7	
Roche	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			192.6
Rohypnol	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roofies	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Ruffies	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rufinal	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		-67.5
GHB	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5,316.4		
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5,314.8		
GBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Renewtrient	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
Inhalants (volatile agent)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-64.0		-59.3
Acetone	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...		
Acrylics	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Aerosol air freshener	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			-100.0
Aerosol Spray	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...			
Air Deodorizer	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0		-92.0	
Airplane Glue	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alpha terpineol	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Brake Fluid	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
Butane	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0			
Car Cleaner	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Carburetor Cleaning Fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...		
Chlorothene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cleaner Solvent	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
Cleaning Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Coffee Stain Remover	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cologne Aerosol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Contact Cement	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
Correction Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Cresol	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			-100.0
Cyanoacrylate	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
Deodorant Aerosol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Embalming Fluid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172.4		-51.2
Epoxy Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ether	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
Ethylene Glycol	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Facial Astringent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Fingernail Polish	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Fluorine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Furniture Polish Aerosol	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		-100.0	-100.0
Gas	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...			
Gasoline	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0			
Glue	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		-61.2	-47.1
Hair Spray Aerosol	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		-100.0	...
Helium	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...			
Hydrocarbon	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...			...
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
Ink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene Oil	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	...			
Lacquer	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lacquer Thinner	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
Leather Cleaner	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Lighter Fluid	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0			
Malathion	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
Methane	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
Methanol	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
Methylbenzene	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Methylchloroform	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Methylene Chloride	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Moth Balls	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Motor Oil	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Nail Polish Remover	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Natural Gas	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	...			
Octane Booster	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Paint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Paint Thinner	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			
Paint/unknown composition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pesticide/unknown composition	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
Petroleum Distillate	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
Petroleum hydrocarbons	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		-100.0	
Phenolic disinfectants	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			-100.0
Polish Remover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Polyurethane	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Propane Gas	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...			
Roach Poison	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		-100.0	
Rubber Cement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Shoe Polish	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Silicone Shoe Saver	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Solvents	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...			
Spot Remover	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Starting Fluid	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Tape Recorder Cleaner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Tolly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Toluene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Toluene Glue	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0			
Toluol	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Transmission Go	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Trichloroethane	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Trichloroethane/trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Tuilio	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Tuleeo	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
Turpentine	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	-100.0
Vaporizers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Volatile/unknown components	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Xylene	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
Inhalants (nitrites)	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...			
Black Jack											
Butyl Nitrite	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
Isobutyl Nitrite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Locker Room											
Poppers	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			-61.0
Rush	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Inhalants (chloro-fluoro-hydrocarbons)	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0			
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Freon propellant	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Silicone Spray	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
Trichlorofluromethane	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			

Table 12.4.0 - ED mentions for selected major substances of abuse by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Inhalants (general anesthetics)	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Desflurane											
Enflurane											
Fluoromar											
Halothane	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Isoflurane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Methoxyflurane											
Nitrogen Hypoxide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Nitrous Oxide	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Sevoflurane											
Trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	0			
Whippets	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Combinations NTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Acid with PCP											
Cocaethylene	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cocaine with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Crystal Crank with THC	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...			
LSD with PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
LSD with Speed											
Marijuana with Angel Dust	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...			
Marijuana with Cathinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana with Cocaine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marijuana with Crystal Substance											
Marijuana with Heroin	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
Marijuana with PCP	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		571.3	
Marijuana with Speed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
PCP with Cocaine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
PCP with THC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Pot with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	...			
Pot with PCP											
Shermans with PCP	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-84.9		
Speedball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
THC with Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
WAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
Antidepressants	11	12	11	13	11	13	11	12	12	12		
MAO inhibitors	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0		
isocarboxazid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenelzine	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
tranylcypromine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0		
monoamine oxidase inhibitors-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
SSRI antidepressants	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	5		
citalopram	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
fluoxetine	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		
fluvoxamine	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0		
paroxetine	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2		
sertraline	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
SSRI antidepressants-NOS	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Tricyclic antidepressants	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2		
amitriptyline	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
amoxapine	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...		
clomipramine	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0		
desipramine	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0		
doxepin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
imipramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
nortriptyline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
protriptyline	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
trimipramine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...		
tricyclic antidepressants-NOS	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		
Miscellaneous antidepressants	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4		
bupropion	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
maprotiline	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
mirtazapine	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
nefazodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
nomifensine maleate	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
trazodone	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
venlafaxine	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
antidepressants-NOS	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Antipsychotics	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpromazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
fluphenazine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
mesoridazine	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
perphenazine	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	-57.7	
prochlorperazine	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...		
promazine	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
thioridazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
trifluoperazine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...		
triflupromazine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
phenothiazine antipsychotics-NOS	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	...		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0		
amitriptyline-chlordiazepoxide	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...		
amitriptyline-perphenazine	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		

Table 12.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
psychotherapeutic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	
Thioxanthenes	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0		
thiothixene	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	3		
butaperazine												
chlorprothixene	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
clozapine	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
haloperidol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
lithium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
loxapine	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
molindone	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0
olanzapine	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
pimozide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
quetiapine	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
risperidone	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ziprasidone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
antipsychotics-NOS	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	23	25	24	25	24	25	23	25	28	25	-12.9	
Barbiturates	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2		
acetylcarbromal/pentobarbital	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
allobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
amidopyrine/butalbital/caffeine												
amobarbital	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
amobarbital-secobarbital	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...		
aprobarbital/butabarbital/phenobarbital												
barbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
barbital/butabarbital/dihydroergotamine/ phenobarbital/scopolamine												
barbituric acid	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
belladonna/phenobarbital												
butabarbital	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...		
butabarbital/chlorpheniramine- phenylpropanolamine/theophylline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
butabarbital/pentobarbital/phenobarbital/ secobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
butalbital	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0		
cyclobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
diethylbarbituric acid												
ephedrine/pentobarbital												
ephedrine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ephedrine/secobarbital												
heptabarbital												
hexobarbital												
hexobarbitone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
homatropine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
mephobarbital	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
mephobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0		
methylbarbituric acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
methylphenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pavatrine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
pentobarbital	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
pentobarbital/phenobarbital	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
phenobarbital	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
phenyltoloxamine/secobarbital												
secobarbital	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...		...
talbutal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
barbiturates-NOS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Benzodiazepines	17	19	18	19	18	19	17	20	21	19	-12.6	
alprazolam	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		
bromazepam	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		...
chlordiazepoxide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-81.6	-71.7
clobazam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
clonazepam	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	-28.3	
clorazepate	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0		
diazepam	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2		
estazolam	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
flurazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
halazepam	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
lorazepam	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
lormetazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
midazolam	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
nitrazepam	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
oxazepam	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...		
prazepam	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...		
quazepam	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
temazepam	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		
triazolam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
benzodiazepines-NOS	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	6	6		
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	-16.4	
acepromazine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
acetophenazine maleate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetylcarbromal												
benactyzine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
bromisovalum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
buspirone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbamate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
chloral betaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chloral hydrate	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...		
chlormethazanone												
chlormezanone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
demoxepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
dexmedetomidine												
dextromethorphan/doxylamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
dichloralphenazone	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diphenhydramine	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	-40.6	-30.5

Table 12.5.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
doxylamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
doxylamine/pyridoxine												
ethchlorvynol	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		
ethinamate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
glutethimide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
hydroxyzine	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
meprobamate	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...		
meprobamate/pentaerythritolchloral												
methaqualone	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0		
methylpentynol												
methyprylon	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
paraldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
penfluridol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenprobamate	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
propiomazine												
pyrilamine	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0		
salicylamide/scopolamine	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
sulforidazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
tricloryl	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
tybamate	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
zaleplon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
zolpidem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
zopiclone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics-NOS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CNS stimulants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
caffeine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
caffeine-sodium benzoate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
caffeine/ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
caffeine/multivitamin/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
caffeine/phenylpropanolamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dexmethylphenidate												
doxapram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
methylphenidate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
modafinil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
pemoline	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...		
CNS stimulants-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) is classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Amphetamines are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MAO = monoamine oxidase, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
Antidepressants	24	23	24	23	23	24	24	24			
MAO inhibitors	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...		
isocarboxazid	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
phenelzine	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...		
tranylcypromine	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...			
monoamine oxidase inhibitors-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SSRI antidepressants	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	20.1		
citalopram	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2		174.5	
fluoxetine	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	-36.6	-35.0	
fluvoxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
paroxetine	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	107.0		
sertraline	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
SSRI antidepressants-NOS	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
Tricyclic antidepressants	11	8	8	7	5	6	5	5	-54.1		
amitriptyline	5	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	-62.3		-29.3
amoxapine	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0			
clomipramine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...		
desipramine	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-82.7		
doxepin	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-83.6	-52.3	
imipramine	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-87.2		
nortriptyline	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-77.9		
protriptyline	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0			
trimipramine	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
tricyclic antidepressants-NOS	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	285.0		105.0
Miscellaneous antidepressants	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	8	116.3		
bupropion	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	397.3		
maprotiline	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0			
mirtazapine	0	0	0	...	0	1	1	1			
nefazodone	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1			
nomifensine maleate	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
trazodone	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
venlafaxine	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	963.7		
antidepressants-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Antipsychotics	11	9	8	7	7	6	8	8	-26.7	27.1	
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	-89.6	-37.6	
chlorpromazine	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-77.8		
fluphenazine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-97.1		
mesoridazine	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0			
perphenazine	1	1	1	0	0	...	0	...	...		
prochlorperazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
promazine	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0			
thioridazine	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-94.3		-74.9
trifluoperazine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
triflupromazine	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
phenothiazine antipsychotics-NOS	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	-94.5		
Psychotherapeutic combinations	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		
amitriptyline-chlordiazepoxide	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...			
amitriptyline-perphenazine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Table 12.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
psychotherapeutic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thioxanthenes	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
thiothixene	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	5	5	4	4	5	5	7	7	57.2	39.2	
butaperazine											
chlorprothixene	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
clozapine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
haloperidol	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-69.4		
lithium	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	-48.1		
loxapine	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...			
molindone	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
olanzapine	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2		52.3	
pimozide	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
quetiapine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2		365.2	
risperidone	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	524.9		
ziprasidone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
antipsychotics-NOS	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	46	47	48	48	49	49	49	54	16.0	10.1	10.0
Barbiturates	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	46.6		30.5
acetylcarbromal/pentobarbital	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0			
allobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
amidopyrine/butalbital/caffeine											
amobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			-100.0
amobarbital-secobarbital	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
aprobarbital/butabarbital/phenobarbital											
barbital	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
barbital/butabarbital/dihydroergotamine/ phenobarbital/scopolamine											
barbituric acid	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
belladonna/phenobarbital											
butabarbital	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	274.6		543.7
butabarbital/chlorpheniramine-phenylpropanolamine/theophylline	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
butabarbital/pentobarbital/phenobarbital/ secobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
butalbital	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
cyclobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
diethylbarbituric acid											
ephedrine/pentobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ephedrine/phenobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ephedrine/secobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
heptabarbital											
hexobarbital											
hexobarbitone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
homatropine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
mephobarbital	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
mephobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
methylbarbituric acid											

Table 12.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name^{1,2,3}	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change^4 1994, 2001	% change^4 1999, 2001	% change^4 2000, 2001
methylphenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
pavatrine/phenobarbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
pentobarbital	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
pentobarbital/phenobarbital	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
phenobarbital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-59.1		
phenobarbital/phenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenyltoloxamine/secobarbital											
secobarbital	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-90.6		
talbutal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
barbiturates-NOS	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	129.6		45.0
Benzodiazepines	32	33	33	35	37	37	37	41	26.5	10.1	11.3
alprazolam	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	35.6	20.1	13.1
bromazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
chlordiazepoxide	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	-66.2		
clobazam	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
clonazepam	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	42.7		
clorazepate	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
diazepam	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5			
estazolam	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	-96.9		
flurazepam	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-63.4		
halazepam	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...			
lorazepam	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5			
lormetazepam	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
midazolam	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
nitrazepam	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			-100.0
oxazepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
prazepam	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		
quazepam	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0			
temazepam	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
triazolam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-78.5		
benzodiazepines-NOS	4	5	7	8	9	10	9	12	201.1		32.1
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics	11	11	12	10	9	8	9	9			
acepromazine	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0			-80.5
acetophenazine maleate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
acetylcarbromal											
benactyzine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
bromisovalum	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
buspirone	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		-41.2	-45.7
carbamate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chloral betaine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chloral hydrate	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
chlormethazanone											
chlormezanone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
demoxepam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-90.9	-76.0	95.0
dexmedetomidine											
dextromethorphan/doxylamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
dichloralphenazone	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
diphenhydramine	6	5	6	5	3	3	3	3	-50.1		

Table 12.6.0 - ED mentions for psychotherapeutic agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
doxylamine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
doxylamine/pyridoxine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ethchlorvynol	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	-100.0		
ethinamate											
glutethimide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
hydroxyzine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-58.0		
meprobamate	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
meprobamate/pentaerythritolchloral											
methaqualone	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
methylpentynol											
methyprylon	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
paraldehyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
penfluridol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
phenprobamate	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
propiomazine											
pyrilamine	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
salicylamide/scopolamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
sulforidazine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0			
tricloryl	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0			
tybamate	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			-100.0
zaleplon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
zolpidem	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	433.9	50.9	
zopiclone	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics-NOS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-45.5		
CNS stimulants	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	-37.8		
caffeine	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-47.6		
caffeine-sodium benzoate											
caffeine/ephedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
caffeine/multivitamin/phenylpropanolamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
caffeine/phenylpropanolamine	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0			
dexmethylphenidate											
doxapram	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
methylphenidate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
modafinil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
pemoline	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0			
CNS stimulants-NOS	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			-75.6

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[2] Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) is classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Amphetamines are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, MAO = monoamine oxidase, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above, SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
Analgesics	30	30	29	29	29	35	33	34	35	35		
Antimigraine agents	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
almotriptan												
APAP/dichloralphenazone/isometheptene	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...		
belladonna/caffeine/ergotamine/ pentobarbital												
caffeine-ergotamine	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0
dihydroergotamine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ergotamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
frovatriptan												
isometheptene mucate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
methysergide maleate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
naratriptan												
rizatriptan												
sumatriptan	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
zolmitriptan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
antimigraine agents-NOS	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...		
Cox-2 inhibitor	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
celecoxib	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
meloxicam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
rofecoxib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
valdecoxib												
cox-2 inhibitor-NOS												
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	12	12	13	14	15	17	17	19	20	22		14.0
Narcotic analgesics	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	13	13	15		14.8
Narcotic analgesic combinations	6	5	6	5	6	7	7	6	7	7		
alfentanil												
anileridine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
aspirin/ethoheptazine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
buprenorphine	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	-66.7	-86.0
butorphanol	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
codeine/combinations	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
codeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen-codeine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		
acetaminophen/caffeine/codeine												
APAP/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
ASA/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		
aspirin-codeine	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
aspirin/caffeine/codeine												
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin/ codeine/papaverine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
codeine/phenacetin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
codeine/salicylates												
codeine combination-NOS	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
dezocine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dihydrocodeine/combinations	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
dihydrocodeine	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0		
APAP/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ASA/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dihydromorphinone												
fentanyl/combinations	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
fentanyl	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
droperidol-fentanyl												
hydrocodone/combinations	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5		
hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		
acetaminophen-hydrocodone	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4		
aspirin-hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
hydrocodone-ibuprofen	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0		
hydromorphone	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...		
hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
kaolin-pectin/paregoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
levomethadyl acetate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
levorphanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
meperidine/combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
meperidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen/meperidine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
meperidine-promethazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
methadone	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
morphine/combinations	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		
morphine	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		
cocaine (Schedule I substance)/morphine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
nalbuphine	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
noscapine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...
opium/combinations	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		
opium	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		
belladonna-opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
oxycodone/combinations	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4		
oxycodone	...	...	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3		55.8
acetaminophen-oxycodone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
aspirin-oxycodone	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...		
oxymorphone	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
papaveretum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pentazocine/combinations	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	-100.0
pentazocine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		
acetaminophen-pentazocine	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
aspirin-pentazocine	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0		-100.0
naloxone-pentazocine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
phenacetin/combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenacetin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine/phenacetin												
aspirin/caffeine/phenacetin/ pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
propoxyphene/combinations	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
propoxyphene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen-propoxyphene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ASA/caffeine/propoxyphene	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
remifentanil												
sufentanil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
narcotic analgesics-NOS	4	4	4	5	6	5	5	6	6	7		
narcotic analgesic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4		
bromfenac	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
diclofenac	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0		
diclofenac-misoprostol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
etodolac	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...		
fenoprofen	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
flurbiprofen	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0	
ibuprofen	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3		
indomethacin	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
ketoprofen	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	...		
ketorolac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
meclofenamate	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
mefenamic acid	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
nabumetone	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		
naproxen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
oxaprozin	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	-90.0	
phenylbutazone	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
piroxicam	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
sulindac	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
tolmetin	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...		
nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents-NOS	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		
Salicylates/combinations	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2		
aspirin/combinations	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1		
aspirin	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		
Al hydroxide/ASA/Ca carbonate/Mg hydroxide	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		
ASA/citric acid/Na bicarb	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...		
ASA/butalbital/caffeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
aspirin-butalbital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
aspirin-caffeine	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
aspirin-diphenhydramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
aspirin-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
aspirin/salsalate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
choline salicylate	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
choline salicylate-magnesium salicylate	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diflunisal	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
magnesium salicylate	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
salsalate	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...		

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
sodium salicylate												
sodium thiosalicylate												
salicylates-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	9	9	8	8	7	10	8	9	8	7	-13.3	-18.2
acetaminophen/combinations	8	9	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	7	-13.5	-17.9
acetaminophen	7	7	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	5		
acetaminophen-butalbital	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0		
acetaminophen-caffeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
acetaminophen-diphenhydramine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
acetaminophen-pamabrom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
acetaminophen-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	...		
acetaminophen-salicylamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0
acetaminophen-tramadol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
acetaminophen/ascorbic acid/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine												
acetaminophen/aspirin												
acetaminophen/aspirin/pyrilamine												
acetaminophen/atropine/caffeine/ ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/Al hydroxide/ASA/caffeine/Mg hydroxide	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/butalbital/caffeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-57.5	
APAP/caffeine/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/pamabrom/pyridoxine												
APAP/pamabrom/pyrilamine	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0		
ammonium sulfate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
benoxaprofen												
benzydamine HCL												
dipyrone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dypyrone	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
glafenine												
methotrimeprazine												
morazone												
oxyphenbutazone												
salicylamide	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
suprofen												
tramadol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
xylazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
zomepirac	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
analgesics-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Analgesics combinations NTA	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0		
diphenhydramine-magnesium salicylate												
magnesium salicylate-phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
paraaminobenzoic acid/sodium salicylate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
prednisone/salicylamide												
analgesic combinations-NOS	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
Anorexiants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		166.4
clobenzorex	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
dexfenfluramine	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
diethylpropion	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
fenfluramine	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	...		
fenproporex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
mazindol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phendimetrazine	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	-100.0	...
phenmetrazine HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phentermine	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...		
phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
sibutramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
anorexiants-NOS	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Anticonvulsants	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid												
aloxidone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
aprobarbital	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbamazepine	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
divalproex sodium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ethosuximide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
ethotoin												
felbamate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
fosphenytoin	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
gabapentin	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
hydantoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
lamotrigine	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...		
levetiracetam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
mephenytoin												
methetoin	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
methsuximide	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
oxcarbazepine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
paramethadione												
phenacemide												
phensuximide	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
phenytoin	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
primidone	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
tiagabine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
topiramate	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...		
trimethadione												
valproic acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0		
zonisamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
anticonvulsants-NOS	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294.7	
benzocaine-trimethobenzamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
cyclizine	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...		
dimenhydrinate	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...		
dimenhydrinate/niacin/pentylenetetrazol												
diphenidol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
dolasetron	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
dronabinol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
granisetron	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
isopropamide iodide	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...		
meclizine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
ondansetron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phosphorated carbohydrate solution	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...		
scopolamine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
thiethylperazine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		
trimethobenzamide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
antiemetic/antivertigo agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Antiparkinson agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
benztropine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
biperiden	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
bromocriptine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
carbidopa	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...		
carbidopa-levodopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
entacapone	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
levodopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
pergolide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
pramipexole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
procyclidine												
ropinirole	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		
selegiline												
tolcapone	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	0		
trihexyphenidyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
antiparkinson agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...		
General anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
droperidol												
etomidate												
methohexital	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	...		
propofol												
thiamylal sodium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
thiopental												
general anesthetics-NOS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3		
Muscle relaxants	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen/chlorzoxazone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen/orphenadrine	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0		
ASA/caffeine/orphenadrine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
ASA/carisoprodol/codeine	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
aspirin-carisoprodol	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
aspirin-meprobamate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
aspirin-methocarbamol												
atracurium	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		
baclofen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
benzoctamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
botulinum toxin type A												
botulinum toxin type B												

Table 12.7.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[4] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[4] H1 2001, H1 2002
carisoprodol	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
chlorphenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorzoxazone	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...		
cisatracurium												
cyclobenzaprine	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	-40.1	
dantrolene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
doxacurium												
mephenesin												
metaxalone	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...		
methocarbamol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
methoxyethoxyethylaminomethyl-1-4-benzodioxan	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
metocurine												
mivacurium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
orphenadrine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		
pancuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pipecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
rapacuronium												
rocuronium												
succinylcholine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
tizanidine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
tubocurarine												
vecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		
muscle relaxants-NOS	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0		
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0		
cevimeline												
donepezil	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...		
ergoloid mesylates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
galantamine												
laudanosine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
pilocarpine												
rivastigmine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
tacrine												

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Cocaine (Schedule I substance) / morphine is Brompton's mixture. All other mentions of cocaine are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Anesthetic gasses are classified under Inhalants.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
Analgesics	59	59	57	59	59	57	68	69	15.7	20.6	
Antimigraine agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
almotriptan											
APAP/dichloralphenazone/isometheptene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
belladonna/caffeine/ergotamine/pentobarbital											
caffeine-ergotamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	-88.3	91.8	
dihydroergotamine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
ergotamine	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	-87.0		-51.2
frovatriptan											
isometheptene mucate	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
methysergide maleate	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
naratriptan											
rizatriptan											
sumatriptan	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...		
zolmitriptan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
antimigraine agents-NOS	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			-51.2
Cox-2 inhibitor	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1		...	
celecoxib	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...	
meloxicam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
rofecoxib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
valdecoxib											
cox-2 inhibitor-NOS											
Narcotic analgesics/combinations	19	19	20	23	24	28	33	39	102.6	38.0	17.6
Narcotic analgesics	8	9	10	11	14	17	19	26	203.0	49.1	32.1
Narcotic analgesic combinations	11	10	10	12	11	11	14	14	24.9	21.2	
alfentanil											
anileridine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
aspirin/ethoheptazine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
buprenorphine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	354.1		
butorphanol	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	...			
codeine/combinations	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	-64.2	-28.3	-31.5
codeine	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	-60.6		
acetaminophen-codeine	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	-64.9	-34.1	-33.1
acetaminophen/caffeine/codeine											
APAP/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...			
ASA/butalbital/caffeine/codeine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...			
aspirin-codeine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
aspirin/caffeine/codeine											
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0			
aspirin/caffeine/codeine/phenacetin/	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
codeine/papaverine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
codeine/phenacetin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
codeine/salicylates											
codeine combination-NOS	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0			
dezocine	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
dihydrocodeine/combinations	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...			

Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
dihydrocodeine	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...			
APAP/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
ASA/caffeine/dihydrocodeine	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...		-100.0
dihydromorphinone											
fentanyl/combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,202.8	102.1	
fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,202.8	102.1	
droperidol-fentanyl											
hydrocodone/combinations	4	4	5	5	6	6	8	9	110.1	35.6	
hydrocodone	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	74.8		
acetaminophen-hydrocodone	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	8	111.9	40.1	
aspirin-hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrocodone-ibuprofen	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
hydromorphone	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...			
hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
kaolin-pectin/paregoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
levomethadyl acetate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
levorphanol	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
meperidine/combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
meperidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
acetaminophen/meperidine	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			-100.0
meperidine-promethazine	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...			
methadone	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	199.5	89.6	33.8
morphine/combinations	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	181.2		
morphine	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	181.5		
cocaine (Schedule I substance)/morphine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
nalbuphine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
noscapine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
opium/combinations	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
opium	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
belladonna-opium	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
oxycodone/combinations	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	7	310.9	174.6	65.8
oxycodone	0	...	0	0	0	1	2	4	7,204.6	490.1	185.5
acetaminophen-oxycodone	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	80.1	53.1	
aspirin-oxycodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-70.7
oxymorphone	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
papaveretum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
pentazocine/combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
pentazocine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
acetaminophen-pentazocine	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0			
aspirin-pentazocine	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0			
naloxone-pentazocine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenacetin/combinations	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			-100.0
phenacetin	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
APAP/ASA/caffeine/phenacetin											
aspirin/caffeine/phenacetin/pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0

Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
propoxyphene/combinations	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2			
propoxyphene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-59.0		
acetaminophen-propoxyphene	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
ASA/caffeine/propoxyphene	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...			
remifentanil											
sufentanil	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
narcotic analgesics-NOS	4	4	5	7	8	11	10	13	252.0		21.1
narcotic analgesic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		251.7	
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	12	13	11	11	11	9	10	9	-28.4		
bromfenac	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
diclofenac	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-88.7	-91.3	
diclofenac-misoprostol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
etodolac	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
fenoprofen	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
flurbiprofen	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-99.7	-84.0	
ibuprofen	9	9	7	7	7	6	7	7			
indomethacin	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...			
ketoprofen	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
ketorolac	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
meclofenamate	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0		
mefenamic acid	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
nabumetone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
naproxen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
oxaprozin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenylbutazone	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0		-68.0	
piroxicam	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0			
sulindac	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...			
tolmetin	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...			
nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents-NOS	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	-94.1		
Salicylates/combinations	8	7	7	6	6	5	6	3	-59.4	-28.3	-39.9
aspirin/combinations	7	7	6	6	6	4	5	3	-61.1	-32.6	-44.5
aspirin	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	-61.8	-37.2	-46.1
Al hydroxide/ASA/Ca carbonate/Mg hydroxide	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
ASA/citric acid/Na bicarb	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0			
ASA/butalbital/caffeine	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	-61.2		-52.3
ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...			
aspirin-butalbital	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
aspirin-caffeine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
aspirin-diphenhydramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
aspirin-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...			
aspirin/salsalate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
choline salicylate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
choline salicylate-magnesium salicylate	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
diflunisal	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	-68.0	
magnesium salicylate	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...			
salsalate	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	-89.9		

Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
sodium salicylate											
sodium thiosalicylate											
salicylates-NOS	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous analgesics/combinations	19	19	20	19	17	15	18	17		12.2	
acetaminophen/combinations	19	18	19	18	16	14	17	15		10.0	
acetaminophen	16	15	16	15	13	11	13	12	-24.8		
acetaminophen-butalbital	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...			
acetaminophen-caffeine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-81.8		
acetaminophen-diphenhydramine	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	110.9		
acetaminophen-pamabrom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
acetaminophen-phenyltoloxamine	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...			
acetaminophen-salicylamide	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
acetaminophen-tramadol											
acetaminophen/ascorbic acid/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine											
acetaminophen/aspirin											
acetaminophen/aspirin/pyrilamine											
acetaminophen/atropine/caffeine/ ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/Al hydroxide/ASA/caffeine/Mg hydroxide	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	-100.0		
APAP/ASA/caffeine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
APAP/ASA/caffeine/salicylamide	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
APAP/butalbital/caffeine	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1			
APAP/caffeine/pyrilamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/pamabrom/pyridoxine											
APAP/pamabrom/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
ammonium sulfate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
benoxaprofen											
benzydamine HCL											
dipyrone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dypyrone	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0			-100.0
glafenine											
methotrimeprazine											
morazone											
oxyphenbutazone											
salicylamide	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0			
suprofen											
tramadol	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1		100.7	
xylazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
zomepirac	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
analgesics-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Analgesics combinations NTA	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
diphenhydramine-magnesium salicylate											
magnesium salicylate-phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
paraaminobenzoic acid/sodium salicylate	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
prednisone/salicylamide											
analgesic combinations-NOS	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	

Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
Anorexiants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-63.2		
clobenzorex	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
dexfenfluramine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		-100.0	
diethylpropion	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
fenfluramine	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
fenproporex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
mazindol	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
phendimetrazine	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0		...	...
phenmetrazine HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
phentermine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenylpropanolamine	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-92.1	-80.9	-82.6
sibutramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
anorexiants-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Anticonvulsants	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	6	42.1		
5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid											
aloxidone	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
aprobarbital	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
carbamazepine	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-57.2		
divalproex sodium	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	176.5		
ethosuximide	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...			
ethotoin											
felbamate	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
fosphenytoin	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
gabapentin	...	0	...	0	0	1	2	1	...		
hydantoin	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
lamotrigine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0			
levetiracetam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
mephenytoin											
methetoin	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
methsuximide	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
oxcarbazepine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
paramethadione											
phenacemide											
phensuximide	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0			
phenytoin	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-50.1		
primidone	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	-64.5		
tiagabine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
topiramate	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		...	
trimethadione											
valproic acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
zonisamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
anticonvulsants-NOS	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	104.3		
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-62.2		
benzocaine-trimethobenzamide											
cyclizine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
dimenhydrinate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dimenhydrinate/niacin/pentylenetetrazol											
diphenidol	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
dolasetron											
dronabinol	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
granisetron											
isopropamide iodide	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...			
meclizine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...		
ondansetron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		763.2	
phosphorated carbohydrate solution	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
scopolamine	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...			
thiethylperazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
trimethobenzamide	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
antiemetic/antivertigo agents-NOS	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			...
Antiparkinson agents	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-74.6		
benztropine	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-76.1		
biperiden	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0			
bromocriptine	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0			
carbidopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
carbidopa-levodopa	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...			
entacapone											
levodopa	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	...			
pergolide											
pramipexole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
procyclidine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
ropinirole											
selegiline	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			
tolcapone											
trihexyphenidyl	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
antiparkinson agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
General anesthetics	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	354.1		
droperidol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
etomidate											
methohexital											
propofol	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	808.1		
thiamylal sodium											
thiopental	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
general anesthetics-NOS											
Muscle relaxants	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	7	41.2	32.9	16.4
acetaminophen/chlorzoxazone	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0			-100.0
acetaminophen/orphenadrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
ASA/caffeine/orphenadrine	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0			
ASA/carisoprodol/codeine	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
aspirin-carisoprodol	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0			
aspirin-meprobamate	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-89.9		
aspirin-methocarbamol	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			
atracurium											
baclofen	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	0			
benzoctamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
botulinum toxin type A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
botulinum toxin type B											

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Table 12.8.0 - ED mentions for central nervous system agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1,2,3]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[4] 1994, 2001	% change[4] 1999, 2001	% change[4] 2000, 2001
carisoprodol	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	55.4		
chlorphenesin	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorzoxazone	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	-96.1		
cisatracurium											
cyclobenzaprine	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2		45.6	
dantrolene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
doxacurium											
mephenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
metaxalone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,755.9		
methocarbamol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-51.9		
methoxyethoxye:hylaminomethyl-1-4-benzodioxan	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
metocurine											
mivacurium											
orphenadrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
pancuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
pipecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
rapacuronium											
rocuronium											
succinylcholine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
tizanidine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...	
tubocurarine											
vecuronium	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
muscle relaxants-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous CNS agents	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...			
cevimeline											
donepezil	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...			
ergoloid mesylates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
galantamine											
laudanosine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
pilocarpine											
rivastigmine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
tacrine											

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] Cocaine (Schedule I substance) / morphine is Brompton's mixture.All other mentions of cocaine are classified under Major Substances of Abuse.

[3] Anesthetic gasses are classified under Inhalants.

[4] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted.See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CNS = central nervous system, ED = emergency department, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE:Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
acetaminophen/phenylpropanolamine/ phenyltoloxamine												
astemizole	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
azatadine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
bromodiphenhydramine												
brompheniramine	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...		
carbinoxamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
cetirizine	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
chloropyramine												
chlorpheniramine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
chlorphentermine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
clemastine	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	-90.3	
cyproheptadine	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...		
desloratadine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
dexbrompheniramine												
dexchlorpheniramine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diphenylpyraline HCl												
fexofenadine	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...		
loratadine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
meclozine HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
methapyrilene HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
methdilazine												
neo-antergan hydrogen meleate	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
phenindamine												
pheniramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		-100.0
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pyribenzamine												
rotoxamine tartrate												
terfenadine	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
trimeprazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
tripelennamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
triprolidine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
antihistamines-NOS	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...		
Bronchodilators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
albuterol	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0		
albuterol-ipratropium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
aminophylline	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
bitolterol												
dyphylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
formoterol												
isoetharine												
isoproterenol-phenylephrine												
levalbuterol												
metaproterenol	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	
oxtriphylline												

Table 12.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
pirbuterol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
proxyphylline	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
salmeterol	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0		...
terbutaline	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0		
theobromine magnesium oleate	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
theophylline	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	...		
bronchodilators-NOS	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0		
Decongestants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
decongestants-NOS	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ambroxol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
anhydrous calcium iodide-isoproterenol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guaifenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
potassium iodide												
terpin hydrate												
expectorants-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Upper respiratory combinations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
acetaminophen-chlorpheniramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen-dextromethorphan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetaminophen-phenylephrine												
acetaminophen-pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		
acetaminophen/dextromethorphan/ doxylamine/ephedrine												
acrivastine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
ammonium chloride/CPM/codeine/PE												
ammonium chloride/CPM/DM/ ephedrine/ipecac/PE												
anhydrous calcium iodide-codeine												
APAP/ASA/PPA												
APAP/brompheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
APAP/brompheniramine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/caffeine/chlorpheniramine/PPA												
APAP/caffeine/CPM/hydrocodone/PE												
APAP/caffeine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
APAP/caffeine/PPA/salicylamide												
APAP/chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine												
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PPA												
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/ dextromethorphan/guaifenesin	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...		
APAP/chlorpheniramine/pseudoephedrine	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	-70.0	-60.7
APAP/clemastine/pseudoephedrine												
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine												

Table 12.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/salicylamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-87.5	-67.2
APAP/dexbrompheniramine/pseudoephedrine												
APAP/dextromethorphan/diphenhydramine/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
APAP/dextromethorphan/doxylamine/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		
APAP/dextromethorphan/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
APAP/dextromethorphan/PSE/pyrilamine												
APAP/dextromethorphan/pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
APAP/diphenhydramine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
APAP/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine												
ASA/brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan												
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0		
ASA/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine												
ASA/diphenhydramine/PPA												
aspirin-pseudoephedrine												
atropine/CPM/hyoscyamine/PE/PPA/ scopolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
azatadine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...		
bromodiphenhydramine-codeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
brompheniramine-phenylephrine												
brompheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...		
brompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
brompheniramine/codeine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0		
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE												
brompheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/PPA												
brompheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine/ PPA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
brompheniramine/phenylephrine/ PPA	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
caffeine/pheniramine/PE/Na citrate, salicylat												
carbetapentane-chlorpheniramine												
carbetapentane/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine												
carbetapentane/CPM/ephedrine/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbetapentane/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
carbetapentane/PE/PPA/K guaiacolsulfonate												
carbinoxamine-pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
carbinoxamine/dextromethorphan/PSE	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		
carbinoxamine/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine												
carbinoxamine/methscopolamine/ pseudoephedrine												
cetirizine-pseudoephedrine												
chlorpheniramine-dextromethorphan	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine-hydrocodone	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
chlorpheniramine-phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	0		

Table 12.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
chlorpheniramine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...		
chlorpheniramine/codeine/PE/K iodide												
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine/PPA												
chlorpheniramine/codeine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
chlorpheniramine/dihydrocodeine/PE/PPA												
chlorpheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
chlorpheniramine/DM/phenylephrine												
chlorpheniramine/ephedrine/guaifenesin												
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine												
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine												
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/phenylephrine	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PE	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PSE												
chlorpheniramine/PE/phenyltoloxamine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
chlorpheniramine/PE/PPA/phenyltoloxamine	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0		-100.0
chlorpheniramine/phenindamine/PPA	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA												
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
clemastine-phenylpropanolamine	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0		-83.6
codeine-guaifenesin	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0		-100.0
codeine-promethazine	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
codeine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
codeine/guaifenesin/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
codeine/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0
codeine/pheniramine/phenylephrine/Na citrate	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
codeine/phenylephrine/promethazine	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0		
codeine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine												
codeine/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dexbrompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...		...
dexchlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
dextromethorphan/doxylamine/phenylephrine												
dextromethorphan-guaifenesin	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
dextromethorphan-phenylpropanolamine												
dextromethorphan-potassium guaiacolsulfonate												
dextromethorphan-promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
dextromethorphan-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		
dextromethorphan/phenylephrine/pyrilamine												
diphenhydramine-pseudoephedrine												
ephedrine-guaifenesin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
ephedrine-potassium iodide												

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Table 12.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
fexofenadine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guaifenesin-hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	
guaifenesin-hydromorphone												
guaifenesin-phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
guaifenesin-phenylpropanolamine	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...		
guaifenesin-pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...		
guaifenesin/hydrocodon/pheniram/PPA/pyrilamin												
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/phenylephrine												
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
guaifenesin/phenylephrine/PPA	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0		
homatropine-hydrocodone	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
hydrocodone-phenylephrine												
hydrocodone-phenylpropanolamine	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0		
hydrocodone-potassium guaiacolsulfonate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
hydrocodone-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA/pyrilamine												
hydrocodone/phenylephrine/pyrilamine												
hydrocodone/potassium guaiacolsulfonate/PSE												
ibuprofen-pseudoephedrine	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
loratadine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
methscopolamine-pseudoephedrine												
naproxen-pseudoephedrine												
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/PSE/pyrilamine												
pheniramine/PPA/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pheniramine/PPA/pyrilamine												
phenylephrine-promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
phenylephrine-pyrilamine												
pseudoephedrine-terfenadine												
pseudoephedrine-triprolidine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
upper respiratory combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
Respiratory agents NTA	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
acetylcysteine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor												
aminophylline-guaifenesin												
aminophylline/amobarbital/ephedrine												
aminophylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
aminophylline/ephedrine/PB/K iodide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
beclomethasone	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
benzonatate	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	...		
beractant												
budesonide												
calfactant												
caramiphen-phenylpropanolamine												
codeine/terpin hydrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
colfosceril												
cromolyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 12.9.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
cyclopentamine/methapyrilene HCl/ pyrrobutamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dextromethorphan	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...		
domase alfa												
dyphylline-guaifenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
dyphylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB												
ephedrine/guaifenesin/theophylline												
ephedrine/hydroxyzine/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ephedrine/PB/K iodide/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline/ guaifenesin												
flunisolide	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
fluticasone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	
fluticasone-salmeterol												
guaifenesin-oxtriphylline												
guaifenesin-theophylline												
hexylresorcinol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
homatropine												
ipratropium	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
ketotifen fumarate												
montelukast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
nedocromil												
nesiritide												
nikethamide	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
poractant												
zafirlukast	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...		
zileuton												
antiasthmatic combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
antitussives-NOS	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...		
leukotriene modifiers-NOS												
lung surfactants-NOS												
respiratory agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
respiratory inhalant products-NOS												

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Antihistamines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
acetaminophen/phenylpropanolamine/ phenyltoloxamine											
astemizole	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	
azatadine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
bromodiphenhydramine											
brompheniramine	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
carbinoxamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
cetirizine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
chloropyramine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
chlorphentermine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
clemastine	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	2,480.6	21,702.7	...
cyproheptadine	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0			
desloratadine											
dexbrompheniramine											
dexchlorpheniramine	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
diphenylpyraline HCl											
fexofenadine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
loratadine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
meclozine HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
methapyrilene HCl	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
methdilazine											
neo-antergan hydrogen meleate	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			-100.0
phenindamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
pheniramine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0	
phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
pyribenzamine											
rotoxamine tartrate											
terfenadine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
trimeprazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
tripelennamine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		...	
triprolidine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
antihistamines-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Bronchodilators	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-86.3		
albuterol	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	-74.0		
albuterol-ipratropium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
aminophylline	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
bitolterol											
dyphylline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
formoterol											
isoetharine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
isoproterenol-phenylephrine											
levalbuterol											
metaproterenol	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0			
oxtriphylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		

Table 12.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
pirbuterol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
proxyphylline	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...			
salmeterol	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
terbutaline	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	-98.7		
theobromine magnesium oleate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
theophylline	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-97.7	-93.4	
bronchodilators-NOS	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
Decongestants	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-64.5		
pseudoephedrine	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-62.5		
decongestants-NOS	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
Expectorants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ambroxol	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
anhydrous calcium iodide-isoproterenol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
guaifenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
potassium iodide											
terpin hydrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
expectorants-NOS	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
Upper respiratory combinations	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2		60.8	
acetaminophen-chlorpheniramine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	8,940.5	508.1	
acetaminophen-dextromethorphan											
acetaminophen-phenylephrine											
acetaminophen-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
acetaminophen/dextromethorphan/ doxylamine/ephedrine											
acrivastine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
ammonium chloride/CPM/codeine/PE											
ammonium chloride/CPM/DM/ ephedrine/ipecac/PE											
anhydrous calcium iodide-codeine											
APAP/ASA/PPA	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/brompheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
APAP/brompheniramine/pseudoephedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/caffeine/chlorpheniramine/PPA											
APAP/caffeine/CPM/hydrocodone/PE											
APAP/caffeine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
APAP/caffeine/PPA/salicylamide											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0			
APAP/chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PPA											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine											
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/ dextromethorphan/guaifenesin	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
APAP/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		205.2	
APAP/chlorpheniramine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0			
APAP/clemastine/pseudoephedrine											
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine											

Table 12.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
APAP/CPM/phenylephrine/salicylamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/dexbrompheniramine/pseudoephedrine											
APAP/dextromethorphan/diphenhydramine/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
APAP/dextromethorphan/doxylamine/PSE	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1			
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
APAP/dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PSE	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		...	
APAP/dextromethorphan/phenylpropanolamine											
APAP/dextromethorphan/PSE/pyrilamine											
APAP/dextromethorphan/pseudoephedrine	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...			
APAP/diphenhydramine/pseudoephedrine	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...			
APAP/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine											
ASA/brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan											
ASA/chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...			
ASA/chlorpheniramine/phenylpropanolamine											
ASA/diphenhydramine/PPA											
aspirin-pseudoephedrine											
atropine/CPM/hyoscyamine/PE/PPA/ scopolamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
azatadine-pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...			
bromodiphenhydramine-codeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
brompheniramine-phenylephrine											
brompheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...			
brompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0			
brompheniramine/codeine/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...		...
brompheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE											
brompheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/PPA											
brompheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine/ PPA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
brompheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0	
caffeine/pheniramine/PE/Na citrate, salicylat											
carbetapentane-chlorpheniramine											
carbetapentane/chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine											
carbetapentane/CPM/ephedrine/phenylephrine	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
carbetapentane/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
carbetapentane/PE/PPA/K guaiacolsulfonate											
carbinoxamine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-87.0		-69.2
carbinoxamine/dextromethorphan/PSE	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...		
carbinoxamine/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine											
carbinoxamine/methscopolamine/ pseudoephedrine											
cetirizine-pseudoephedrine											
chlorpheniramine-dextromethorphan	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
chlorpheniramine-hydrocodone	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...			
chlorpheniramine-phenylephrine	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine-phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		

Table 12.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
chlorpheniramine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...			
chlorpheniramine/codeine/PE/K iodide											
chlorpheniramine/codeine/phenylephrine/PPA											
chlorpheniramine/codeine/pseudoephedrine	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PPA	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/dihydrocodeine/PE/PPA											
chlorpheniramine/DM/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
chlorpheniramine/DM/phenylephrine											
chlorpheniramine/ephedrine/guaifenesin											
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/phenylephrine											
chlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine											
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/phenylephrine	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PE	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...			
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PPA	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PSE											
chlorpheniramine/PE/phenyltoloxamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
chlorpheniramine/PE/PPA/phenyltoloxamine	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		-88.0	
chlorpheniramine/phenindamine/PPA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA											
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/PPA/pyrilamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
chlorpheniramine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	0			
clemastine-phenylpropanolamine	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	-96.3		
codeine-guaifenesin	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...			
codeine-promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		475.4	
codeine-pseudoephedrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
codeine/guaifenesin/phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
codeine/guaifenesin/PSE	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...	
codeine/pheniramine/phenylephrine/Na citrate	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			95.0
codeine/phenylephrine/promethazine	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...		...	
codeine/phenylephrine/pyrilamine											
codeine/pseudoephedrine/triprolidine	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dexbrompheniramine-pseudoephedrine	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
dexchlorpheniramine/guaifenesin/PSE											
dextromethorphan/doxylamine/phenylephrine											
dextromethorphan-guaifenesin	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		187.7	
dextromethorphan-phenylpropanolamine											
dextromethorphan-potassium guaiacolsulfonate											
dextromethorphan-promethazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dextromethorphan-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...			
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/PPA	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0			
dextromethorphan/guaifenesin/pseudoephedrine	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		-79.8	
dextromethorphan/phenylephrine/pyrilamine											
diphenhydramine-pseudoephedrine											
ephedrine-guaifenesin	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
ephedrine-potassium iodide											

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Table 12.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
fexofenadine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
guaifenesin-hydrocodone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
guaifenesin-hydromorphone											
guaifenesin-phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
guaifenesin-phenylpropanolamine	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	-94.9		
guaifenesin-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	-62.2		
guaifenesin/hydrocodon/pheniram/PPA/pyrilamin											
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA											
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/phenylephrine											
guaifenesin/hydrocodone/pseudoephedrine	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			
guaifenesin/phenylephrine/PPA	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	-93.2		
homatropine-hydrocodone	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
hydrocodone-phenylephrine											
hydrocodone-phenylpropanolamine	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
hydrocodone-potassium guaiacolsulfonate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydrocodone-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydrocodone/pheniramine/PE/PPA/pyrilamine											
hydrocodone/phenylephrine/pyrilamine											
hydrocodone/potassium guaiacolsulfonate/PSE											
ibuprofen-pseudoephedrine	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
loratadine-pseudoephedrine	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...			
methscopolamine-pseudoephedrine											
naproxen-pseudoephedrine											
pheniramine/phenyltoloxamine/PSE/pyrilamine											
pheniramine/PPA/phenyltoloxamine/pyrilamine	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0			-100.0
pheniramine/PPA/pyrilamine											
phenylephrine-promethazine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenylephrine-pyrilamine											
pseudoephedrine-terfenadine											
pseudoephedrine-triprolidine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-93.9		
upper respiratory combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Respiratory agents NTA	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		230.5	
acetylcysteine											
alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor											
aminophylline-guaifenesin											
aminophylline/amobarbital/ephedrine											
aminophylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
aminophylline/ephedrine/PB/K iodide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
beclomethasone	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
benzonatate	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...			
beractant											
budesonide											
calfactant											
caramiphen-phenylpropanolamine											
codeine/terpin hydrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
colfosceril											
cromolyn	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.10.0 - ED mentions for respiratory agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
cyclopentamine/methapyrilene HCl/ pyrrobutamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dextromethorphan	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
dornase alfa											
dyphylline-guaifenesin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
dyphylline/ephedrine/guaifenesin/PB											
ephedrine/guaifenesin/theophylline											
ephedrine/hydroxyzine/theophylline	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ephedrine/PB/K iodide/theophylline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
ephedrine/phenobarbital/theophylline/ guaifenesin											
flunisolide	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
fluticasone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
fluticasone-salmeterol											
guaifenesin-oxtriphylline											
guaifenesin-theophylline	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hexylresorcinol	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
homatropine											
ipratropium	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...			
ketotifen fumarate											
montelukast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
nedocromil											
nesiritide											
nikethamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0			
poractant											
zafirlukast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
zileuton											
antiasthmatic combinations-NOS											
antitussives-NOS	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...			
leukotriene modifiers-NOS											
lung surfactants-NOS											
respiratory agents-NOS	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...		
respiratory inhalant products-NOS											

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[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		142.9
clonidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
guanabenz	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guanfacine	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...		
methyldopa	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting-NOS												
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
acebutolol	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
atenolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
betaxolol												
bisoprolol												
carteolol												
carvedilol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
esmolol												
labetalol	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...		
metoprolol	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...		
nadolol	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
oxprenolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
penbutolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
pindolol	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...		
propranolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
sotalol	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		
timolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
beta-adrenergic blocking agents-NOS	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...		
Calcium channel blocking agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
amlodipine	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	0		
bepridil												
diltiazem	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	...		
felodipine	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
isradipine	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	
mibefradil												
nicardipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
nifedipine	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		
nimodipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
nisoldipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
verapamil	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...		
calcium channel blocking agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Diuretics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
acetazolamide	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		
amiloride	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
bendroflumethiazide												
benzthiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		...
bumetanide	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
chlorothiazide	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0		
chlorthalidone	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
dichlorphenamide												
ethacrynic acid												
furosemide	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	...		

Table 12.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
hydrochlorothiazide	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
hydroflumethiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
indapamide	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
mannitol												
methazolamide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
methyclothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
metolazone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
pamabrom	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
polythiazide												
spironolactone	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	-55.0	
torsemide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
triamterene	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	-73.3	
trichlormethiazide												
urea												
diuretics-NOS	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0		
Cardiovascular agents NTA	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		65.6
adenosine												
amidephrine	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
amiloride-hydrochlorothiazide	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
amiodarone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
amlodipine-benazepril	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0		
amyl nitrite	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...
arbutamine												
atenolol-chlorthalidone	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
benazepril	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
benazepril-hydrochlorothiazide												
bendroflumethiazide-nadolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
bendroflumethiazide-rauwolfia serpentina												
bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0		
bretylium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
candesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
candesartan-hydrochlorothiazide												
captopril	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...		
captopril-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorothiazide-methyldopa												
chlorothiazide-reserpine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
chlorthalidone-clonidine												
chlorthalidone-reserpine												
cilostazol												
cyclandelate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
deserpidine												
deserpidine-hydrochlorothiazide												
deserpidine-methyclothiazide												
deslanoside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
diazoxide												
digitoxin												
digoxin	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		
diltiazem-enalapril												

Table 12.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
disopyramide	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	
dobutamine												
dofetilide												
dopamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
doxazosin	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0		-69.1
edetate disodium (EDTA)												
enalapril	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0		
enalapril-felodipine												
enalapril-hydrochlorothiazide	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
epinephrine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		489.8
eprosartan												
erythrityl tetranitrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
ethanolamine oleate												
ethaverine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
fenoldopam												
flecainide	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...		
fosinopril	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
fosinopril-hydrochlorothiazide												
guanadrel												
guanethidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
guanethidine-hydrochlorothiazide												
hydralazine	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
hydralazine-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
hydralazine/hydrochlorothiazide/reserpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-lisinopril	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-losartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-methyldopa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol												
hydrochlorothiazide-moexipril												
hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-quinapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-reserpine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-spironolactone	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
hydrochlorothiazide-telmisartan												
hydrochlorothiazide-timolol												
hydrochlorothiazide-triamterene	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0		
hydrochlorothiazide-valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
hydroflumethiazide-reserpine												
ibutilide												
inamrinone												
irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
isoproterenol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
isosorbide dinitrate	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
isosorbide mononitrate	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0		
isoxsuprine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		
lisinopril	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0		

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Table 12.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun* 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
losartan	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		424.3
mecamylamine												
mephentermine												
metaraminol												
methoxamine												
methyclothiazide-reserpine												
metyrosine												
mexiletine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
midodrine												
milrinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
minoxidil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
moexipril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
moricizine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
morrhuate sodium												
nitroglycerin	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	0		
nitroprusside												
norepinephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
nylidrin HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
papaverine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pargyline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
pentaerythritol chloral												
pentaerythritol tetranitrate												
perindopril												
phenoxybenzamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
phentolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
phenylephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
polythiazide-prazosin												
polythiazide-reserpine	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
prazosin	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...		
procainamide	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
propafenone	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	
quinapril	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...		
quinidine	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
ramipril	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...		
rauwolfia serpentina												
rescinnamine												
reserpine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		
reserpine-trichlormethiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
sodium tetradecyl sulfate												
tamsulosin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
telmisartan												
terazosin	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
tocainide	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
tolazoline												
trandolapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
trandolapril-verapamil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
trimethaphan camsylate												
valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		...

Table 12.11.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[2] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[2] H1 2001, H1 2002
veratrum alkaloids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
agents for hypertensive emergencies-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors-NOS												
angiotensin II inhibitors-NOS												
antiadrenergic agents, peripherally acting-NOS												
antianginal agents-NOS												
antiarrhythmic agents-NOS												
antihypertensive combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
cardiovascular agents-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
inotropic agents-NOS												
peripheral vasodilators-NOS												
vasodilators-NOS												
vasopressors-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. Drugs are classified to the degree of specificity recorded in the DAWN case reports. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 12.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1			56.2
clonidine	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1			58.9
guanabenz	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
guanfacine	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...			
methyldopa	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	-94.8		-51.2
antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting-NOS											
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
acebutolol	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...			
atenolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
betaxolol											
bisoprolol											
carteolol											
carvedilol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
esmolol											
labetalol	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-65.1	
metoprolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
nadolol	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0			
oxprenolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
penbutolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
pindolol	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0			
propranolol	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-66.8		
sotalol	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
timolol	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
beta-adrenergic blocking agents-NOS	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...			
Calcium channel blocking agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-52.6		
amlodipine	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	1,859.0		
bepridil											
diltiazem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-62.9		
felodipine	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	172.4		
isradipine	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	-95.0		
mibefradil											
nicardipine	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0		
nifedipine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-74.4		
nimodipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
nisoldipine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
verapamil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
calcium channel blocking agents-NOS	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Diuretics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
acetazolamide	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
amiloride	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
bendroflumethiazide											
benzthiazide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
bumetanide	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	-83.5		
chlorothiazide	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0	-100.0
chlorthalidone	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
dichlorphenamide											
ethacrynic acid											
furosemide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
hydroflumethiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
indapamide	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...			
mannitol											
methazolamide	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	81.6		
methyclothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
metolazone	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0			
pamabrom	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		
polythiazide											
spironolactone	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...			
torsemide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
triamterene	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...			
trichlormethiazide											
urea											
diuretics-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Cardiovascular agents NTA	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-36.8		
adenosine											
amidephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
amiloride-hydrochlorothiazide	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...			
amiodarone	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
amlodipine-benazepril	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0			
amyl nitrite	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		...	
arbutamine											
atenolol-chlorthalidone	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...			
benazepril	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	...			
benazepril-hydrochlorothiazide											
bendroflumethiazide-nadolol	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
bendroflumethiazide-rauwolfia serpentina											
bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...			
bretylium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
candesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
candesartan-hydrochlorothiazide											
captopril	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...			
captopril-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0		
chlorothiazide-methyldopa											
chlorothiazide-reserpine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
chlorthalidone-clonidine											
chlorthalidone-reserpine											
cilostazol											
cyclandelate											
deserpidine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
deserpidine-hydrochlorothiazide											
deserpidine-methyclothiazide											
deslanoside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
diazoxide											
digitoxin											
digoxin	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
diltiazem-enalapril											

Table 12.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
disopyramide	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...			
dobutamine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
dofetilide											
dopamine	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			-100.0
doxazosin	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
edetate disodium (EDTA)											
enalapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
enalapril-felodipine											
enalapril-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0			
ephedrine	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-65.8		
epinephrine	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0		763.2	
eprosartan											
erythrityl tetranitrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
ethanolamine oleate											
ethaverine	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
fenoldopam											
flecainide	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...			
fosinopril	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
fosinopril-hydrochlorothiazide											
guanadrel											
guanethidine	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
guanethidine-hydrochlorothiazide											
hydralazine	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
hydralazine-hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydralazine/hydrochlorothiazide/reserpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-lisinopril	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-losartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-methyldopa	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol											
hydrochlorothiazide-moexipril											
hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
hydrochlorothiazide-quinapril											
hydrochlorothiazide-reserpine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydrochlorothiazide-spironolactone	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...			
hydrochlorothiazide-telmisartan											
hydrochlorothiazide-timolol											
hydrochlorothiazide-triamterene	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...			
hydrochlorothiazide-valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
hydroflumethiazide-reserpine											
ibutilide											
inamrinone											
irbesartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
isoproterenol	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
isosorbide dinitrate	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...			
isosorbide mononitrate	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...			
isoxsuprine	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			
lisinopril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
losartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
mecamylamine											
mephentermine											
metaraminol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
methoxamine											
methyclothiazide-reserpine											
metyrosine											
mexiletine	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...			
midodrine											
milrinone											
minoxidil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
moexipril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
moricizine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
morrhuate sodium											
nitroglycerin	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
nitroprusside											
norepinephrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-100.0	
nylidrin HCl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
papaverine	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0			-100.0
pargyline	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
pentaerythritol chloral											
pentaerythritol tetranitrate											
perindopril											
phenoxybenzamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
phentolamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
phenylephrine	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			-100.0
polythiazide-prazosin											
polythiazide-reserpine	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
prazosin	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	-90.9		
procainamide	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0		
propafenone	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	-69.7	-68.0	
quinapril	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0			
quinidine	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...			
ramipril	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
rauwolfia serpentina											
rescinnamine											
reserpine	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0			
reserpine-trichlormethiazide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
sodium tetradecyl sulfate											
tamsulosin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
telmisartan											
terazosin	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	490.3		
tocainide	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
tolazoline											
trandolapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
trandolapril-verapamil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
trimethaphan camsylate											
valsartan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 12.12.0 - ED mentions for cardiovascular agents by drug category: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year (continued)

Drug name[1]	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[2] 1994, 2001	% change[2] 1999, 2001	% change[2] 2000, 2001
veratrum alkaloids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
agents for hypertensive emergencies-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors-NOS											
angiotensin II inhibitors-NOS											
antiadrenergic agents, peripherally acting-NOS											
antianginal agents-NOS											
antiarrhythmic agents-NOS											
antihypertensive combinations-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
cardiovascular agents-NOS											
inotropic agents-NOS											
peripheral vasodilators-NOS											
vasodilators-NOS											
vasopressors-NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			

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[1] This classification of drugs is derived from the Multum Lexicon, Copyright © 2002, Multum Information Services, Inc. The classification has been modified to meet DAWN's unique requirements (2002). The Multum Licensing Agreement governing use of the Lexicon is provided in an appendix to this report and can be found on the Internet at http://www.multum.com.

[2] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, NOS = not otherwise specified, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.1 - ED drug episodes: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	110	113	112	115	113	124	120	124	128	121		
Atlanta	146	202	188	177	190	195	200	---	186	178		—
Baltimore	267	278	314	305	300	243	240	268	237	256		
Boston	160	183	187	155	157	192	200	231	241	235		
Buffalo	132	135	148	128	155	147	151	208	189	265	39.7	
Chicago	240	219	226	211	229	245	257	285	273	236		-17.1
Dallas	136	149	146	126	127	140	132	110	100	84	-15.7	-23.0
Denver	143	129	130	142	160	156	149	140	142	153		
Detroit	195	199	210	190	184	197	191	232	231	202		
Los Angeles	100	96	106	117	125	151	141	143	145	131		
Miami	162	168	171	178	194	214	225	210	219	226		
Minneapolis	102	95	88	101	93	105	109	124	127	128		
New Orleans	219	230	193	192	175	187	191	163	161	186		
New York	219	216	215	180	183	183	187	203	184	180		
Newark	266	258	240	225	231	217	202	212	205	213		
Philadelphia	251	268	256	258	252	239	242	285	288	303		
Phoenix	177	184	161	198	204	212	221	172	182	176		
St. Louis	120	121	120	134	130	152	131	171	186	213		
San Diego	155	151	142	135	157	151	139	145	132	126	-4.6	-13.1
San Francisco	303	289	280	263	292	257	224	268	278	228	-17.9	
Seattle	287	241	192	203	231	292	271	270	268	123	-54.0	-54.3
Washington, DC	146	156	146	130	136	132	130	129	124	101	-18.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.2 - ED drug episodes: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S	225	221	218	221	225	228	243	252	11.7	10.4	3.5
Atlanta	405	416	349	294	390	367	394	397	-2.0	8.0	0.6
Baltimore	715	712	705	556	592	605	483	505	-29.3	-16.5	
Boston	434	449	375	335	370	313	393	472		50.9	20.2
Buffalo	303	296	387	300	283	283	297	398			
Chicago	381	384	408	462	445	440	502	558	46.5	26.9	
Dallas	219	221	208	257	295	254	272	210	-4.4		
Denver	328	302	221	278	259	302	306	281		-7.0	-8.0
Detroit	432	451	498	417	409	374	388	463			
Los Angeles	237	235	245	205	202	242	291	288		19.1	
Miami	326	351	339	335	339	372	439	430	31.9	15.7	
Minneapolis	192	188	208	211	183	194	214	251	30.7	29.1	17.2
New Orleans	412	505	497	438	423	367	378	324	-21.4		-14.4
New York	536	504	494	448	431	362	370	387	-27.9		
Newark	547	626	564	500	497	457	419	417		-8.6	
Philadelphia	391	448	467	496	526	510	481	573	46.4		
Phoenix	348	400	372	363	346	402	433	354	1.9	-12.0	
St. Louis	265	246	266	241	240	264	283	358			
San Diego	220	201	248	286	293	292	290	276	25.8		-4.8
San Francisco	794	659	611	598	569	555	480	546	-31.3		13.6
Seattle	562	456	449	556	433	434	563	538		24.0	
Washington, DC	386	319	313	295	303	266	262	253			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.3 - ED drug mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	197	205	203	210	207	226	219	225	234	220		
Atlanta	296	387	347	335	367	383	395	—	348	344		—
Baltimore	461	470	545	536	522	407	428	473	429	478		
Boston	291	332	341	282	287	333	349	400	434	420		
Buffalo	248	247	273	232	282	268	283	370	333	495	48.4	33.8
Chicago	451	405	416	385	420	443	474	503	485	418		
Dallas	250	280	270	235	230	255	245	204	187	151	-19.1	-25.8
Denver	247	225	229	239	278	271	259	236	248	256		
Detroit	361	376	387	361	339	379	368	438	455	398		
Los Angeles	170	163	190	207	225	271	249	254	268	242		
Miami	264	279	288	300	334	370	393	374	397	414		
Minneapolis	190	180	162	188	187	208	208	233	240	242		
New Orleans	415	430	373	378	356	365	378	305	305	351		
New York	358	346	351	296	302	306	306	328	294	281		
Newark	449	439	405	383	386	369	338	369	358	378		
Philadelphia	465	489	474	478	476	452	460	536	534	562		
Phoenix	311	314	288	340	341	357	379	304	320	300		
St. Louis	226	224	226	247	239	291	254	328	367	393		
San Diego	269	266	245	233	267	244	232	246	222	215	-3.2	-12.6
San Francisco	436	402	384	366	423	390	354	432	442	346	-21.7	-19.9
Seattle	497	406	318	331	382	491	471	447	480	219	-54.4	-51.0
Washington, DC	249	257	240	217	221	206	206	209	210	171	-18.2	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.4 - ED drug mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	391	387	385	396	408	417	445	460	17.6	10.2	3.4
Atlanta	791	838	709	595	734	702	778	748	-5.5	6.5	
Baltimore	1,212	1,209	1,194	962	1,015	1,058	834	903	-25.5	-14.6	8.2
Boston	802	840	689	613	673	569	682	835		46.7	22.4
Buffalo	527	531	721	564	520	514	551	703			
Chicago	660	674	737	867	821	805	917	988	49.7	22.8	
Dallas	397	407	384	473	550	465	499	391	-1.6		
Denver	550	538	383	482	455	517	529	484		-6.3	-8.5
Detroit	775	828	933	770	763	700	746	893			
Los Angeles	408	407	425	355	352	433	519	522	27.9	20.7	
Miami	523	550	535	547	567	634	763	771	47.4	21.5	
Minneapolis	370	363	393	399	342	374	416	473	27.9	26.4	13.8
New Orleans	821	957	939	818	803	734	743	611	-25.7	-16.8	-17.8
New York	798	771	801	728	697	598	612	623			
Newark	962	1,111	1,025	846	844	769	706	728			
Philadelphia	700	807	837	915	962	954	912	1,071	53.0		
Phoenix	584	667	626	627	602	681	737	625	7.0	-8.2	-15.1
St. Louis	484	450	474	438	450	486	545	696			
San Diego	378	353	436	502	511	500	476	467	23.7		
San Francisco	1,189	1,007	912	856	786	789	744	874	-26.5		17.5
Seattle	960	755	728	956	723	713	961	927		30.0	
Washington, DC	686	536	528	500	497	438	413	419			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.5 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	36	38	39	42	39	41	42	42	44	38	-14.1	
Atlanta	83	92	78	81	97	110	118	—	91	87		—
Baltimore	63	56	76	81	71	50	60	67	60	66		
Boston	63	69	70	60	59	63	68	76	87	73		
Buffalo	65	62	72	59	68	65	78	96	87	147	68.3	53.0
Chicago	90	77	81	75	80	80	89	89	87	83		
Dallas	35	40	43	36	32	37	38	30	27	21	-21.4	-29.4
Denver	50	47	51	50	58	57	51	44	52	51		
Detroit	92	95	92	85	82	97	96	105	114	93		
Los Angeles	27	31	41	44	52	66	60	60	67	61		
Miami	50	55	57	64	74	78	84	86	92	96		
Minneapolis	34	33	30	34	36	36	37	43	43	42		
New Orleans	83	87	73	79	78	80	77	54	49	58		
New York	90	83	86	72	74	72	73	75	67	60		
Newark	87	83	75	65	66	59	56	60	56	56		
Philadelphia	80	89	91	91	93	85	86	101	104	106		
Phoenix	64	62	45	48	45	52	58	46	46	35	-24.6	-23.8
St. Louis	43	44	44	44	40	55	47	62	76	61		
San Diego	42	41	37	34	40	33	33	32	34	32	-4.4	
San Francisco	64	52	47	51	55	56	54	65	72	45	-37.3	-30.2
Seattle	82	65	51	53	61	78	83	69	78	37	-52.3	-46.5
Washington, DC	43	44	41	36	35	29	30	31	35	29		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.6 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	70	72	71	72	77	81	83	86	23.1		
Atlanta	265	294	228	173	170	179	228	189		5.8	
Baltimore	209	212	193	147	133	152	110	127	-39.5	-16.9	14.7
Boston	167	176	148	134	139	119	131	163		37.0	24.2
Buffalo	123	124	198	154	134	127	143	183			
Chicago	131	139	139	178	158	155	169	176	34.2		
Dallas	58	58	58	66	83	68	75	58	-0.4		
Denver	108	107	77	98	98	107	109	96			
Detroit	183	203	218	187	187	167	193	219		31.3	
Los Angeles	69	68	68	56	72	96	127	127			
Miami	84	92	91	104	112	138	162	178	111.8	29.1	9.7
Minneapolis	63	62	69	72	63	70	73	86	37.6	22.6	17.4
New Orleans	228	241	209	166	160	158	158	102	-55.1	-35.1	-35.1
New York	154	167	196	177	169	146	145	141			
Newark	187	233	225	167	157	131	115	117		-10.9	
Philadelphia	137	150	147	160	181	184	171	205	50.0		
Phoenix	102	139	130	125	106	93	110	92	-9.7	-0.7	-16.1
St. Louis	94	87	86	81	88	85	102	138			
San Diego	60	61	76	76	79	75	66	66			
San Francisco	193	167	139	123	100	106	110	137	-28.8	29.4	24.4
Seattle	157	122	114	157	115	115	161	147		28.3	
Washington, DC	134	92	96	85	85	71	58	67	-50.5		13.7

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.7 - Cocaine: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S	35	36	36	33	37	35	36	38	38	36		
Atlanta	74	114	104	89	100	101	120	—	117	110		—
Baltimore	132	137	159	148	148	100	108	112	102	121	18.1	
Boston	46	56	67	46	49	50	58	64	74	70		
Buffalo	68	64	65	52	65	45	60	74	71	98		
Chicago	125	117	114	104	122	122	124	142	134	112		-21.4
Dallas	40	52	54	41	44	45	43	31	26	21	-18.8	-33.3
Denver	37	32	41	41	45	42	41	33	36	47	30.1	44.3
Detroit	85	98	104	88	90	93	87	101	85	67	-21.0	-33.4
Los Angeles	29	31	37	37	42	54	51	54	62	54		
Miami	86	93	94	98	112	110	114	107	118	120		
Minneapolis	16	17	16	17	17	17	18	18	25	26		45.0
New Orleans	100	109	90	89	87	77	85	60	63	60		
New York	120	120	114	88	87	81	85	90	76	75		
Newark	109	106	102	86	86	79	68	77	75	95		
Philadelphia	123	140	135	130	130	110	106	127	125	137		
Phoenix	33	37	36	42	49	41	44	30	31	27		
St. Louis	33	43	44	49	48	52	47	63	71	79		
San Diego	19	19	21	18	27	20	21	18	15	15		-12.8
San Francisco	62	57	58	48	72	66	59	78	80	61	-23.6	-22.3
Seattle	83	66	59	56	73	81	88	78	81	26	-68.5	-67.4
Washington, DC	43	50	48	38	43	35	37	35	35	25	-29.0	-29.5

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.8 - Cocaine: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	62	58	65	68	71	69	71	76	22.3	9.7	7.6
Atlanta	235	245	202	156	218	189	221	244	3.8	29.3	10.4
Baltimore	400	384	376	273	296	295	208	214	-46.5	-27.5	
Boston	136	147	114	91	123	95	108	138		44.8	27.9
Buffalo	125	145	238	163	129	117	104	145			
Chicago	190	188	220	247	232	225	246	277	45.5	22.9	
Dallas	62	62	58	74	106	86	87	57	-7.2	-33.3	-34.5
Denver	84	75	53	69	73	87	83	69			
Detroit	203	212	250	192	202	178	179	186			
Los Angeles	62	61	69	56	68	79	105	117	87.5	47.5	
Miami	152	168	168	174	187	210	225	225	48.1		
Minneapolis	25	20	29	31	33	34	35	43	72.0	24.8	22.7
New Orleans	164	174	202	199	199	176	162	123	-24.6	-30.0	-23.8
New York	251	243	264	244	233	175	166	166	-33.8		
Newark	246	268	253	201	208	172	147	152		-11.4	
Philadelphia	187	208	224	239	275	260	216	252			
Phoenix	54	59	69	66	73	91	85	62	14.0		
St. Louis	102	80	80	64	87	97	98	134			
San Diego	29	28	39	36	41	44	41	32		-27.1	-21.4
San Francisco	211	166	148	126	116	120	126	158	-25.3	31.3	25.8
Seattle	164	116	114	150	125	130	169	160		23.0	
Washington, DC	132	96	104	85	97	81	72	69	-47.5		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.9 - Heroin: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	15	16	16	15	18	19	19	18	19	17	-13.0	
Atlanta	8	8	9	7	8	9	9	—	12	9		—
Baltimore	123	130	159	150	149	122	105	114	81	85		-25.1
Boston	34	37	37	37	40	48	54	57	65	60		
Buffalo	28	23	33	26	29	38	32	34	38	57		68.1
Chicago	80	77	81	78	84	102	104	106	97	74		
Dallas	11	11	10	8	9	11	9	8	6	5		-42.4
Denver	18	16	15	19	20	20	21	20	20	26	33.4	34.3
Detroit	34	33	34	29	32	38	38	51	42	34	-18.6	-32.7
Los Angeles	14	14	16	17	17	21	16	17	17	14		
Miami	17	19	21	24	24	35	39	41	40	45		
Minneapolis	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	6	7	7		
New Orleans	17	21	21	23	30	38	41	23	23	24		
New York	55	55	55	49	61	63	65	65	62	55		
Newark	140	144	138	127	133	125	113	108	107	110		
Philadelphia	43	34	39	40	45	47	49	56	63	54		
Phoenix	20	23	20	19	22	20	20	13	14	10	-26.4	-21.2
St. Louis	9	13	13	17	19	23	21	25	...	28		
San Diego	21	20	21	21	23	24	18	16	13	12	-4.8	-22.5
San Francisco	83	83	65	76	114	92	77	87	90	85		
Seattle	78	67	59	61	66	72	55	43	47	22	-53.6	-48.3
Washington, DC	23	27	27	22	23	25	25	25	21	14	-31.6	-43.3

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.10 - Heroin: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	27	30	31	30	31	34	38	37	33.8		
Atlanta	17	15	14	14	17	15	17	23	38.4	55.6	35.3
Baltimore	337	366	357	256	289	299	227	195	-42.1	-34.8	-14.2
Boston	72	83	76	68	74	77	102	122	68.8	59.2	19.7
Buffalo	35	41	48	50	57	54	70	72			
Chicago	84	83	109	148	158	162	206	203	142.2	25.6	
Dallas	10	11	14	21	21	17	19	14	38.5		
Denver	31	30	22	30	31	40	41	40	26.6	0.1	-3.9
Detroit	53	58	76	72	67	61	76	93	75.9	51.3	22.7
Los Angeles	36	37	40	30	31	34	37	34			-8.1
Miami	14	18	21	32	40	48	74	81	466.3	68.7	8.4
Minneapolis	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	13	354.9	70.8	38.4
New Orleans	17	23	26	36	42	53	80	46	177.0	-14.0	-42.2
New York	139	132	136	115	110	110	128	127			
Newark	262	327	307	246	282	260	238	215		-17.4	-9.6
Philadelphia	53	84	83	79	73	85	96	119	126.3		
Phoenix	24	25	32	41	43	41	40	27	13.2		
St. Louis	17	16	21	19	26	35	44	57	231.1		
San Diego	30	29	41	39	41	44	42	29		-34.2	-31.0
San Francisco	239	202	201	173	148	190	168	178	-25.8		
Seattle	116	109	128	152	126	127	126	90		-29.1	-28.5
Washington, DC	34	35	41	45	55	46	49	45	32.5		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.11 - Marijuana: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	14	16	16	18	18	20	19	22	22	22		
Atlanta	30	51	44	43	48	45	41	—	46	52		—
Baltimore	31	31	34	34	37	33	36	41	36	41		
Boston	23	40	38	26	27	38	40	48	48	48		
Buffalo	21	22	26	24	28	26	30	45	22	23		-49.5
Chicago	41	44	41	38	38	42	48	47	42	38		
Dallas	20	31	31	25	23	27	22	19	15	12	-24.0	-37.2
Denver	19	19	18	18	24	25	25	24	26	22		
Detroit	45	48	53	52	43	49	50	59	62	64		
Los Angeles	12	16	25	30	35	37	30	32	35	35		
Miami	24	30	29	30	37	44	46	45	49	57		27.7
Minneapolis	13	10	10	13	13	17	16	23	24	24		
New Orleans	60	60	40	45	41	42	44	37	34	38		
New York	23	24	20	21	20	22	19	23	19	19		
Newark	14	15	15	17	12	15	14	18	19	24		
Philadelphia	51	60	52	60	55	51	51	64	58	76		
Phoenix	19	19	17	27	23	22	29	22	23	21		
St. Louis	25	29	27	36	32	40	32	49	52	69		
San Diego	22	26	22	17	21	20	19	21	23	25	6.8	18.0
San Francisco	12	13	12	10	19	21	17	25	20	14	-31.5	-44.9
Seattle	47	30	19	21	20	37	35	40	34	14	-59.6	-65.8
Washington, DC	32	29	32	31	34	33	31	26	25	20		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.12 - Marijuana: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	17	19	23	27	32	36	39	44	150.7		11.8
Atlanta	59	63	57	58	96	91	86	96	63.2	5.5	
Baltimore	35	42	53	61	64	72	68	78	123.7		14.1
Boston	52	67	59	48	79	53	78	96		82.5	
Buffalo	24	32	55	50	48	51	57	66	175.3		
Chicago	39	51	61	76	85	77	89	89	124.6		
Dallas	20	23	23	38	62	48	49	34	68.8		
Denver	26	33	19	32	37	43	51	50	92.5	18.4	
Detroit	72	94	101	89	101	95	99	121			
Los Angeles	20	21	26	25	40	64	67	67	228.8		
Miami	39	53	55	55	59	67	91	94	137.6	39.8	
Minneapolis	18	20	23	26	21	26	33	46	155.4	76.5	39.6
New Orleans	77	88	106	113	99	86	87	71			-18.4
New York	32	37	44	46	44	41	41	42			
Newark	37	43	36	28	30	29	29	37		27.7	
Philadelphia	46	67	74	97	112	114	101	122	165.2		
Phoenix	23	24	31	37	36	50	51	45	95.8	-9.6	
St. Louis	39	37	40	47	56	68	72	101	155.5		
San Diego	22	21	27	41	47	38	39	44	97.1	14.5	12.4
San Francisco	33	33	27	25	25	29	38	45	36.7	53.7	16.9
Seattle	49	53	48	87	49	42	72	75	51.4	79.5	4.2
Washington, DC	74	55	58	63	62	65	64	51			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.13 - Amphetamines: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4		
Atlanta	...	7	4	6	4	6	5	—	4	8		—
Baltimore	1	2	3	3	4	3	4	6	6	5		
Boston	...	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	6	6		
Buffalo	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	150.0	
Chicago	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3		
Dallas	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	-25.1	-24.8
Denver	7	4	4	6	9	10	10	8	12	13		54.4
Detroit	4	5	4	2	2	...	...	4	6	5		
Los Angeles	5	3	3	5	5	6	6	7	8	8		
Miami	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Minneapolis	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	4	4	4		
New Orleans	2	2	2	2	...	4	5	...	6	5		
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
Newark	0	0	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
Philadelphia	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	3		-45.7
Phoenix	12	11	7	12	13	14	17	14	17	24		
St. Louis	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	4	3	...		
San Diego	21	18	14	16	22	18	19	17	20	22	11.0	28.9
San Francisco	8	6	5	7	9	11	12	24	26	18	-31.8	-27.1
Seattle	13	10	5	8	10	15	17	16	16	5	-70.6	-70.4
Washington, DC	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.14 - Amphetamines: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	66.5	42.4	
Atlanta	3	3	5	9	11	...	...	10	293.9		
Baltimore	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	11	359.5	77.8	55.0
Boston	...	...	3	...	5	6	10	11	...	89.7	
Buffalo	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2		-31.0	-21.4
Chicago	1	3	3	4	3	3	6	7	447.6	103.8	
Dallas	4	6	5	11	14	12	14	12	210.8	-2.3	
Denver	13	18	6	14	7	15	21	21	66.9	41.5	
Detroit	7	7	11	9	8	4	...	11			
Los Angeles	7	7	8	9	6	10	12	15	117.9	45.3	
Miami	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	3			
Minneapolis	1	2	2	3	2	4	8	9	499.1	105.7	
New Orleans	2	1	2	4	5	3	8	10			
New York	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
Newark	1	1	0	1	1	2	...	...			
Philadelphia	3	5	6	9	8	9	10	9	181.5		
Phoenix	21	23	15	20	18	25	32	31	51.9	23.9	-1.2
St. Louis	2	3	3	4	4	8	5	7	347.5		
San Diego	17	18	21	37	32	38	37	37	125.4		
San Francisco	28	21	15	17	11	16	23	50	76.3	216.9	120.6
Seattle	10	13	9	24	15	18	32	33	224.4	84.2	
Washington, DC	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			...

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.15 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2		
Atlanta	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	—	2	3		—
Baltimore	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Boston	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		
Buffalo	...	0	1	1	0	1	0	...	...	0		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	1	1		...
Dallas	3	5	3	2	2	3	2	2	...	...		
Denver	9	4	3	2	5	4	3	3	2	3		
Detroit	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Los Angeles	8	5	4	5	6	8	8	8	9	8		
Miami	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	0	-64.3	-62.2
Minneapolis	...	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	7		
New Orleans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	473.5
New York	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...		
Newark	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	1	...	1	1	1	1		
Phoenix	17	14	7	7	9	13	16	9	12	8		
St. Louis	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	3		
San Diego	24	18	13	11	13	17	14	14	13	10	-21.9	-26.5
San Francisco	33	24	15	16	19	17	20	18	21	20		
Seattle	14	8	5	8	10	16	12	8	11	5	-49.6	-31.9
Washington, DC	...	0	0	...	1	...	0	0	0	0		118.5

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.16 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	8	7	5	7	5	4	5	6			
Atlanta	4	6	5	8	6	3	4	5	30.9	57.8	22.1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-38.9	
Boston	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	247.5		
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-46.3	-35.1	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	...	1			...
Dallas	6	9	5	7	8	4	5	4	-44.8		
Denver	9	11	7	19	8	6	7	5			
Detroit	0	0	1	...	0	...	...	...			
Los Angeles	17	16	15	15	9	11	16	18		66.4	11.9
Miami	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	196.0	178.5	70.0
Minneapolis	3	4	5	9	5	5	6	12	392.7	163.5	95.9
New Orleans	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	...			
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Newark	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0			-100.0
Philadelphia	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1			
Phoenix	41	39	36	40	22	17	29	21		28.2	
St. Louis	2	3	2	3	3	4	7	5	123.6		
San Diego	40	30	28	41	30	24	31	27		10.0	
San Francisco	85	72	60	64	39	34	36	39	-54.4		
Seattle	17	14	10	25	14	18	27	18			-32.4
Washington, DC	1	1	0	...	0	1	2	1			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.17 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Atlanta	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	—	3	2		—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1		-38.0
Boston	...	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-51.9	-42.3
Buffalo	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	275.0	268.5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		-58.2
Dallas	0	...	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Denver	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Detroit	...	0	0	0	1	1	...	1	1	...		
Los Angeles	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
Miami	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	5	4	4		-24.8
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2		
New Orleans	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	123.5	119.8
New York	...	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Newark	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	2	2		
Philadelphia	...	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	2		
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1		-61.0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1		
San Diego	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-37.5	-45.3
San Francisco	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	4	4		-24.6
Seattle	...	0	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	-60.8	-69.3
Washington, DC	...	...	0	...	...	...	1	1	1	1		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.18 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1,889.3	86.5	
Atlanta	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	...	114.9	99.1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3		118.1	21.3
Boston	0	0	...	0	1	2	3	4	2,679.8	68.2	
Buffalo	0	0	...	0	2	2	2	1		-43.2	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	1,066.4		-41.9
Dallas	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	177.3	154.7	
Denver	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	1,531.2	129.3	-38.7
Detroit	...	0	0	...	0	1	1	3	...	187.9	
Los Angeles	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	864.0	172.5	-18.6
Miami	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	9	7,968.0	189.5	65.5
Minneapolis	0	...	0	...	0	1	3	3	3,268.2	342.5	
New Orleans	1	...	1	1	3	4	4	3	182.9	-29.8	
New York	0	...	0	0	0	2	2	2	2,256.5		
Newark	0	...	...	...	...	2	1	3			149.7
Philadelphia	...	...	0	0	1	2	3	5	...	142.4	55.6
Phoenix	...	0	...	0	0	1	4	3	...	247.5	
St. Louis	0	0	...	0	...	1	2	2			
San Diego	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	689.9	98.6	
San Francisco	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	10	361.3	231.1	47.9
Seattle	0	1	1	1	1	2	6	5	4,863.3	226.7	-17.0
Washington, DC	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.19 - Ketamine: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	—	0	0	500.0	—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.0	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		-78.2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...		
Dallas	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	0		-100.0
Detroit	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0
Los Angeles	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
Miami	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.0	588.4
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...		
New York	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Newark	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1	0	...		...
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...		
Phoenix	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	...	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
San Diego	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	145.9
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.20 - Ketamine: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	3,145.4		
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-76.6	
Baltimore	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	510.8	55.3
Boston	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...		
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chicago	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316.0	191.1	
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		800.8	
Detroit	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			...
Los Angeles	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	1,230.6		
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-62.9	88.9
Minneapolis	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		175.8	180.2
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-76.6	-46.4
New York	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	1			
Philadelphia	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...			
Phoenix	0	0	0	...	...	0	1	0			-79.0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
San Diego	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0		-26.5	-19.2
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	968.2	181.6	
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-69.7	-76.9
Washington, DC	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.21 - LSD: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-56.7	-78.7
Atlanta	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	0	-72.2	---
Baltimore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		-68.7
Boston	...	...	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	...		
Buffalo	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	75.0	
Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		-74.6
Dallas	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	-20.0	-89.6
Denver	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	...		...
Detroit	1	...	1	1	0	0	...	0	...	0		-100.0
Los Angeles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		-48.3
Miami	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		-36.4
Minneapolis	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	0	...	
New Orleans	3	3	4	2	4	1	2	1	...	0		-83.6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-66.7	-70.2
Newark	...	1	...	1	0	...	0	...	0	...		
Philadelphia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Phoenix	1	2	3	5	3	3	4	2	0	0		-89.1
St. Louis	0	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	1		-52.2
San Diego	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0		-83.6
San Francisco	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	-63.6	-88.4
Seattle	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	-73.7	-88.6
Washington, DC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.22 - LSD: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-50.3	-47.2	
Atlanta	8	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	-73.3		
Baltimore	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	-65.9	-44.3	-38.7
Boston	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	-69.7		
Buffalo	1	3	3	3	4	3	0	1		-56.3	285.1
Chicago	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	-73.9	-49.2	-38.0
Dallas	5	6	4	3	4	4	3	1	-69.6	-67.5	
Denver	6	9	4	5	4	5	4	2	-64.8	-59.5	-44.1
Detroit	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	-85.1	-75.3	-54.8
Los Angeles	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2			-18.2
Miami	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-34.8		
Minneapolis	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	-81.3	-72.7	-69.4
New Orleans	2	5	3	5	6	6	3	2		-75.0	-44.9
New York	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-60.4		
Newark	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-69.0		
Philadelphia	2	5	3	2	2	3	2	2			
Phoenix	2	3	2	4	5	8	6	2		-71.2	-66.2
St. Louis	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	2			
San Diego	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	-57.3	-67.7	-55.5
San Francisco	10	8	7	5	3	3	4	3	-69.8	-14.4	-28.5
Seattle	11	13	10	9	5	6	5	3	-74.8	-53.4	-46.5
Washington, DC	5	5	4	2	1	2	1	1	-86.9	-73.3	-47.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.23 - PCP: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Atlanta	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	—	—	...		—
Baltimore	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	23.5	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		273.6
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		96.5
Chicago	4	3	3	5	6	7	9	9	6	4	-31.3	-53.8
Dallas	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2		
Denver	1	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Detroit	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...		...
Los Angeles	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	6		
Miami	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-71.4	
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1		
New York	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Newark	0	...	...	0	...	1	1	1	1	2		
Philadelphia	5	6	6	7	5	5	8	8	9	13	39.8	48.0
Phoenix	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2		
San Diego	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42.9	73.6
San Francisco	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2		
Seattle	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	-79.3	-63.7
Washington, DC	2	2	2	3	2	4	5	5	7	8		60.5

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.24 - PCP: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2		59.8	
Atlanta	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1			
Baltimore	14	10	4	4	2	2	3	3	-76.6	69.7	
Boston	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	-53.4	243.4	122.2
Buffalo	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	-46.3	240.7	-65.3
Chicago	14	15	9	8	6	11	17	15		40.8	
Dallas	1	3	1	1	3	4	5	3	168.9		
Denver	1	1	0	1	0	...	0	0		...	
Detroit	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1			
Los Angeles	14	15	9	8	7	9	9	12			
Miami	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0			
Minneapolis	0	...	0	1	0	1	1	1	162.5		
New Orleans	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	-89.2	-47.3	
New York	11	9	3	3	3	3	3	2	-77.1		
Newark	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	104.5	145.4	
Philadelphia	10	13	8	10	12	12	12	17	83.3	43.8	40.5
Phoenix	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	162.2	13.2	
St. Louis	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	5		343.1	
San Diego	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2			
San Francisco	9	6	10	8	4	4	4	5	-43.7	25.5	
Seattle	1	2	3	3	2	2	6	6	452.4	147.6	
Washington, DC	35	23	9	6	4	5	8	13	-64.5	176.7	56.2

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.25 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Atlanta	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	—	0	0		—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	
Boston	1	...	0	...	1	0	...	0	1	1		
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
Denver	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	-77.8	-71.9
Detroit	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...		
Los Angeles	...	0	0	...	0	1	0	1	0	0		
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-34.5
Minneapolis	1	...	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	75.0	
New Orleans	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
New York	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Newark	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Phoenix	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0		
St. Louis	1	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		...
San Diego	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	88.9	1,572.4
San Francisco	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1		-50.9
Seattle	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-73.2	-63.9
Washington, DC	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.26 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Atlanta	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	—		—	—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-39.7	-53.7	-35.3
Boston	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1			
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Chicago	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	-51.8		-49.5
Dallas	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	...			
Denver	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2			77.5
Detroit	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0			
Los Angeles	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	172.4		
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Minneapolis	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	...		
New Orleans	1	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
New York	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	-86.0		
Newark	1	0	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	
Philadelphia	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		-45.9	
Phoenix	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	114.9	-74.5	-65.3
St. Louis	1	...	0	1	...	0	0	...			
San Diego	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-64.9	-56.6	-64.1
San Francisco	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	126.6	186.7	
Seattle	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	3		36.3	79.7
Washington, DC	...	...	...	0	1	0	...	...			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.27 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
Atlanta	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	—	0	0	-100.0	—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Boston	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dallas	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...		
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Los Angeles	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...		
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Minneapolis	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0		
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.0	-26.2
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Seattle	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Washington, DC	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.28 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Atlanta	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0		-69.5	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
Boston	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0			
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chicago	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0			
Dallas	0	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	505.1		
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Los Angeles	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...			
Miami	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	31.5		
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0			
New Orleans	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
New York	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Philadelphia	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
San Diego	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		-39.4
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Seattle	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0	
Washington, DC	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.29 - GHB: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	1	1	1		
Atlanta	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	—	1	1		—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		-65.6
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	0		-100.0
Chicago	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dallas	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	2		
Denver	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1		
Detroit	...	0	...	0	1	0	0	1	...	...		
Los Angeles	...	0	...	1	1	1	1	0	1	...		
Miami	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	-73.2	-58.4
New Orleans	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	-55.8	
New York	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	
Newark	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Philadelphia	0	...	0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
St. Louis	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
San Diego	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-20.0	25.2
San Francisco	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		
Seattle	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-50.0	-73.5
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.30 - GHB: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5,316.4		
Atlanta	0	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	5,973.0		-49.6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			141.5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			-80.7
Chicago	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2			-22.7
Dallas	0	2	3	3	7	6	7	4	780.2		
Denver	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1		-81.5	-69.0
Detroit	...	0	...	...	0	1	1	1	...		
Los Angeles	0	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	192.2		-43.5
Miami	0	0	...	0	1	2	2	2			-32.2
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	5,849.0	89.5	
New Orleans	0	0	1	2	3	6	6	6			
New York	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
Philadelphia	0	0	0	...	...	1	2	2			
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		...	...
San Diego	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1,631.8	-29.3	
San Francisco	1	1	5	5	6	9	9	10	1,294.9	17.2	
Seattle	0	0	0	...	1	2	3	2			-36.8
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.31 - Inhalants: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Atlanta	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	—	0	0		—
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		-60.7
Boston	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...		
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dallas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		-92.1
Denver	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	254.5	
Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	...	...		
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		...
Miami	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Minneapolis	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0		-60.7
New Orleans	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
New York	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
Newark	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	...	...	0		
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	...	0		
San Diego	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
Seattle	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Washington, DC	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	...		...

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.32 - Inhalants: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-59.4		-56.7
Atlanta	1	1	0	...	1	1	1	1			
Baltimore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-67.8	-66.1	-48.2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Chicago	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	-58.1	-52.7	
Dallas	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	-48.4		
Denver	4	3	2	4	2	2	3	2			
Detroit	1	1	1	...	1	1	0	0	-65.2	-77.6	
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		...	...
Miami	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	-84.1	-83.9	-74.8
Minneapolis	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1			
New Orleans	0	...	1	...	1	...	0	0	-100.0		
New York	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
Newark	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Phoenix	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	-86.9		
St. Louis	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1			
San Diego	1	0	...	1	1	0	0	0	-81.8	-76.1	-51.5
San Francisco	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	142.8		
Seattle	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	223.7		15.4
Washington, DC	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...		...	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.33 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by half year

Metropolitan area	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Atlanta	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	—	0	0		—
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-41.0
Boston	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		391.5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chicago	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0		
Dallas	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	1	...	
Denver	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...		
Detroit	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Los Angeles	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
Miami	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
New Orleans	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
New York	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	
Newark	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
Philadelphia	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	275.0	126.8
Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
St. Louis	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
San Diego	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-60.0	-50.8
San Francisco	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	100.0	
Seattle	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	...		
Washington, DC	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 13.34 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions: Estimated rates per 100,000 population by metropolitan area by year

Metropolitan area	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
TOTAL COTERMINOUS U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Atlanta	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...			
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		714.4	728.1
Boston	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...		
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
Dallas	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	...			
Denver	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...
Detroit	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			
Los Angeles	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0		249.3	
Miami	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	31.5	39.2	-52.8
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
New York	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	0			-79.4
Newark	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	-100.0		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0			127.0
Phoenix	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
St. Louis	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	173.4		24.7
San Francisco	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	-71.5		-29.2
Seattle	0	...	1	0	0	0	1	1	72.6	36.3	-47.2
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.1.0 - ED drug episodes by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	116	122	120	124	124	131	128	135	136	130		
Female	102	103	103	104	101	113	108	110	117	109		
AGE												
6-17 years	64	71	58	63	52	73	63	66	60	61		
6-11 years	5	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3		
12-17 years	125	142	116	126	102	145	127	134	121	122		
18-25 years	189	184	188	192	196	217	209	182	197	194		
18-19 years	192	199	200	194	190	221	217	244	251	260		
20-25 years	188	178	184	192	198	215	206	166	183	176		
26-34 years	202	206	200	196	197	207	203	237	241	223		
26-29 years	198	204	190	194	176	195	200	291	312	271	-13.3	
30-34 years	205	207	208	197	213	216	205	209	206	199		
35 years and older	84	89	92	96	97	101	100	105	110	101	-7.7	
35-44 years	174	181	187	186	192	202	195	205	213	189	-10.9	
45-54 years	79	85	91	101	102	104	110	112	123	114		
55 years and older	15	17	17	21	19	20	21	23	22	25		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	110	113	112	115	113	124	120	124	128	121		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.0 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	237	228	226	234	242	248	259	271	14.0	8.9	4.5
Female	210	209	206	205	206	205	221	227	8.2	10.7	3.0
AGE											
6-17 years	140	139	144	138	129	115	136	127		10.1	
6-11 years	4	7	5	7	4	5	4	4			
12-17 years	279	275	286	271	258	229	272	254		11.2	
18-25 years	402	375	358	381	372	388	426	379		-2.3	
18-19 years	414	418	380	404	399	384	438	496	19.6	29.1	
20-25 years	398	360	351	373	362	390	421	349		-10.5	
26-34 years	416	403	396	400	406	393	411	478			
26-29 years	417	405	385	389	394	371	396	603			52.4
30-34 years	416	402	404	407	415	410	421	415			
35 years and older	156	162	165	168	181	192	201	215	38.1	11.9	7.1
35-44 years	325	343	340	344	368	378	397	418	28.4	10.4	5.3
45-54 years	143	146	155	164	176	203	214	235	65.0	15.8	10.0
55 years and older	31	29	32	31	34	40	41	45	45.5		9.7
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	225	221	218	221	225	228	243	252	11.7	10.4	3.5

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.1 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Atlanta by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	538	541	434	354	473	436	478	489		12.1	2.2
Female	273	294	266	235	310	301	303	300	9.7	-0.2	
AGE											
6-17 years	121	125	118	126	143	112	104	97			
6-11 years	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...			
12-17 years	241	249	238	257	289	225	209	199			
18-25 years	528	570	494	424	542	531	518	427	-19.1	-19.6	-17.6
18-19 years	496	500	472	476	546	531	495	492			-0.5
20-25 years	538	592	501	407	540	532	527	412	-23.4	-22.5	-21.8
26-34 years	772	774	604	515	678	609	586	614		0.9	4.7
26-29 years	626	670	482	448	591	584	505	691			
30-34 years	882	852	698	568	748	629	651	574		-8.7	-11.8
35 years and older	338	356	313	251	352	347	412	435	28.8	25.3	
35-44 years	643	666	570	451	615	590	695	735	14.3	24.5	5.8
45-54 years	231	242	233	187	292	312	384	438	89.7	40.4	
55 years and older	34	52	45	44	63	66	78	60	75.6		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	405	416	349	294	390	367	394	397	-2.0	8.0	0.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.2 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Baltimore by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	917	909	887	683	729	736	588	627	-31.7	-14.8	6.6
Female	518	522	531	431	458	477	375	381	-26.3	-20.0	
AGE											
6-17 years	149	149	136	192	177	180	172	167	12.0		-3.1
6-11 years	6	9	8	6	9	10	7	9	34.0		
12-17 years	304	299	275	394	360	365	351	336	10.5		-4.3
18-25 years	886	871	807	705	788	808	717	776			8.3
18-19 years	522	576	613	592	724	723	709	973	86.3	34.5	37.2
20-25 years	993	961	869	743	809	837	720	724	-27.1	-13.5	0.6
26-34 years	1,529	1,559	1,517	1,097	1,155	1,179	892	1,068	-30.1	-9.4	19.7
26-29 years	1,367	1,410	1,340	964	973	961	719	1,233	-9.7	28.4	
30-34 years	1,647	1,667	1,648	1,199	1,298	1,350	1,027	991	-39.8	-26.6	-3.5
35 years and older	598	598	623	485	526	543	426	445	-25.6	-18.1	
35-44 years	1,338	1,318	1,344	1,028	1,094	1,129	890	910	-32.0	-19.4	
45-54 years	453	471	514	420	490	509	408	440	-2.7	-13.5	8.0
55 years and older	50	52	61	52	55	59	43	60	19.0		38.0
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	715	712	705	556	592	605	483	505	-29.3	-16.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.3 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Boston by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	482	503	412	348	421	365	459	570		56.0	24.0
Female	379	383	329	312	317	263	324	372		41.7	
AGE											
6-17 years	221	246	219	202	189	136	199	179			
6-11 years	1	9	18	4	...	6	7	7	555.2		
12-17 years	442	484	422	400	376	267	392	366			
18-25 years	605	627	548	430	545	469	594	752		60.2	26.5
18-19 years	611	678	582	432	634	503	599	1,047		108.4	
20-25 years	604	613	537	428	516	458	592	690		50.6	16.4
26-34 years	847	859	691	557	658	520	688	880		69.3	27.8
26-29 years	778	759	572	485	518	447	600	1,099		145.7	83.1
30-34 years	901	935	783	615	774	580	760	774		33.5	1.8
35 years and older	315	334	281	284	298	269	322	404		50.3	25.3
35-44 years	685	720	598	590	627	567	667	788		39.0	18.2
45-54 years	261	294	243	270	294	262	328	447	71.4	70.2	36.4
55 years and older	54	48	48	46	37	36	49	60		69.2	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	434	449	375	335	370	313	393	472		50.9	20.2

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.4 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Buffalo by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	364	363	510	404	354	374	385	548			
Female	242	233	275	205	215	196	204	256			
AGE											
6-17 years	110	119	152	117	122	84	68	79	-28.7	-5.7	16.6
6-11 years	1	...	4	1	7	0	2	1			-47.5
12-17 years	222	238	303	234	239	169	133	158	-28.6	-6.2	19.3
18-25 years	493	492	489	393	421	358	435	534		49.1	
18-19 years	563	401	429	371	381	357	356	594	5.5	66.3	66.9
20-25 years	472	519	509	400	435	359	463	518		44.5	
26-34 years	713	682	938	679	579	635	602	889			
26-29 years	741	687	828	700	548	591	585	1,030	39.1		
30-34 years	694	678	1,015	663	602	668	614	822			
35 years and older	210	209	300	245	234	247	270	382	81.4		
35-44 years	515	524	748	606	573	570	584	811			
45-54 years	207	185	272	226	211	243	331	455	119.9	87.5	
55 years and older	21	22	28	25	32	45	42	59	174.7		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	303	296	387	300	283	283	297	398			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.5 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Chicago by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	475	476	486	553	540	543	608	673	41.6	23.9	
Female	289	295	331	374	354	339	391	443	53.1	30.5	
AGE											
6-17 years	144	163	164	170	157	145	152	152			
6-11 years	4	7	8	5	6	5	4	6			
12-17 years	288	322	324	339	312	290	304	311			
18-25 years	646	628	614	637	625	564	692	565		0.3	
18-19 years	528	569	483	509	587	529	693	679	28.5	28.3	-2.1
20-25 years	680	646	655	679	638	576	692	539		-6.4	
26-34 years	770	736	804	882	869	812	873	1,027		26.4	
26-29 years	757	704	783	801	774	716	747	1,131			
30-34 years	780	760	819	946	944	889	972	973		9.4	
35 years and older	276	297	328	400	386	413	483	585	111.9	41.7	21.2
35-44 years	625	655	718	856	825	845	971	1,137	82.1	34.6	17.1
45-54 years	198	241	268	355	354	422	522	623	214.7	47.8	
55 years and older	41	39	44	55	49	57	66	94	128.3	64.1	43.6
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	381	384	408	462	445	440	502	558	46.5	26.9	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.6 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Dallas by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	189	200	187	246	307	255	277	201	6.8		
Female	247	240	226	265	281	252	265	216			
AGE											
6-17 years	159	183	173	190	196	156	167	129			
6-11 years	12	5	6	...	4	...	4	2	-79.9		
12-17 years	317	374	353	392	403	323	343	267			
18-25 years	447	466	415	553	617	517	571	337	-24.6		
18-19 years	569	485	495	737	692	525	650	492			
20-25 years	412	460	389	493	592	515	545	300	-27.0		
26-34 years	338	318	303	361	427	370	413	333			-19.4
26-29 years	341	317	318	354	425	367	401	408			1.7
30-34 years	336	318	291	368	428	373	423	293			-30.8
35 years and older	134	134	133	172	210	189	193	164	22.1		
35-44 years	227	234	241	299	381	331	342	261	15.0		
45-54 years	112	114	101	146	162	165	163	158	41.2	-4.5	-2.7
55 years and older	37	27	26	34	38	36	41	48	28.3	32.4	15.1
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	219	221	208	257	295	254	272	210	-4.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.7 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Denver by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	329	304	217	293	290	333	326	300		-9.7	-7.8
Female	308	288	220	256	225	268	280	254		-5.1	-9.4
AGE											
6-17 years	215	218	175	181	148	161	206	187		15.9	-9.3
6-11 years	9	11	11	6	6	6	5	5			
12-17 years	443	447	356	375	304	334	427	379		13.5	-11.2
18-25 years	750	687	481	596	574	676	659	463		-31.5	-29.8
18-19 years	778	741	506	658	551	685	626	636		-7.2	1.6
20-25 years	742	671	472	575	582	672	671	423		-37.2	-37.0
26-34 years	517	483	340	442	383	449	455	475		5.8	4.5
26-29 years	535	482	350	455	384	442	463	591		33.8	27.6
30-34 years	505	483	334	433	383	454	448	413		-9.0	-7.9
35 years and older	220	198	151	203	205	241	235	215			
35-44 years	400	370	263	343	354	400	375	375			0.1
45-54 years	172	159	131	192	190	253	257	208	20.8		
55 years and older	47	27	35	47	44	47	57	48		2.0	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	328	302	221	278	259	302	306	281		-7.0	-8.0

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.8 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Detroit by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	534	568	623	519	517	457	472	530			
Female	336	342	380	322	307	292	305	396		35.3	29.9
AGE											
6-17 years	130	132	130	97	87	87	89	119			33.9
6-11 years	10	7	5	5	2	1	3	2	-76.9		
12-17 years	248	255	251	187	170	171	173	247			43.2
18-25 years	610	616	586	558	532	448	445	512		14.1	14.9
18-19 years	567	621	541	488	493	408	411	585			
20-25 years	624	614	602	583	547	464	458	492		5.9	7.3
26-34 years	772	770	842	656	645	554	557	692			
26-29 years	746	672	733	551	529	514	486	823			
30-34 years	790	839	921	734	734	585	609	626			
35 years and older	400	440	514	439	437	414	440	525			
35-44 years	847	917	1,057	847	819	735	759	821			
45-54 years	352	399	492	463	496	519	568	736	109.1	41.8	29.6
55 years and older	62	68	73	80	80	80	93	132	112.8	63.8	41.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	432	451	498	417	409	374	388	463			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.9 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Los Angeles by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	252	257	265	223	232	280	340	355	41.1	26.8	
Female	215	207	220	185	169	201	234	217			
AGE											
6-17 years	123	115	110	93	77	92	115	107		16.5	
6-11 years	8	6	2	5	3	5	6	4			
12-17 years	241	226	220	183	152	181	227	226		24.7	
18-25 years	353	351	389	313	266	318	386	375		17.9	
18-19 years	399	404	454	369	305	316	418	467		47.8	
20-25 years	341	337	370	297	254	319	376	353		10.5	
26-34 years	389	374	407	340	323	347	442	454		30.9	
26-29 years	426	407	422	364	307	340	449	557			
30-34 years	363	351	396	322	335	353	437	403		14.0	
35 years and older	190	198	200	174	194	246	286	290	53.0		
35-44 years	335	347	343	294	315	384	448	446	33.1		
45-54 years	184	188	202	182	221	283	334	359	95.5	27.0	
55 years and older	52	58	57	49	57	85	96	91	74.7		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	237	235	245	205	202	242	291	288		19.1	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.10 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Miami by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	380	409	404	412	428	485	582	570	50.0	17.7	
Female	272	292	274	261	256	267	304	299	9.9	11.9	
AGE											
6-17 years	133	141	148	107	96	100	138	119		19.0	
6-11 years	3	9	7	5	4	3	3	6	122.1	89.7	91.8
12-17 years	261	269	287	206	186	196	270	236		20.6	
18-25 years	537	614	556	508	473	502	673	522	-2.7	4.0	
18-19 years	478	653	572	465	365	371	622	604	26.5	62.7	
20-25 years	556	601	550	523	513	552	692	501	-9.9	-9.2	
26-34 years	653	692	670	671	647	715	790	808	23.8		
26-29 years	598	646	588	562	517	565	683	956	59.8	69.2	
30-34 years	694	727	734	759	754	840	877	733	5.6		
35 years and older	251	269	268	284	312	347	404	427	70.4	23.0	
35-44 years	591	623	614	661	702	768	901	864	46.1	12.4	
45-54 years	202	227	238	250	299	351	426	507	151.1	44.5	
55 years and older	50	54	49	47	55	62	60	68	37.1		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	326	351	339	335	339	372	439	430	31.9	15.7	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.11 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Minneapolis by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	158	152	176	195	161	172	191	230	45.6	33.8	20.4
Female	221	220	235	224	200	212	231	267	21.3	26.1	16.0
AGE											
6-17 years	205	232	201	222	159	195	216	224	9.0	14.6	3.3
6-11 years	5	4	7	6	...	...	2	7	49.5		343.8
12-17 years	436	493	423	469	338	414	464	450	3.2	8.8	-2.9
18-25 years	459	409	484	499	398	431	539	502	9.3	16.5	-6.9
18-19 years	737	586	643	711	530	468	700	810		72.9	15.7
20-25 years	381	357	436	431	355	418	486	426	11.9	1.8	-12.4
26-34 years	239	239	269	250	245	252	257	384	60.7	52.0	49.1
26-29 years	238	235	252	216	250	238	237	534	124.7	124.3	125.6
30-34 years	240	242	282	277	242	264	274	310	29.5	17.4	13.2
35 years and older	108	105	130	135	127	126	132	165	52.6	30.8	25.1
35-44 years	200	185	238	244	221	221	238	277	38.7	25.0	16.3
45-54 years	83	99	117	124	122	126	130	179	115.6	41.6	37.5
55 years and older	30	26	25	27	30	27	24	35		32.2	46.2
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	192	188	208	211	183	194	214	251	30.7	29.1	17.2

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.12 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for New Orleans by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	549	666	650	592	591	528	533	419	-23.7	-20.7	-21.4
Female	283	355	354	298	270	222	238	233			
AGE											
6-17 years	130	160	157	112	110	71	76	57	-55.9		-24.1
6-11 years	6	10	0	6	1	...	...	...	...		
12-17 years	259	312	318	221	223	139	147	113	-56.3	-18.9	-22.9
18-25 years	704	911	1,003	884	883	841	933	627			-32.8
18-19 years	628	956	836	925	740	676	768	607		-10.3	-21.0
20-25 years	730	896	1,065	870	941	907	999	633			-36.6
26-34 years	794	910	877	816	762	596	630	637	-19.8		1.1
26-29 years	744	842	802	732	724	518	714	891	19.8		24.9
30-34 years	831	958	931	879	791	658	565	510	-38.6	-22.5	-9.7
35 years and older	342	434	416	371	362	329	320	277			-13.6
35-44 years	675	821	801	727	714	632	587	497	-26.4	-21.4	-15.3
45-54 years	290	438	398	374	343	335	350	308			
55 years and older	82	88	82	50	63	58	67	74			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	412	505	497	438	423	367	378	324	-21.4		-14.4

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.13 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for New York by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	791	752	728	670	635	528	547	575			
Female	308	279	282	248	249	214	209	213	-30.9		
AGE											
6-17 years	82	82	77	82	59	63	61	51	-38.5		-17.6
6-11 years	3	5	5	4	2	3	4	2			-53.0
12-17 years	159	157	147	156	113	122	117	104	-34.3		
18-25 years	494	488	490	456	440	400	386	323			
18-19 years	295	334	404	380	364	340	352	382	29.7		
20-25 years	551	533	516	480	465	420	397	310	-43.8		
26-34 years	1,099	1,003	998	935	900	700	657	676	-38.5		
26-29 years	922	844	812	743	647	469	448	623	-32.4		
30-34 years	1,236	1,125	1,144	1,091	1,109	891	828	704	-43.1		
35 years and older	508	485	475	420	414	356	385	439			
35-44 years	1,113	1,050	1,020	906	886	747	805	866			
45-54 years	487	472	469	405	390	354	388	479		35.4	
55 years and older	59	59	55	51	66	57	67	78		37.4	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	536	504	494	448	431	362	370	387	-27.9		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.14 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Newark by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	699	784	694	626	609	566	510	506			
Female	406	470	428	382	390	356	330	326		-8.4	-1.2
AGE											
6-17 years	133	168	143	154	137	110	113	97			
6-11 years	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	2			
12-17 years	259	325	278	300	265	214	220	203			
18-25 years	1,010	1,043	879	607	595	594	567	547	-45.8		
18-19 years	684	774	633	486	501	506	595	622			
20-25 years	1,105	1,124	957	647	627	624	557	528	-52.2		
26-34 years	1,313	1,545	1,448	1,116	1,167	980	836	851	-35.2	-13.2	1.8
26-29 years	1,422	1,610	1,514	1,085	1,060	792	655	903	-36.5	13.9	37.7
30-34 years	1,237	1,500	1,401	1,139	1,249	1,124	972	828		-26.3	
35 years and older	364	433	400	428	421	411	385	400			
35-44 years	873	983	887	940	910	904	836	807		-10.7	
45-54 years	249	352	345	378	390	374	355	418	68.0		
55 years and older	31	44	42	48	50	45	53	50	58.4		-6.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	547	626	564	500	497	457	419	417		-8.6	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.15 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Philadelphia by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	472	566	571	617	663	643	597	707	49.7		
Female	309	334	366	377	396	384	363	436	40.9		
AGE											
6-17 years	167	199	193	230	207	192	215	212			
6-11 years	5	11	9	7	6	6	9	8			
12-17 years	335	392	382	458	413	385	428	426			
18-25 years	691	793	794	908	896	876	912	1,048	51.6		14.9
18-19 years	685	784	785	903	891	749	819	1,198	75.0		
20-25 years	693	795	798	910	898	922	945	1,008	45.4		
26-34 years	816	923	963	1,003	1,071	1,038	921	1,222			
26-29 years	822	874	940	935	1,009	944	847	1,527			
30-34 years	812	957	980	1,053	1,119	1,110	976	1,076			
35 years and older	274	321	352	365	413	406	372	462	68.6		24.2
35-44 years	616	740	802	827	938	932	830	954	54.8		
45-54 years	246	267	297	312	358	361	371	498	102.5	38.0	34.3
55 years and older	42	44	52	53	60	51	45	66	55.4		45.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	391	448	467	496	526	510	481	573	46.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Table 14.2.16 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Phoenix by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	334	383	378	368	362	420	440	352	5.4	-16.3	
Female	353	410	359	349	325	373	406	349	-1.2	-6.4	-14.1
AGE											
6-17 years	256	240	233	218	182	210	264	226	-11.8	7.6	
6-11 years	13	20	19	24	19	22	17	11			
12-17 years	519	477	463	427	358	414	532	465	-10.5	12.3	
18-25 years	747	766	695	721	646	752	818	528	-29.3	-29.8	
18-19 years	790	701	679	772	673	856	999	728	-7.8	-14.9	
20-25 years	734	785	701	703	637	716	755	477	-35.0	-33.3	-36.8
26-34 years	626	749	660	667	636	653	688	587		-10.1	
26-29 years	686	765	611	631	622	640	718	752		17.5	
30-34 years	581	738	696	696	646	663	664	499			
35 years and older	194	263	261	246	255	326	340	291	50.0	-10.6	
35-44 years	436	626	585	527	522	612	628	507	16.2		
45-54 years	145	163	198	214	244	333	381	341	135.9	2.4	
55 years and older	26	26	32	35	45	90	85	86	225.3		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	348	400	372	363	346	402	433	354	1.9	-12.0	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.17 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for St. Louis by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	283	258	264	240	257	293	304	385			
Female	243	222	253	227	217	229	253	327		43.0	
AGE											
6-17 years	175	175	185	164	131	134	130	127			
6-11 years	3	5	5	4	...	5	...	4			
12-17 years	359	356	378	335	269	271	264	251			
18-25 years	534	481	532	440	434	530	582	635			
18-19 years	537	464	576	460	485	520	561	705			
20-25 years	533	486	515	432	415	534	591	615			
26-34 years	512	427	411	410	397	429	481	761			
26-29 years	495	423	392	352	372	409	457	942			
30-34 years	524	430	424	453	417	445	498	670			
35 years and older	169	173	204	185	202	219	233	298	75.8		
35-44 years	388	370	419	422	440	480	489	619	59.4		
45-54 years	127	169	192	148	172	199	242	288	127.1	44.2	
55 years and older	27	26	45	25	39	34	35	47	71.4	40.0	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	265	246	266	241	240	264	283	358			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.18 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for San Diego by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	221	203	246	279	280	291	300	296	33.7		
Female	213	197	242	282	297	283	272	252	18.5		-7.4
AGE											
6-17 years	128	128	161	170	163	136	158	128	0.2	-5.7	-19.2
6-11 years	5	5	3	4	3	6	3	3			
12-17 years	263	263	334	353	340	279	329	267	1.7	-4.1	-18.7
18-25 years	303	251	277	332	339	315	350	390	28.9	23.9	11.5
18-19 years	400	303	347	448	415	404	435	600	50.1	48.5	37.8
20-25 years	280	237	258	300	318	290	327	343	22.4	18.1	
26-34 years	385	334	387	461	455	420	400	424			
26-29 years	434	395	417	500	483	450	453	527		17.0	
30-34 years	356	297	369	436	436	401	367	372			1.3
35 years and older	166	166	225	257	275	303	286	261	56.9	-13.8	-8.7
35-44 years	325	300	412	450	458	487	444	393	21.0	-19.4	-11.5
45-54 years	142	181	235	292	329	390	372	349	146.4		
55 years and older	35	32	44	54	69	76	86	83	138.1	8.5	
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	220	201	248	286	293	292	290	276	25.8		-4.8

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.19 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for San Francisco by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	1,050	858	781	783	746	710	601	699	-33.4		16.3
Female	530	454	438	410	390	394	350	391	-26.2		11.8
AGE											
6-17 years	185	168	161	163	147	148	172	189		28.2	
6-11 years	8	2	3	4	8	2	4	3	-65.2	48.4	
12-17 years	365	335	322	323	288	297	344	391		31.6	
18-25 years	1,019	823	773	742	643	651	580	565	-44.6		-2.6
18-19 years	1,036	767	751	667	535	577	525	703	-32.2		33.9
20-25 years	1,015	837	779	763	672	672	594	540	-46.8		-9.2
26-34 years	1,339	1,075	957	932	835	766	689	746	-44.3		8.2
26-29 years	1,245	923	864	824	748	676	583	804	-35.5		37.8
30-34 years	1,406	1,183	1,025	1,015	903	835	770	717	-49.0		-7.0
35 years and older	720	615	584	576	577	573	476	569	-20.9		19.5
35-44 years	1,388	1,127	1,042	998	965	923	779	905	-34.8	-1.9	
45-54 years	735	685	685	712	746	810	625	796	8.3		27.3
55 years and older	121	116	106	106	120	103	109	151	25.6	47.4	38.9
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	794	659	611	598	569	555	480	546	-31.3		13.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.20 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Seattle by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	629	508	499	652	507	513	634	595		15.9	
Female	487	401	393	456	355	350	483	471		34.8	-2.5
AGE											
6-17 years	284	245	219	251	172	158	218	215		36.0	-1.2
6-11 years	11	7	2	5	3	...	2	4	-63.7	...	
12-17 years	590	511	463	527	362	335	460	436		30.2	-5.3
18-25 years	1,114	924	849	1,044	748	687	975	742		7.9	
18-19 years	1,026	849	859	946	851	759	1,015	901		18.6	
20-25 years	1,139	945	846	1,075	715	663	963	704		6.2	
26-34 years	877	736	727	899	694	699	890	890		27.4	
26-29 years	856	806	693	926	692	685	859	953		39.1	11.0
30-34 years	891	688	751	879	695	709	913	859		21.2	
35 years and older	428	336	355	452	376	393	498	503		28.0	0.9
35-44 years	811	629	649	795	645	643	817	808		25.6	
45-54 years	347	287	317	455	404	459	582	593	71.0	29.2	1.9
55 years and older	74	55	62	75	65	73	95	117	59.5	61.4	23.7
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	562	456	449	556	433	434	563	538		24.0	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.2.21 - ED drug episodes by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Washington, DC by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	412	339	336	310	319	293	283	282			
Female	358	296	287	278	281	236	231	219	-38.9		
AGE											
6-17 years	259	241	225	227	186	141	160	147			
6-11 years	9	10	...	6	6	4	...	...			
12-17 years	518	479	453	455	372	283	323	304			
18-25 years	639	545	482	493	425	394	441	444			
18-19 years	723	687	549	591	443	493	452	702			
20-25 years	616	505	463	463	420	362	437	388		7.0	
26-34 years	693	516	514	421	452	370	337	338	-51.3		
26-29 years	624	475	471	367	381	325	302	400	-35.9		
30-34 years	747	548	547	465	511	408	366	307	-58.8		
35 years and older	252	220	233	233	266	245	232	223			
35-44 years	484	414	428	415	466	413	390	376			
45-54 years	171	159	184	194	237	236	230	243	42.5		
55 years and older	42	39	37	44	50	51	46	44			
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE EPISODES	386	319	313	295	303	266	262	253			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.3.0 - ED drug mentions by patient demographic characteristics: Estimates for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	209	223	220	227	229	239	237	247	249	239		
Female	182	184	184	190	183	208	194	198	214	199	-7.1	
AGE												
6-17 years	103	113	95	99	81	118	102	100	96	96		
6-11 years	6	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	3	5		
12-17 years	203	226	190	198	162	236	204	201	194	190		
18-25 years	338	330	333	347	355	387	376	330	352	345		
18-19 years	329	372	351	333	347	389	386	419	445	448		
20-25 years	341	315	326	353	358	387	373	306	328	318		
26-34 years	368	378	370	370	371	387	378	439	449	420		
26-29 years	357	376	349	367	331	364	374	542	580	504	-13.2	
30-34 years	377	380	387	373	401	405	381	387	384	378		
35 years and older	154	165	170	179	179	190	187	197	207	191	-7.8	
35-44 years	321	340	347	351	359	387	370	382	410	367	-10.5	
45-54 years	144	156	172	189	186	191	203	213	225	212		
55 years and older	26	30	30	38	33	35	36	42	38	41		
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	197	205	203	210	207	226	219	225	234	220		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.4.0 - ED drug mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	416	404	406	422	443	456	475	495	19.0		
Female	359	363	357	365	368	373	402	413	14.9	10.6	
AGE											
6-17 years	215	212	217	220	207	181	220	196		8.7	
6-11 years	5	8	7	10	5	7	5	5			
12-17 years	430	421	432	435	416	360	440	395		9.7	
18-25 years	684	645	621	675	663	702	763	683	-0.3	-2.8	
18-19 years	674	685	634	691	723	680	774	865	28.3		
20-25 years	688	631	617	669	641	711	759	635			
26-34 years	741	726	725	727	749	741	765	888			
26-29 years	738	718	703	704	725	698	737	1,122			52.2
30-34 years	742	732	741	744	766	774	785	771			
35 years and older	279	293	299	309	335	358	377	404	44.9	12.9	7.2
35-44 years	583	625	619	637	687	710	756	792	35.9	11.6	
45-54 years	257	265	281	299	329	375	394	438	70.7	16.9	11.0
55 years and older	54	48	54	52	60	71	72	81	50.0		12.3
TOTAL DRUG ABUSE MENTIONS	391	387	385	396	408	417	445	460	17.6	10.2	3.4

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.5.0 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	45	48	49	53	49	50	51	52	54	48	-10.7	
Female	28	28	29	32	28	32	32	31	34	28	-18.4	
AGE												
6-17 years	8	9	9	10	7	10	11	7	9	7		
6-11 years	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
12-17 years	16	18	18	20	14	21	22	15	17	14		
18-25 years	52	52	54	66	56	60	65	54	59	52	-13.1	
18-19 years	38	49	57	55	51	49	55	58	65	56		
20-25 years	58	53	52	70	58	64	69	52	58	50		
26-34 years	75	78	77	76	74	75	71	86	88	79	-11.0	
26-29 years	67	75	68	76	66	66	67	104	111	90	-19.5	
30-34 years	80	79	83	77	81	82	73	76	77	73		
35 years and older	33	35	37	40	37	39	40	41	44	37	-15.4	
35-44 years	70	76	79	80	77	81	80	81	89	75	-15.4	
45-54 years	31	32	35	41	37	41	44	47	46	40	-14.2	
55 years and older	4	4	5	7	6	5	7	6	7	5		
TOTAL MENTIONS	36	38	39	42	39	41	42	42	44	38	-14.1	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.6.0 - Alcohol-in-combination: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	88	87	87	90	97	101	101	105	20.2		
Female	52	56	53	55	57	60	63	65	26.2		
AGE											
6-17 years	13	15	15	16	18	16	21	16			-26.7
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...			
12-17 years	26	30	29	33	36	33	43	32			-27.0
18-25 years	105	102	100	104	105	122	125	113			
18-19 years	80	85	80	78	106	106	104	124	54.3		
20-25 years	112	108	107	114	105	128	133	110			
26-34 years	155	150	150	146	154	151	146	174			
26-29 years	148	141	140	134	143	142	133	216			62.7
30-34 years	160	157	156	156	163	158	155	153			
35 years and older	56	62	62	65	71	77	80	85	50.3		
35-44 years	121	135	134	138	155	158	162	170	41.1		
45-54 years	53	59	57	64	66	79	85	93	76.7	18.2	
55 years and older	8	7	8	8	9	12	12	13	57.5		
TOTAL MENTIONS	70	72	71	72	77	81	83	86	23.1		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.7.0 - Cocaine: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change [1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change [1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	47	48	49	43	49	46	49	52	50	48		
Female	22	23	23	22	24	23	23	25	25	24		
AGE												
6-17 years	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3		
6-11 years	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...		
12-17 years	7	10	9	6	8	10	9	7	7	5		
18-25 years	47	43	45	42	47	44	45	42	44	44		
18-19 years	31	38	30	30	33	31	36	45	41	45		
20-25 years	53	45	51	47	53	49	48	41	45	44		
26-34 years	85	88	85	79	83	76	79	91	86	83		
26-29 years	72	76	72	71	68	63	71	97	99	88		
30-34 years	95	96	96	85	93	85	85	88	79	80		
35 years and older	29	31	32	29	34	33	35	39	38	35		
35-44 years	68	72	73	66	77	75	76	87	84	77	-8.6	
45-54 years	23	26	27	27	30	29	35	34	35	35		
55 years and older	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4		
TOTAL MENTIONS	35	36	36	33	37	35	36	38	38	36		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.8.0 - Cocaine: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	87	80	89	92	97	93	95	102	17.3	9.5	
Female	38	37	41	43	47	46	46	50	31.2		8.5
AGE											
6-17 years	5	5	6	8	9	7	9	7			
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			
12-17 years	10	9	12	16	19	14	19	14			
18-25 years	91	76	80	92	88	89	89	85			
18-19 years	48	45	48	66	67	62	67	86	79.4		
20-25 years	105	86	91	101	96	100	97	85			
26-34 years	167	154	167	164	173	162	155	176			
26-29 years	165	145	162	142	148	139	134	196			
30-34 years	168	160	170	181	192	179	170	167			
35 years and older	45	46	54	57	63	64	68	76	70.9	19.6	12.6
35-44 years	107	110	128	133	145	143	150	171	59.9	19.3	13.5
45-54 years	33	34	40	47	53	58	64	70	114.0	21.0	
55 years and older	3	3	3	3	5	5	6	7	151.3	34.4	18.1
TOTAL MENTIONS	62	58	65	68	71	69	71	76	22.3	9.7	7.6

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.9.0 - Heroin: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	20	22	22	22	26	27	25	24	26	23	-11.0	
Female	10	9	10	9	11	12	12	11	12	10		
AGE												
6-17 years	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1		
6-11 years	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	4	2	2	2	1	...	3	2	1	2		
18-25 years	18	19	21	26	27	29	34	22	29	25		
18-19 years	10	13	16	17	18	18	...	26	32	20		
20-25 years	20	22	23	29	31	33	38	21	29	26		
26-34 years	29	32	30	26	34	37	35	37	39	35		
26-29 years	31	32	28	24	30	36	37	45	48	42		
30-34 years	28	32	31	28	37	37	35	33	34	31		
35 years and older	15	16	16	16	19	20	18	18	19	16	-14.7	
35-44 years	32	33	31	32	38	39	35	35	36	29	-17.9	-15.2
45-54 years	16	17	18	17	21	23	21	22	24	21		
55 years and older	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3		
TOTAL MENTIONS	15	16	16	15	18	19	19	18	19	17	-13.0	

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.10.0 - Heroin: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	39	43	44	41	44	47	52	50	28.5		
Female	16	17	19	19	19	21	24	23	43.9		
AGE											
6-17 years	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2			
6-11 years	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
12-17 years	2	2	2	6	4	3	5	3			
18-25 years	30	30	33	35	41	53	62	52	74.3		
18-19 years	17	14	20	21	28	35	41	58	245.4		
20-25 years	34	35	38	40	45	59	70	50	48.4		
26-34 years	59	63	62	58	62	60	72	75			
26-29 years	57	61	60	61	61	54	73	92			
30-34 years	60	65	63	57	63	65	71	67			
35 years and older	27	31	32	30	32	34	37	37	37.3	7.5	
35-44 years	60	66	66	63	64	70	74	71	17.7		
45-54 years	25	31	35	32	36	38	44	46	85.4	20.4	
55 years and older	2	2	4	3	4	4	5	5	117.2	18.6	
TOTAL MENTIONS	27	30	31	30	31	34	38	37	33.8		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.11.0 - Marijuana: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	19	22	22	24	25	26	25	30	28	28		
Female	9	10	10	11	11	13	13	14	15	15		
AGE												
6-17 years	11	16	12	15	13	17	17	18	15	18		
6-11 years	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0		-60.6
12-17 years	23	32	25	30	25	33	34	37	31	36		
18-25 years	34	39	43	48	49	55	50	50	49	50		
18-19 years	35	49	56	59	59	62	57	75	72	78		
20-25 years	34	35	39	44	45	53	47	44	44	43		
26-34 years	27	28	30	32	32	33	33	41	42	40		
26-29 years	26	29	34	34	35	36	38	56	60	61		
30-34 years	27	28	27	30	31	31	30	34	33	29		
35 years and older	6	8	8	9	10	11	10	12	13	13		
35-44 years	16	17	19	20	23	24	22	26	28	27		
45-54 years	4	6	7	7	9	9	9	11	12	13		
55 years and older	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1		
TOTAL MENTIONS	14	16	16	18	18	20	19	22	22	22		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.12.0 - Marijuana: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	25	28	32	37	44	49	52	58	131.5		12.8
Female	10	11	14	17	20	22	26	29	193.5	29.1	
AGE											
6-17 years	15	18	22	24	28	28	33	33	125.3		
6-11 years	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	374.8		
12-17 years	30	36	45	49	57	55	67	68	126.1	23.2	
18-25 years	49	53	57	71	82	97	105	99	103.2		
18-19 years	59	68	73	78	105	118	118	146	148.9		
20-25 years	46	49	52	68	74	88	100	87	90.2		
26-34 years	32	35	44	49	58	64	66	83	163.3		25.7
26-29 years	35	38	47	51	62	69	73	116	227.6		
30-34 years	29	33	41	47	55	61	61	67	130.6		
35 years and older	7	8	10	13	16	19	21	25	268.4	33.0	22.3
35-44 years	16	19	23	31	36	43	46	55	239.0	27.8	18.1
45-54 years	5	5	7	10	13	16	19	23	327.3	45.2	26.3
55 years and older	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	1,050.0	77.2	73.7
TOTAL MENTIONS	17	19	23	27	32	36	39	44	150.7		11.8

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.13.0 - Amphetamines: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4		
Female	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3		
AGE												
6-17 years	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3		
6-11 years	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...		
12-17 years	3	3	3	4	3	6	5	6	5	5		
18-25 years	5	5	8	4	6	7	8	8	8	10		
18-19 years	3	6	6	4	6	8	8	10	9	16	86.5	
20-25 years	6	4	8	5	6	7	8	7	8	9		
26-34 years	6	4	5	5	5	6	8	8	8	7		
26-29 years	7	5	5	7	5	5	7	8	14	12		
30-34 years	5	4	5	3	5	7	8	7	5	5		
35 years and older	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
35-44 years	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4		
45-54 years	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
55 years and older	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.14.0 - Amphetamines: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	5	5	5	4	6	6	8	8	46.5	42.9	
Female	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	106.2	43.4	
AGE											
6-17 years	2	2	4	3	4	4	6	5	121.0	46.1	
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	659.6		
12-17 years	5	4	8	6	7	7	11	11	119.4	47.6	
18-25 years	9	12	8	10	13	10	15	16	77.7	53.2	
18-19 years	11	12	9	8	13	10	17	19			
20-25 years	8	12	7	11	13	10	15	15	81.4	43.7	3.0
26-34 years	11	9	8	10	9	10	14	16		56.6	
26-29 years	12	8	7	12	10	12	12	22			
30-34 years	10	9	9	8	9	9	15	13		49.9	
35 years and older	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	85.9	24.2	
35-44 years	6	4	5	5	6	7	9	9	53.4		
45-54 years	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	351.7		
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
TOTAL MENTIONS	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	66.5	42.4	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.15.0 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	5	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	4	3		
Female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2		
AGE												
6-17 years	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1		
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...		
12-17 years	4	3	...	1	2	3	1	2	...	2		
18-25 years	9	7	6	5	6	7	6	7	7	6		
18-19 years	11	7	7	5	5	9	5	8	7	10		
20-25 years	9	7	5	5	7	6	6	7	7	5		
26-34 years	9	6	5	5	4	7	5	7	9	6		
26-29 years	11	5	6	4	4	6	6	7	17	7		
30-34 years	7	6	5	5	5	8	5	6	5	5		
35 years and older	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1		
35-44 years	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	3		
45-54 years	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1		
55 years and older	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.16.0 - Methamphetamine: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	10	9	6	10	6	5	7	7			
Female	5	5	3	5	4	3	4	5			
AGE											
6-17 years	4	3	2	4	2	2	2	3			
6-11 years	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...			
12-17 years	9	7	5	8	5	4	5	5			
18-25 years	19	17	14	17	13	12	13	14			
18-19 years	22	16	9	18	14	10	14	15			
20-25 years	19	18	15	17	12	12	12	14			
26-34 years	16	15	9	17	11	9	13	15			
26-29 years	20	14	9	20	11	8	13	24			
30-34 years	13	16	8	15	10	10	13	11			
35 years and older	4	3	2	4	2	2	3	3			
35-44 years	9	9	6	9	6	6	7	7			
45-54 years	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3			
55 years and older	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	312.8		
TOTAL MENTIONS	8	7	5	7	5	4	5	6			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.17.0 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	0	...	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Female	0	...	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
AGE												
6-17 years	0	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	0	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	2		
18-25 years	1	1	2	2	5	4	5	4	6	3	-42.0	
18-19 years	1	...	4	3	6	5	10	7	8	7		
20-25 years	...	0	1	2	4	4	4	4	5	2	-50.4	
26-34 years	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		
26-29 years	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	4	3		
30-34 years	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	1	1	1		
35 years and older	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
35-44 years	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0		
45-54 years	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	700.0	158.3
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.18.0 - MDMA (Ecstasy): ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1,240.6	67.2	
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4,633.5	115.4	
AGE											
6-17 years	0	0	...	0	...	1	2	2	9,870.9	145.1	
6-11 years											
12-17 years	0	0	...	0	...	2	4	4	9,917.5	146.0	
18-25 years	0	1	1	2	2	7	10	10	2,141.6	47.4	
18-19 years	0	...	1	1	6	9	14	15	4,242.3		
20-25 years	...	1	0	2	1	6	8	9	...	41.2	
26-34 years	0	...	0	0	1	1	2	4	3,014.7	139.4	
26-29 years	0	...	0	0	1	3	2	8	3,838.5		218.8
30-34 years	0	0	0	0	...	0	2	1	2,416.8	309.9	
35 years and older	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0			31.8
35-44 years	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	2,863.6		34.9
45-54 years	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0			
55 years and older	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		...	294.8
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1,889.3	86.5	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, MDMA = methylenedioxymethamphetamine, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.19.0 - Ketamine: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Female	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		
AGE												
6-17 years	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0		
18-25 years	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	1	...	...		
18-19 years	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0		
20-25 years	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...		
26-34 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	73.7	
26-29 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	242.9	
30-34 years	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0		
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0		
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...		
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.20.0 - Ketamine: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,811.9		
Female	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...			
AGE											
6-17 years	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
6-11 years											
12-17 years	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...			
18-25 years	...	0	0	...	...	...	1	...			
18-19 years	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	...			
20-25 years	...	0	0	...	...	...	1	...			
26-34 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
26-29 years	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...			
30-34 years	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
35 years and older	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	422.8		
35-44 years	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	353.6		
45-54 years	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0			
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		93.2	
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	3,145.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.21.0 - LSD: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0		-72.1
Female	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		-90.6
AGE												
6-17 years	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	...		...
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	3	3	6	5	3	3	3	3	1	...		...
18-25 years	2	3	5	3	5	4	3	3	1	...		...
18-19 years	3	5	9	6	10	7	7	8	...	...		...
20-25 years	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	0		-73.3
26-34 years	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		-78.9
26-29 years	...	...	1	...	1	1	0	...	...	0		
30-34 years	0	0	...	...	1	0	...	0	...	0		-58.6
35 years and older	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-51.6
35-44 years	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0		-60.9
45-54 years	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		-44.7
55 years and older	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...		
TOTAL MENTIONS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-56.7	-78.7

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.22.0 - LSD: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	-55.9	-51.6	-37.4
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
AGE											
6-17 years	4	5	4	6	4	4	3	2	-56.3	-54.0	
6-11 years	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0			-100.0
12-17 years	9	10	8	11	9	9	6	4	-56.1	-53.9	
18-25 years	8	10	8	8	8	8	7	4	-49.9		-46.0
18-19 years	16	22	18	14	14	16	14	10			
20-25 years	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	2			
26-34 years	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			
26-29 years	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2			
30-34 years	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1			
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-60.5		
35-44 years	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			
45-54 years	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0			48.3
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-50.3	-47.2	

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[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.23.0 - PCP: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change¹ H2 2001, H1 2002	% change¹ H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Female	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
AGE												
6-17 years	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	138.9	
6-11 years	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	138.9	
18-25 years	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3		
18-19 years	1	...	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	3		
20-25 years	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3		
26-34 years	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
26-29 years	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3		
30-34 years	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2		
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
35-44 years	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2		
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1		
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.24.0 - PCP: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	3		60.5	
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		59.8	
AGE											
6-17 years	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
6-11 years	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0		-100.0
12-17 years	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	3			
18-25 years	6	6	3	3	4	4	6	7		61.8	19.0
18-19 years	5	7	3	3	6	6	7	6			
20-25 years	6	6	3	3	4	4	6	7		87.3	28.1
26-34 years	6	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	-39.0	50.1	
26-29 years	7	5	3	4	2	3	4	6	-15.2	115.6	
30-34 years	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	-51.3	17.2	
35 years and older	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
35-44 years	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	3		84.6	
45-54 years	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	102.7		
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	48.4	80.3	
TOTAL MENTIONS	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2		59.8	

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above, PCP = phencyclidine.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.25.0 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0		
Female	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...		
AGE												
6-17 years	1	1	...	0	1	0	0	...	...	...		
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0		
12-17 years	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...		
18-25 years	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		
18-19 years	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...		
20-25 years	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...		
26-34 years	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0		
26-29 years	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0		
30-34 years	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0		
35 years and older	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...		
35-44 years	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0		
45-54 years	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...		
55 years and older	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...		...
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.26.0 - Miscellaneous hallucinogens: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
AGE											
6-17 years	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	...			
6-11 years	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...			
12-17 years	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	...			
18-25 years	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2			
18-19 years	...	8	5	5	5	4	6	3			
20-25 years	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2			
26-34 years	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
26-29 years	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...			
30-34 years	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	0			
35 years and older	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	44.2		
35-44 years	0	...	0	...	...	0	1	0			
45-54 years	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		-61.8	
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.27.0 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		
AGE												
6-17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		-57.8
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12-17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		-57.9
18-25 years	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	0		
18-19 years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0		
20-25 years	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0		
26-34 years	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-50.0	
26-29 years	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30-34 years	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	-100.0	
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...		
55 years and older	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.28.0 - Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol): ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
AGE											
6-17 years	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6-11 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-100.0	
12-17 years	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18-25 years	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
18-19 years	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...			
20-25 years	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...			
26-34 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
26-29 years	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0			
30-34 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
35 years and older	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		-67.9	
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
45-54 years	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	0			
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0			
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.29.0 - GHB: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	0	0	1	0	1	2	...	1	1	1		
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	1	...		
AGE												
6-17 years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		
18-25 years	...	1	2	1	4	5	...	3	2	...		
18-19 years	0	...	...	0	3	4	...	...	...	...		
20-25 years	...	0	2	2	4	6	...	...	3	...		
26-34 years	0	0	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...		
26-29 years	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	...		
30-34 years	0	0	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...		
35 years and older	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35-44 years	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0		
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...		
55 years and older	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0		-100.0
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	1	1	1		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.30.0 - GHB: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	6,488.7		
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4,825.8		
AGE											
6-17 years	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
6-11 years											
12-17 years	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...			
18-25 years	0	0	2	2	3	6	9	6	6,113.2		
18-19 years	0	0	...	1	...	4	5	3	4,768.5		
20-25 years	0	0	2	...	2	6	11	7	5,931.5		
26-34 years	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	2	3,130.2		
26-29 years	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	4	4,556.9		
30-34 years	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	2,224.7		-63.3
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	11,183.8		
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	13,372.4		
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...			
55 years and older	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5,316.4		

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, GHB = gamma hydroxy butyrate, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.31.0 - Inhalants: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Female	1	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...		
AGE												
6-17 years	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	0	0	...		
6-11 years	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0		
12-17 years	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	0	0	...		...
18-25 years	2	1	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...		
18-19 years	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...		
20-25 years	2	1	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	0		
26-34 years	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		
26-29 years	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0		-54.6
30-34 years	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	0		
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...		
35-44 years	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0		
45-54 years	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...		
55 years and older	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0		
TOTAL MENTIONS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.32.0 - Inhalants: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0			
Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-73.9		-72.3
AGE											
6-17 years	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	-90.4		
6-11 years	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...		...	
12-17 years	3	2	2	3	4	1	3	0	-90.7		
18-25 years	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1			
18-19 years	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...			
20-25 years	1	1	1	3	1	0	...	1			
26-34 years	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		-73.6	
26-29 years	0	0	...	...	...	1	0	0			
30-34 years	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	0			
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	...			
45-54 years	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...			
55 years and older	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	-100.0	-100.0	
TOTAL MENTIONS	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-59.4		-56.7

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (---) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.33.0 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by half year

Demographic characteristics	Jul-Dec 1997	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun * 2002	% change[1] H2 2001, H1 2002	% change[1] H1 2001, H1 2002
GENDER												
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		210.6
AGE												
6-17 years	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
6-11 years												
12-17 years	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
18-25 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
18-19 years	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	
20-25 years	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0		
26-34 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157.1	155.6
26-29 years	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350.0	261.7
30-34 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
55 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...		
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		

* Estimates for this time period are preliminary. Final estimates will be produced later and may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for *p*-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, H1 = first half (Jan-Jun) of year, H2 = second half (Jul-Dec) of year, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

Table 14.34.0 - Combinations NTA: ED mentions by age and gender: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for the coterminous U.S. by year

Demographic characteristics	Total 1994	Total 1995	Total 1996	Total 1997	Total 1998	Total 1999	Total 2000	Total 2001	% change[1] 1994, 2001	% change[1] 1999, 2001	% change[1] 2000, 2001
GENDER											
Male	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-65.6		
AGE											
6-17 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
6-11 years											
12-17 years	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...			
18-25 years	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
18-19 years	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...			
20-25 years	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	...			
26-34 years	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0		39.6	
26-29 years	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0			-17.6
30-34 years	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	-62.6	30.5	
35 years and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-58.7		
35-44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-74.5		-35.2
45-54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		167.9	
55 years and older	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		479.6	
TOTAL MENTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

[1] This column denotes statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increases and decreases between estimates for the periods noted. See Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for p-values.

NOTE: These estimates are based on a representative sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the coterminous U.S. Dots (...) indicate that an estimate with an RSE greater than 50% has been suppressed. Dashes (—) indicate that an estimate has been supressed due to incomplete data. Data were not sufficiently complete to produce estimates for Atlanta for the period January-June 2001. For the Atlanta contribution to the national estimates, data were imputed for Atlanta nonrespondents based on actual data from January-June 2000. ED rates are calculated using decennial census data and intercensal population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ED = emergency department, NTA = not tabulated above.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002 (09/2002 update).

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies Publications Series

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) Series:
Reports in the Household Survey Series present information from SAMHSA's National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. This representative survey is the primary source of information on the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of drug and alcohol use and abuse in the general U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population, age 12 and older. This survey has been conducted periodically since 1971 and annually since 1990.

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Reports in the DAWN Series provide data on the number and characteristics of (1) drug abuse related visits to a national representative sample of hospital emergency departments, and (2) drug abuse related deaths from selected medical examiner offices. The medical examiner cases are not from a national representative sample. DAWN is an ongoing data system that began in the early 1970's.

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D-8: Annual Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1996
D-9: Annual Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1997
D-10: Mid-Year 1998 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-11: Year-End 1998 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-12: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1997
D-13: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1998
D-14: Mid-Year 1999 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-15: Year-End 1999 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-16: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1999
D-17: Mid-Year 2000 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
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(Continued on next page)

Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) Series:
Reports in the Services Series provide national and state level data on (1) the characteristics of specialty treatment facilities providing drug and alcohol services; (2) the number of persons in treatment; and (3) the demographic and drug use characteristics of treatment admissions. The Services Series also includes the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs. The publications in this Series are based on SAMHSA's Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS).

"S" Series publications currently available:
S-1: National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs 1996
S-2: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1995 and 1980-1995
S-3: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1996 and 1980-1996
S-4R: National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs 1997
S-5: National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services: The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 1992-1996
S-6: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): 1997
S-7: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1992-1997
S-8: National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment Programs,1998
S-9: Substance Abuse Treatment in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities: Findings from the UFDS 1997 Survey of Correctional Facilities
S-10: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): 1998
S-11: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1993-1998
S-12: National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs 2000
S-13: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): 1999
S-14: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1994-1999
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S-16: National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS): 2000

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Reports in the Methodology Series address methodological issues concerning data collection systems conducted by SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies. These reports include studies of new statistical techniques and theories, survey methods, sample design, survey instrument design, and objective evaluations of the reliability of collected data.

"M" Series publications currently available:
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M-2: Drug Abuse Warning Network Sample Design and Estimation Procedures--Technical Report
M-3: Development of Computer-Assisted Interviewing Procedures for the NHSDA
M-4: Drug Abuse Warning Network: Development of a New Design--Methodology Report

SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies

The Office of Applied Studies (OAS) serves as a focal point for data collection, analyses, and dissemination activities on the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse, the distribution and characteristics of substance abuse treatment facilities and services, and the costs and outcomes of substance abuse treatment programs. Both National and State-by-State data are available. Three major surveys provide information used by OAS:

- **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA).** The NHSDA provides information on the prevalence of substance use in the population, and the problems associated with use. The survey collects information on the sociodemographic characteristics of users, patterns of use, treatment, perceptions of risk, criminal behavior, and mental health. Since 1999, the NHSDA sample has been designed to provide State-level estimates, based on 70,000 respondents per year.
- **Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).** The DAWN obtains information on drug-related admissions to emergency departments and drug-related deaths identified by medical examiners.
- **Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS).** The DASIS consists of three data sets (I-SATS, N-SSATS, and TEDS) developed with State governments. These data collection efforts provide National and State-level information on the substance abuse treatment system.

SAMHSA Drug Abuse Information
Office of Applied Studies (OAS)

Parklawn Building
Room 16-105
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

OAS Data Request Line:
301-443-6239
Fax: 301-443-9847

Substance Use and Treatment Data

General Population: www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda.htm

Treatment: www.samhsa.gov/oas/dasis.htm

Emergency Dept: www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm

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Office of Applied Studies Web Site
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Statistics

www.DrugAbuseStatistics.samhsa.gov

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS) Web site contains highlights from the latest OAS report, data on specific drugs of abuse, and publications of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use. It presents both National and State-by-State data. The Web site also contains data that have not been published, such as detailed tables of data from the NHSDA and DAWN, and substance abuse treatment admissions data by State from DASIS, as well as methodological reports.

OAS Short Reports: A new feature on the Web site is a series of illustrated short reports on selected topics from OAS major data systems (NHSDA, DAWN, and DASIS). These may be accessed at the following OAS Web site: http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/facts.cfm. Topics in this short report series include the following: club drugs, pregnancy and illicit drug use, women in treatment, marijuana use by adolescents, heroin use, heavy alcohol use, perceived availability of drugs, and beliefs about drug risks.

Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator: OAS's Web site also contains a searchable on-line version of the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs. This Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator produces maps with the location of the facilities you have listed.

Other OAS Web Site Features: You can:

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- ***OAS Short Reports:***
  www.samhsa/oas/facts.cfm
- ***Data Archive & Online Analysis:***
  www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA
- ***Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator:***
  www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov

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